



SIMMONS COLLEGE

Library of the School
of Social Work

1745-62

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

AND

MCLEAN ASYLUM,

1885.

Printed at the Expense of the Bowditch History Fund.

BOSTON:

GEORGE H. ELLIS, PRINTER, 141 FRANKLIN STREET.

1886.

29602

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
For the Year 1885.

THE Committee of the Trustees appointed to prepare the annual report of the Board to the Corporation, to whom the accounts of the Treasurer and the reports of the other officials have been referred, respectfully submit the

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Trustees of the Hospital feel deeply the loss to the Hospital caused by the death of its long-tried and able Resident Physician.

Dr. Whittemore served the Hospital in this capacity for ten years; and during the whole period of his service, won the respect and sincere friendship of all those connected in any way officially with the Institution, as well as the lasting gratitude of its many patients and employés.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Trustees, held Jan. 9, 1886:—

The death of Dr. Whittemore is deeply felt by the Trustees. They recall the high qualities which fitted him for the service of this Institution, and which, in his long connection with it, were constantly ripening. His energy, his quick response to every call made upon him, his administrative ability, his seizure of every opportunity to advance the work under him, his independence, his sympathy, and his comprehensive grasp of the interests in his charge—alike those of patients, attendants, nurses, officers, staff, and Corporation—were easily recognized by all his associates.

He served the Hospital and the Asylum for twenty years, half this time as Resident Physician of the Hospital. Each year of his administration has borne witness to his power and fidelity. Always ready to suggest improvements and to receive the suggestions of others, he carried out a plan once determined with signal ability.

The loss of his devotion to the Hospital is not to be measured by words. It is to be appreciated hereafter even more than at present, and yet there is no one of us even now but fully shares in the sorrow for his departure. Nor is thankfulness wanting, both for the honorable career that has been fulfilled and for the peaceful ending of sufferings and anxieties, borne with a cheerful fortitude beyond all praise.

His memory will long be cherished by the officers, patients, and friends of the Hospital which he loved and faithfully administered to the very close of his life.

The Medical and Surgical Staff remains the same as last year, with the exception of the loss of Dr. R. M. Hodges from the Surgical Staff, whose resignation has just been accepted by the Trustees with great regret.

The following resolutions were passed by the Trustees at the meeting when his resignation was accepted:—

As is well known to this Board, Dr. Hodges has twice offered his resignation and as often withdrawn it at the earnest request of the Board. The Trustees feel that they ought no longer to resist his repeated wish that the resignation be accepted; since they understand that the Service which has reflected so much honor on the Hospital has long made too great encroachments on time demanded by private professional duties. Dr. Hodges was elected to the Board of Visiting Surgeons in 1863, succeeding the late Dr. Townsend. It is unnecessary to say how highly the Trustees have appreciated his untiring and efficient devotion. They desire to express their profound regret that the time has come when they must reluctantly yield to his wish. They offer him hearty thanks for his eminently kindly and skilful Service.

The Staff at the Asylum remains the same, with the exception of the election of Dr. J. W. Babcock as Second Assistant Physician in place of Dr. Baldwin, who resigned.

The Training School for Nurses at the Asylum is now in good working order, and bids fair to supply a long-felt want.

The Gay Building has proved of great comfort and value to the Out-patient Department. One sanitary tower has been completed, containing all the bathrooms and water-closets for the wards on the north side of the main building, and will free those wards from all possible taint from bad drainage. The other tower will undoubtedly be built before another year has passed.

The Hurd Building (so named because built by money left the Hospital by Mr. Francis H. Hurd) for nurses at the Asylum, has just been completed and will add much comfort to the nurses in that Institution. Mr. Morrill felt obliged to resign as Trustee of the Hospital, much to the regret of the other members of the Board; and Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop was elected to fill his place.

During the year, fire-escapes have been put on the Ladies' Appleton as well as on the other buildings at Somerville, which were not considered properly guarded in this respect.

The accounts of the Treasurer for 1885, together with the assets of the Corporation, have been examined and found to be correct.

The Trustees gratefully acknowledge the following donations and legacies:—

Bequest of Francis H. Hurd,	\$10,030.56
Donation of Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor, for the Beneficiaries at the Asylum,	1,000.00
Part of bequest of M. P. Sawyer, income to belong to Free Bed Fund,	16,233.15
Donation of H. S. Teschmaker,	100.00
Donation of E. R. Hoar,	100.00
Donation of J. A. and A. P. Rockwell,	150.00
Donation of "Francis," for Convalescent Home,	40 00

The subscription to the Free Bed Fund this year has amounted to \$9,450, a falling off from past years. The Trustees take this opportunity to suggest to the many friends of the Hospital that money for this object was never more needed than now. The amounts required for subscription to free beds are for one year, \$100; for one life, with right upon nomination, to extend it to two lives, \$5,000; for railroad corporations, for use of one bed for twenty years, \$5,000; ditto for one year, \$500: all subject to the Rules of the Hospital.

The Trustees desire to inform the friends of the Hospital as well as the public, that children are always welcomed as patients. Their presence in a ward not only does good in many ways to the older patients who are fortunate enough to be in the same room with them, but it is also believed that better results to the children are attained by having some older patients among them.

The Convalescent Home is increasing its work in a way most satisfactory to the Trustees but the public do not make as much use of it as was hoped for. The Home was not built solely for patients from the Massachusetts General Hospital but for convalescents from any other hospital, hotels, boarding houses, or from private houses, where quiet and rest, with fresh country air, with good food, could not easily be procured.

From the appended report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that the average number of patients in the Hospital was 167, of whom the average number of 150 had free beds.

The whole number of patients admitted for the year was 2,327.

The whole number of patients treated in the Out-patient Department was 13,814.

The Trustees are anxiously looking forward to the time when they can commence the asylum buildings on their new grounds at Waverley, to which, during the last year, some forty acres have been added by purchase.

The Trustees again thank the lady visitors and other kind friends of both Institutions who have cheered so many patients by their kind words and attentions. Not the least of these has been the music by the choir in the wards, on Sunday afternoons.

The reports of the Superintendents of both Institutions, the Treasurer's report and that of the Out-patient Department are appended.

At the last meeting of the Board for the year, the following minute was adopted:—

Mr. Kidder has been a Trustee for fourteen years. His qualifications for honorable and helpful duty in this office were numerous and striking. His kindliness, his good judgment, his mastery of broad administrative measures as well as of the details essential to all administration, his power to meet emergencies, signally shown in defending the Hospital against threatened injury from high quarters a few years since,—these and many other admirable personal traits were enhanced by the strong position he held in the community as a man of remarkable success, and not only financial, but moral and philanthropic success. The Governor and Council could have selected no more fitting representative of the Commonwealth in this Institution which bears its name. He stood for both the intelligence and the humanity of Massachusetts; and he brought both into the service of the Hospital, to its lasting advantage.

His fellow Trustees reverently acknowledge their very great obligations and those of all associated in the work of the Hospital, to their departed friend. His memory and his example remain untouched by death.

E. F. BOWDITCH, }
CHARLES V. BEMIS, } *Committee.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

Gentlemen,— In accordance with the Fifth Article of the By-Laws, the report of the accounts of the Massachusetts General Hospital, made up to the last day of December, 1885, is respectfully submitted, to be laid before the Corporation at its annual meeting.

Dr. FRANKLIN HAVEN, JR., Treasurer, in account with the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. Cr.

To Balance Cash on hand,	\$11,298.07
" Railroad Bonds sold,	13,537.50
" Union League Bonds paid,	3,000.00
" Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip paid,	365.00
" Notes receivable,	50,916.67
" Donations and legacies,	27,483.71
" One-third profits Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00
" Income from investments,	97,911.71
" Board of paying patients at Asylum,	140,308.60
" Board of paying patients at Hospital,	16,675.50
" Board of paying patients at Convalescent Home,	68.00
" Amount received account H. Wilson, as per contract,	11,100.00
" Subscribers for Free Beds (\$3,500 received for this purpose in 1884),	5,950.00
" Subscribers for Free Beds for 1886 in advance,	4,900.00
" Edward Cowles, Superintendent, balance in account,	894.49
" James H. Whittemore, Resident Physieian, balance in account,	1,348.10
" A. W. Folsom,	125.00
Total,	\$390,882.35

The expense of carrying on the business of the Corporation for the year 1885 has been \$252,197.02, namely: —

On account of Hospital Department, . . .	\$104,140.46	
“ “ “ McLean Asylum,	140,278.86	
“ “ “ Convalescent Home,	<u>7,777.70</u>	\$252,197.02
The amount charged to patients was, . . .	\$157,052.10	
Income from various funds applicable, . . .	<u>95,443.91</u>	252,496.01
Leaving balance to credit of General Fund,		<u>\$298.99</u>

The receipts at the McLean Asylum exceeded the expenses \$9,460.50, which amount has been credited to the General Fund; while the expenses at the Hospital have exceeded the receipts by \$8,833.03, and at the Convalescent Home by \$328.48, making net balance added to the General Fund \$298.99, as above.

TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1885: —

Expenses at the Hospital (see Table 4), . . . \$104,140.46

Receipts.

Income from Redman Fund (see Table 7), .	\$25,395.30
“ “ Free Bed Funds (see Table 7), .	30,904.17
“ “ Funds, income unrestricted (see Table 7),	2,232.00
“ “ General Fund (see Table 7), .	10,650.46
“ “ Free Bed Subscriptions (see Table 8),	9,450.00
Amount charged to patients,	16,675.50
Deficit from General Fund,	<u>8,833.03</u>
	<u>\$104,140.46</u>

TABLE No. 2.

McLEAN ASYLUM.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1885 : —

Expenses at the Asylum (see Table 5), . . . \$140,278.86

Receipts.

Income from Fund for Beneficiaries,	\$4,129.76
“ “ “ “ Female Beneficiaries, .	4,743.00
“ “ Amusement Fund,	558.00
Amount charged to patients,	140,308.60
	<u>\$149,739.36</u>
Balance of Receipts over Expenses credited to the General Fund,	<u>9,460.50</u>

TABLE No. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1885 : —

Expenses at Convalescent Home (see Table 6), \$7,777.70

Receipts.

Income from Convalescent Home Fund, . .	\$7,381.22
Amount charged to patients,	68.00
Deficit from General Fund,	328.48
	<u>\$7,777.70</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Expenses of the Hospital Department : —

For Stores,	\$38,360.54
Gas and Oil,	2,698.40
Water and Ice,	3,005.32
Wages,	27,760.65
Medicine,	2,824.43
Furniture,	5,884.31
Surgical Instruments,	1,410.14
Stationery,	766.28
Wines and Liquors,	2,571.82
Salaries,	5,279.00
One-half General Expenses,	931.45
Fuel,	7,717.64
Contingencies,	1,087.74
Repairs,	3,842.74
	<u>\$104,140.46</u>

These expenditures have been for account of:—

1,910 Free Patients for 7,800 weeks,	\$93,411.59	
417 Paying Patients for 884 weeks,	10,728.87	
		<u>\$104,140.46</u>
The average number of patients was, in 1884,	161	
The average number of patients has been, in		
1885,	167	
The average cost per week was in 1884, 8,378		
weeks,	\$14.75	
The average cost per week has been, in 1885,		
8,684 weeks,	12.00	
The total expenses were, in 1884,	123,430.31	
The total expenses have been, in 1885, . . .	104,140.46	
The amount paid for account of free patients		
has been,		\$93,411.59

The amount received for them
has been:—

From Income of Free Bed Funds, . . .	\$30,904.17	
From 82 Subscribers for this object (see		
Table 8),	9,450	
		<u>40,354.17</u>
		<u>\$53,057.42</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from the income of the various funds applicable to the purpose, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 5.

EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

For Stores,	\$41,194.17
Laundry,	9,199.96
Fuel,	6,471.70
Stationery,	402.27
Medicines and Liquors,	2,714.94
Contingencies,	3,239.53
Furniture,	6,858.03
Repairs,	14,102.08
Diversions,	1,570.80
Water and Ice,	3,060.88
Lights,	2,978.91
Wages,	30,410.26
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$122,203.53</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$122,203.53	
Salaries,	8,058.30	
One-half General Expenses,	931.45	
Library,	450 00	
Stables,	4,805.81	
Garden,	3,205.01	
Lynn Cottage,	2,564.28	
		\$142,218.38
Less Cr. Clothing, \$397.92; Farm, \$1,541.60.		1,939.52
		<u>\$140 278.86</u>

These expenditures have been for account of: —

Patients paying cost and more,	\$45,842.67	
Patients paying less than cost,	94,436.19	
The average number of patients was, in 1884,	166	
The average number of patients has been, in 1885,	171	
The average cost per week was, in 1884,	\$16.00	
The average cost per week has been, in 1885,	15.72	
The total expenses were, in 1884,	139,201.75	
The total expenses have been, in 1885,	140,278.86	
The amount expended at the Asylum for patients who have paid less than cost has been,	\$94,436.19	
The amount received has been: —		
From patients, 6,003 4-7 weeks' board at less than cost,	\$50,622.84	
Income of Funds for Beneficiaries,	4,129.76	
Income of Funds for Female Beneficiaries,	4 743 00	
Income of Amusement Fund,	558.00	
		60,053.60
		<u>\$34,382.59</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from patients paying more than cost, and the remainder from funds applicable to the purpose.

TABLE No. 6.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

For Stores,	\$3,728.01
Gas and Oil,	48.67
Furniture,	88.52
Wages,	2,170.84
Fuel,	566.86
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$6 602.90</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$6,602.90
Ice,		96.62
Repairs,		540.52
Contingencies,		526.66
Stationery,		11.00
		<u>\$7,777.70</u>
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,		
males,	146	
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,		
females,	<u>169</u>	
		<u>315</u>
Whole number discharged during the year,		318
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1886, males,	6	
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1886, females,	<u>7</u>	
		<u>13</u>

TABLE No. 7.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

From Annuities Receivable,	\$6,400.00
City Bonds,	213.89
United States Bonds,	200.00
Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. Stock,	4,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	30,664.39
Manufacturing Stocks,	3,330.00
Bank Stocks,	4,045.00
Real Estate, Productive,	26,705.50
Notes Receivable,	19,301.52
Union League Club Bonds,	450 00
Interest,	679.51
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co.'s Scrip, Interest,	21.90
Railroad Stocks,	1,900.00
	<u>\$97,911.71</u>

Which has been distributed as follows:—

To G. H. Gay Fund,	\$289.82
Redman Fund,	25,395.30
Warren Prize Fund,	167.40
Bowditch History Fund,	111.60
Wooden Leg Fund,	279.00
Redman Annuities,	936.00
Clara Barton Annuity,	180.85
Surgical Instrument Fund,	75.33
Amusement Fund,	558.00
Free Bed Funds, { for use, \$30,904.17	
for Joy Annuitants, 700.00	31,604.17
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$59,597.47</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$59,597.47
Beneficiaries at Asylum Funds,	4,129.76
Warren Library Fund,	55.80
Treadwell Library Fund,	279 00
One-half Lincoln Fund,—Female Beneficiaries,	4,743.00
Funds with Income Unrestricted,	2,232.00
General Fund,	10,650.46
Convalescent Home Fund,	7,381.22
Asylum Building Fund,	8,843.00
	<u>\$97,911.71</u>
The Income for 1883 was,	\$92,609.14
The Income for 1884 was,	97,711.45
The Income for 1885 has been,	97,911.71

TABLE No. 8.

SUBSCRIBERS TO FREE BEDS FOR 1885.

William Amory,	\$100	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,200
C. W. Amory,	100	Miss Eliza Goodwin,	100
Boston & Lowell R.R. Co.,	300	R. C. Greenleaf,	100
Boston & Providence R.R.		W. O. Grover,	100
Co.,	100	W. W. Greenough,	100
Sidney Bartlett,	100	George Higginson,	100
J. P. Bradley,	100	R. W. Hooper,	100
Mrs. E. A. Bowditch,	200	Miss Eunice Hooper,	100
J. L. Bremer,	100	George D. Howe,	100
Miss Brewer,	100	Hoosac Tunnel Dock &	
Martin Brimmer,	100	Elevator Co.,	100
P. C. Brooks, Jr.,	100	Samuel Johnson,	100
Shepherd Brooks,	100	Mrs. Charlotte A. Johnson,	100
Mrs. Laura M. Case,	100	Henry P. Kidder,	200
T. Jefferson Coolidge,	100	Amory A. Lawrence,	100
J. T. Coolidge, Jr.,	100	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge,	100
Mrs. J. G. Cushing,	100	Theodore Lyman,	100
G. S. Curtis,	100	W. Powell Mason,	100
J. Randolph Coolidge,	100	Ida M. Mason,	100
Cambridge R.R. Co.,	100	Mass. Humane Society,	200
F. Gordon Dexter,	100	Charles Merriam,	100
Mrs. C. H. Dalton,	100	Mrs. Caroline Merriam,	100
George Dexter,	300	C. J. Morrill,	100
Stephen G. Deblois,	100	Misses M. C. and H. K.	
Samuel Eliot,	100	Mixter,	100
William Endicott, Jr.,	100	Old Colony R.R. Co.,	100
John Foster,	100	Pacific Mills Relief Society,	100
H. H. Fay,	100	F. H. Peabody,	100
Sarah S. Fay,	200	W. D. Pickman,	100
Joseph S. Fay,	100	A. L. Rotch,	100
Fitchburg R.R. Co.,	200	H. B. Rogers,	100
George A. Gardner,	100	Henry Saltonstall,	100
John L. Gardner,	200	F. R. Sears,	100
Joseph B. Glover,	100	J. P. Squire & Co.,	200
Mrs. Ozias Goodwin,	100	Mrs. G. H. Shaw,	100
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,200</u>	<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$7,700</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	\$7,700	<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	\$8,700
H. S. Shaw, . . .	100	Otis E. Weld, . . .	100
Nathaniel Thayer, . . .	200	Henry Woods, . . .	100
E. N. R. Thayer, . . .	100	Miss Anne Wigglesworth, . . .	200
J. E. Thayer, . . .	100	J. Huntington Wolcott, . . .	100
Bayard Thayer, . . .	100	Mrs. T. L. Winthrop, . . .	100
W. W. Tucker, . . .	100	Dr. J. A. and A. R. Rock-	
George W. Wales, . . .	100	well (donation), . . .	150
Charles E. Ware, . . .	100		
R. C. Winthrop, Jr., . . .	100		
<i>Carried forward,</i> . . .	<u>\$8,700</u>		<u>\$9,450</u>

Total Free Bed Subscriptions (89) in 1884,	\$10,056
Total Free Bed Subscriptions (82) in 1885,	9,450

TABLE No. 9.

TREADWELL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1884: —		
Principal,	\$5,000.00	
Income,	<u>220.20</u>	
		\$5,220.20
Amount of income received,	\$279.00	
Amount of income expended,	<u>281.20</u>	
		2.20
		<u>\$5,218.00</u>
Balance, Dec. 31, 1885: —		
Principal,	\$5,000.00	
Income,	<u>218.00</u>	

TABLE No. 10.

WOODEN LEG ACCOUNT.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1884: —		
Principal,	\$5,000.00	
Income,	<u>824.69</u>	
		\$5,824.69
Amount of income received,	\$279.00	
Amount of income expended,	<u>425.00</u>	
		146.00
		<u>\$5,678.69</u>
Balance, Dec. 31, 1885: —		
Principal,	\$5,000.00	
Income,	<u>678.69</u>	
		<u>\$5,678.69</u>

TABLE No. 11.
THE BOWDITCH HISTORY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1884 :—		
Principal,	\$2,000.00	
Income,	<u>1,533.93</u>	\$3,533.93
Amount of Income received,	\$111.60	
Amount of Income expended,	<u>339.33</u>	
		<u>227.73</u>
		<u>\$3,306.20</u>
Balance, Dec. 31, 1885 :—		
Principal,	\$2,000.00	
Income,	<u>1,306.20</u>	\$3,306.20

TABLE No. 12.
GENERAL FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1884,	\$1,123,596.64	
Add one-third profits of Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	
Add amount received account of H. Wilson,	11,100.00	
Add amount from A. W. Folsom,	125.00	
Balance of income over expenses,	<u>298.99</u>	\$1,140,120.63
Less balance of Insurance Account, . . .	\$1,555.50	
Less balance of premiums paid for Stocks and Bonds,	2,713.81	
Less amount charged account H. Wilson, .	477.40	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1885,	<u>1,135,373.92</u>	<u>1,140,120.63</u>

TABLE No. 13.
RESTRICTED FUNDS.

Income devoted to Free Beds :—

The Joy Fund, being a bequest from Miss Nabby Joy,	\$20,000.00
Belknap Fund, being a bequest from Jere- miah Belknap,	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Phillips,	5,000.00
Williams Fund, being a bequest from John D. Williams, of estate No. 17 Blackstone Street,	<u>19,600.00</u>
Amount carried forward,	\$54,600.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$54,600.00
Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	20,000.00
Miss Townsend Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Miss Mary P. Townsend,	11,486.50
Brimmer Fund, being a bequest from Miss Mary Ann Brimmer,	5,000.00
Wilder Fund, being a bequest from Charles W. Wilder,	12,000.00
Sever Fund, being a bequest from Miss Martha Sever,	500.00
Thompson Fund, being a bequest from S. B. Thompson,	500.00
Tucker Fund, being a bequest from Miss Margaret Tucker,	3,312.37
Davis Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Eleanor Davis,	900.00
Loring Fund, being a bequest from Abi- gail Loring,	5,000.00
Nichols Fund, being a bequest from B. R. Nichols,	6,000.00
Gray Fund, being a donation from John C. Gray,	1,000.00
Dowse Fund, being a bequest from Thomas Dowse,	5,000.00
Todd Fund, being a bequest from Henry Todd,	5,000.00
J. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Jonathan Phillips,	10,000.00
Greene Fund, being a bequest from Benj. D. Greene,	5,000.00
Percival Fund, being a bequest from John Percival,	950.00
Pickens Fund, being a bequest from John Pickens,	1,676.75
Treadwell Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	38,703.91
Raymond Fund, being a bequest from E. A. Raymond,	2,820.00
Harris Fund, being part of a bequest from Charles Harris,	1,000.00
Mason Fund, being a bequest from Wm. P. Mason,	9,400.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	7,000.00
J. L. Gardner Fund, being a donation from J. L. Gardner,	20,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$226,849.53</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$226,849.53
B. T. Reed Fund, being a donation from Benj. T. Reed,	1,000.00
Wm. Reed Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Reed,	5,233.92
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor,	7,500.00
Miss Rice Fund, being a bequest from Miss Arabella Rice,	5,000.00
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00
Mrs. J. H. Rogers Fund, being a donation from J. H. Rogers,	1,177.50
Beebe Fund, being a bequest from J. M. Beebe,	50,000.00
Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
Blanchard Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	4,000.00
George Gardner Fund, being a donation from George Gardner,	1,000.00
Hemenway Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Augustus Hemenway,	20,000.00
Jessup Fund, being part of a bequest from Dr. Chas. A. Jessup,	1,000.00
Tufts Fund, being a bequest from Quincy Tufts,	10,000.00
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00
Parker Fund, being a bequest from Jno. Parker, Jr.,	10,000.00
Miss Shaw Fund, being a donation and bequest from Miss M. Louisa Shaw,	5,500.00
Eliza Perkins Fund, being a donation from Mrs. H. B. Rogers,	1,000.00
Dwight Fund, being a donation from Mrs. T. Bradford Dwight,	1,000.00
Hunnewell Fund, being a donation from H. H. Hunnewell,	10,000.00
R. M. Mason Fund, being a bequest from R. M. Mason,	5,000.00
Anna Lowell Cabot Fund, being a dona- tion from Dr. Samuel Cabot,	1,000.00
Welles Fund, being a donation from Miss Jane Welles,	5,000.00
Black Fund, being a bequest from Miss Marianna Black,	2,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$464,260.95</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$464,260.95	
Eben Wright Fund, being an assignment of legacies by the children of T. Jefferson Coolidge,	14,000.00	
Paraclete Holmes Fund, being a donation from W. S. Adams,	2,000.00	
Estabrooks Fund, being a bequest from J. W. Estabrooks,	1,000.00	
The Thayer Fund, being a bequest from Nathaniel Thayer,	30,000.00	
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	46,355.83	
Ann E. Gray Fund, being a bequest from Miss Ann E. Gray,	5,000.00	
John Bertram Fund, being a donation from Mrs. Clara Barton Kimball,	5,000.00	
		\$567,616.78

Income devoted to beneficiaries at Asylum :—

The Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	\$20,000.00	
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00	
Appleton Fund, \$10,010 being a bequest from Samuel Appleton, \$20,000 being a donation from Wm. Appleton,	30,010.00	
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor,	7,500.00	
Austin Fund, being part of a bequest from Mrs. Agnes Austin,	5,000.00	
Kittredge Fund, being a bequest from Rufus Kittredge,	5,500.00	
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00	
Proctor Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor,	1,000.00	
		75,010.00
		\$642,626.78

Income devoted to Female Beneficiaries at Asylum :—

The Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$727,626.78

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$727,626.78
Income unrestricted:—	
The Waldo Fund, being a bequest from Daniel Waldo,	40,000.00
Income devoted to any purpose except buildings:—	
The Redman Fund, being a bequest from John Redman,	455,113.34
Income devoted to a Triennial Prize:—	
The Warren Prize Fund, being a bequest from Dr. J. M. Warren,	3,000.00
Income devoted to the Library:—	
The Treadwell Library Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell, . . .	5,000.00
Income devoted to Books for Pa- tients:—	
The Warren Library Fund, being a donation from Dr. J. C. Warren,	1,000.00
Income and Principal devoted to the publication of a History of the Hospital:—	
The Bowditch History Fund, being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	2,000.00
Income devoted to Amusements at the Asylum:—	
The Amusement Fund, \$5,000 being a bequest from Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, \$5,000 being a donation from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other Ladies,	10,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,243,740.12</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,243,740.12
Income devoted to Special Surgical Instruments:—	
The Surgical Instrument Fund, being a donation from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, \$1,250 ; donation of Mr. R. M. Moore, \$100, .	1,350.00
The Wooden Leg Fund:—	
Being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	5,000.00
The Convalescent Home Fund, .	132,260.66
Permanent Free Beds:—	
Miss Marian Hovey,	\$1,000.00
Mrs. Fanny H. Morse,	1,000.00
Henry S. Hovey,	1,000.00
Edward Woodman,	1,000.00
Children of Mrs. Henry Windsor,	1,000.00
D. R. Whitney,	1,000.00
George Gardner,	1,000.00
	<hr/> 7,000.00
Redman Annuities,	15,600.00
Clara Barton Annuity,	3,241.00
Asylum Building Fund,	167,320.10
G. H. Gay Fund,	5,483.91
Add unused income at credit of	
Warren Prize Fund,	\$579.92
Warren Library Fund,	522.92
Bowditch History Fund,	1,306.20
Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,317.66
Wooden Leg Fund,	678.69
Treadwell Library Fund,	218.00
Clara Barton Annuity,	299.29
	<hr/> 4,922.68
Total of Restricted Funds,	<u><u>\$1,585,918.47</u></u>

Dr.

TRIAL BALANCE, 1885.

Cr.

Land and Buildings for Asylum,	\$320,794.75	Redman Fund,	\$455,113.34
Land and Buildings for Hospital,	520,008.53	Warren Prize Fund,	3,000.00
Land and Improvements at Belmont,	70,274.35	Bowditch History Fund,	2,000.00
Annuities Receivable,	160,000.00	Wooden Leg Fund,	5,000.00
Insurance Stock,	50,000.00	Clara Barton Annuity,	3,241 00
Reversions (see "Suspense" on Cr. side),	10.00	Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,350.00
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip,	520.00	Amusement Fund,	10,000.00
Union League Club Bonds,	6,000.00	Free Beds Fund,	567,816.78
Manufacturing Stocks,	43,400.00	Warren Library Fund,	1,000.00
Bank Stocks,	78,200.00	Beneficiaries at Asylum Fund,	75,010.00
Railroad Stocks,	25,000.00	Treadwell Library Fund,	5,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	541,400.00	Lincoln Fund,	85,000.00
Notes Receivable,	405,683.33	Funds with Income Unrestricted,	40,000.00
City Bonds,	6,000.00	Permanent Free Beds,	7,000.00
United States 4% Bonds,	10,000.00	Suspense (see "Reversions" on Dr. side),	10.00
Real Estate Productive,	407,366.64	Notes Payable,	3,500.00
Gay Building,	21,225.83	Asylum Building Fund,	167,320.10
Edward Cowles, Superintendent,	32,111.99	General Fund,	1,135,373.92
J. H. Whittemore, Resident Physician,	2,803.81	G. H. Gay Fund,	5,483.91
Sanitary Tower Hospital,	9,407.11	Convalescent Fund,	132,280.66
Cash,	19,766.05	Subscribers to Free Beds, 1886,	4,900.00
		Redman Annuities,	15,600.00
		Joy Annuitants, 1885,	50.00
			<hr/>
			\$2,725,049.71
			4,922.68
			<hr/>
			\$2,729,972.39
			<hr/>

Property on hand belonging to the Corporation
invested as follows:—

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING NO INCOME.

Asylum: Land and Buildings occupied for		
Asylum,	\$320,794.75	
Superintendent's balance, . . .	32,111.99	
		<u>\$352,906.74</u>
Hospital: Land and Buildings occupied for		
Hospital,	\$520,008.53	
Gay Building,	21,225.83	
Sanitary Tower,	9,407.11	
Resident Physician's balance, . .	2,803.81	
		<u>553,445.28</u>
Convalescent Home: Land and Buildings at		
Belmont,		70,274.35
Memorandum of expectancies, . .		10 00
		<u><u>\$976,636.37</u></u>

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING INCOME.

Policies Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	\$160,000.00
500 shares Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	50,000.00
\$4,000 City of Boston Bonds,	4,000.00
\$50,000 Eastern Railroad Co.'s Bonds,	50,000.00
\$20,000 Kansas City & Cameron Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00
\$5,000 Boston & Albany Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, . . .	5,000.00
\$100,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	100,000.00
\$22,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	22,000.00
\$10,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy 4 per cent. Bonds, . . .	10,000.00
\$6,000 Union League Club Bonds,	6,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 6 per cent. Bond, .	1,000.00
\$47,400 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Non-ex. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	47,400.00
\$10,000 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Exempt 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Atchison Land Grant 7 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Kansas City, Topeka & Western R.R. 1st Mort-	
gage 7 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$6 000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River R.R. 7 per cent. Bond, .	6,000.00
\$5,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds,	5,000.00
\$4,000 Ft. Scott, So. Eastern & Mem. R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	4,000.00
\$15,000 Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds, . .	15,000.00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$735,400.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$735,400.00
\$10,000	Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley 6 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$16,000	Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8 per cent. Bonds, . .	16,000 00
\$10,000	United States 4 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$2,000	City of Providence 5 per cent. Bonds,	2,000.00
100	Shares Old Colony Railroad Co.,	10,000.00
150	“ Boston & Albany Railroad Co.,	15,000.00
14	“ Merrimack Manufacturing Co.,	14,000.00
1	“ Appleton “ “	1 000.00
9	“ Amory “ “	900.00
10	“ Amoskeag “ “	10,000.00
25	“ Great Falls “ “	2,500.00
5	“ Boston “ “	5,000.00
10	“ Stark Mills “ “	10,000.00
100	“ National Union Bank,	10,000.00
100	“ Suffolk National Bank,	10,000.00
70	“ Tremont “ “	7,000.00
50	“ Old Boston “ “	2,500.00
87	“ State “ “	8,700.00
100	“ Columbian “ “	10,000.00
100	“ Merchants’ “ “	10,000.00
50	“ New England National Bank,	5,000.00
40	“ Massachusetts “ “	10,000.00
50	“ Eagle “ “	5,000 00
Land and Store, 17 Blackstone Street,		19,600.00
“ “ “ 168 Washington Street,		45,000.00
“ “ House, 61 Dartmouth Street,		10,000.00
Redman Mansion Estate, Washington Street,		106,000.00
Land and Houses on Warrenton Street,		17,700.00
“ “ Store, 496 Washington Street,		55,500 00
“ “ Houses on Chambers Street,		23,900.00
“ “ “ “ Cross Street,		12,691.64
“ “ House on Harrison Avenue,		9,975.00
Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets,		66,875.00
Robertson House, Hanover Street,		40,125.00
Notes secured by Mortgage,		200,100.00
\$20,000 Notes Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R.R. Co., .		20,000.00
Notes Receivable, Personal and Collateral Securities, . .		185,583.33
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip,		520.00
Cash deposited in Bank,		19,766.05
Investments producing income,		\$1,753 336.02
Investments producing no income,		976,636.37
Total, foot of Trial Balance,		<u>\$2,729,972.39</u>

F. HAVEN, JR., *Treasurer.*

TABLE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS,—1862 TO 1885.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.		Cost of Free Patients.		Other Charities.	Total Expenses of		Average cost per week per patient.		Cost over Board.	
	Hospital.		Hospital.			Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	\$6,628.65		\$35,072.01		\$414.15	\$42,114.81	\$71,823.46	\$6.04	\$7.27	\$36,260.92	\$6,640.81
1863	6,151.27		40,575.14		695.30	47,421.71	69,300.63	6.66	6.98	41,109.46	2,170.56
1864	10,224.81		49,286.53		648.21	60,159.55	101,484.38	8.38	9.76	52,445.01	4,523.85
1865	23,119.62		34,131.83		717.35	57,968.80	120,885.84	9.86	12.49	43,121.53	9,507.86
1866	30,086.08		37,538.12		1,162.60	68,786.80	126,015.83	13.88	12.30	53,809.36	558.19
1867	26,086.67		33,758.02		1,164.53	61,009.22	133,844.14	11.28	13.84	44,291.54	.....
1868	23,663.50		42,481.71		1,419.26	67,564.47	142,535.36	12.74	16.51	52,893.02	14,642.07
1869	20,128.86		40,736.44		1,373.30	62,238.60	138,132.02	10.14	14.21	48,811.90	.....
1870	15,844.35		46,087.42		883.05	62,814.82	134,339.63	10.05	13.83	50,811.01	.....
1871	15,266.51		47,126.12		1,133.74	63,526.37	146,191.23	9.96	15.80	52,447.68	9,996.88
1872	12,664.70		56,537.74		1,497.86	70,700.30	153,327.60	10.10	16.93	59,547.91	14,917.57
1873	16,681.66		69,109.97		2,135.29	87,926.92	165,023.79	10.29	19.23	72,435.94	26,404.27
1874	14,198.41		64,266.27		2,634.60	81,099.28	161,934.11	10.13	19.59	67,548.81	2,750.66
1875	10,677.72		71,447.23		1,761.59	83,886.54	165,660.47	9.72	21.07	71,989.93	11,872.47
1876	11,344.58		82,033.60		1,312.94	94,691.12	164,973.80	9.41	19.72	82,027.86	13,019.51
1877	10,833.10		72,678.63		279.16	83,790.89	143,148.94	9.47	15.66	72,957.79	.....
1878	11,252.42		85,102.61		588.98	96,944.01	136,394.36	9.87	15.55	83,516.61	.....
1879	11,564.44		77,216.88		514.25	89,295.57	117,250.02	10.54	14.30	73,440.58	.....
1880	10,529.35		81,085.73		462.82	92,077.90	131,172.69	10.39	16.48	79,280.61	10,078.33
1881	13,462.12		88,241.17		450.51	102,153.80	134,561.14	11.87	16.92	88,268.68	20,719.30
1882	12,947.98		95,642.45		8,928.82*	117,519.25	138,518.26	12.43	17.02	95,684.95	18,172.21
1883	18,389.28		90,665.70		6,575.92*	115,630.90	139,711.39	12.63	16.16	91,213.57	5,376.89
1884	21,476.00		101,954.31		6,873.69*	130,304.00	139,201.67	14.75	16.00	107,974.18	2,612.02
1885	10,728.87		93,411.59		8,483.90*	112,624.36	140,278.86	11.99	15.72	87,464.96	.....
24 years,										\$1,609,353.81	\$173,963.45

* Including Convalescent Home.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
For the Year 1885.

Number of Patients in the Hospital January 1, 1886.

Paying,	11
Free,	134
Total,	<u>145</u>

Admitted from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients paying board,	257	114	371
Patients paying board part of the time,	29	17	46
Patients entirely free,	1,184	726	1,910
	<u>1,470</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>2,327</u>

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>
Males (Boys), 119,	482	988
Females (Girls), 63,	436	421
	<u>918</u>	<u>1,409</u>

Of these, 1 paid \$49; 2 paid \$42; 31 paid \$35; 3 paid \$28; 1 paid \$25; 43 paid \$21; 128 paid \$14; 1 paid \$10.50; 1 paid \$10; 189 paid \$7; 16 paid \$5; 1 paid \$4.

Whole number of patients treated during the year: paying, 382; paying a part of the time, 46; free, 2,044; total, 2,472.

Discharged during the Year.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well,	547	1,037	1,015	569	1,584
Much relieved,	127	48	105	70	175
Relieved,	78	105	100	83	183
Not relieved,	26	47	46	27	73
Not treated,	45	84	83	46	129
Dead,	93	99	140	52	192
Insane and eloped,	1	12	11	2	13
	<hr/> 917	<hr/> 1,432	<hr/> 1,500	<hr/> 849	<hr/> 2,349

Number of Patients remaining December 31, 1885.

Males,	94
Females,	51
Total,	<hr/> 145
Paying,	11
Free,	134
Total,	<hr/> 145
Medical,	46
Surgical,	99
Total,	<hr/> 145

Proportion of deaths to whole number of results,
8.17 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 443.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time was 26; in private rooms, 8; the greatest number of free patients, 166; the greatest total, 184. The least number of paying patients at any one time was 10; in private rooms, 3; the least free, 130; the least total, 147. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was 73 per cent.; by paying patients, 27 per cent. About 19.6 of the paying patients occupied private rooms. The average number of patients was 167: males, 96; females, 71.

The average number of paying patients was 17: Americans, 12; foreigners, 5.

The average number in private rooms was 5.6.

The average number of free patients was 150: Americans, 81; foreigners, 69.

The average time of paying patients was 2.38 weeks; and that of free patients, 4.08.

Residences.

Boston,	895
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	1,303
Maine,	22
New Hampshire and Vermont,	42
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	15
Other States,	24
British Provinces,	26
	<hr/>
	2,327

Birthplaces.

Boston,	182
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	641
Maine,	131
New Hampshire,	70
Vermont,	28
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	26
New York,	44
Southern and Western States,	56
	<hr/>

Total Americans, 1,178

British Provinces,	287
Great Britain,	160
Ireland,	592
Germany,	37
Norway and Sweden,	24
France,	8
Switzerland,	3
Italy,	16
Other places,	22
	<hr/>

Total foreigners, 1,149

Occupations.

Males.

	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Mechanics,	51	280	7
Laborers,	28	463	13
Farmers,	16	14	3
Minors,	12	116	
Seamen,	15	34	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	122	907	24

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
<i>Brought forward,</i>	122	907	24
Clerks,	28	102	
Teamsters,	2	30	1
Traders,	14	40	
Servants,	3	38	1
Lawyers,	1		
Clergymen,		3	
Physicians,	5	5	
Merchants,	35	13	
Students,	17	4	
Other professions,	30	82	3
	<hr/> 257	<hr/> 1,184	<hr/> 29

Total males, 1,470. Of these, 64 were in private rooms:

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Domestics,	7	299	5
Minors,	6	74	1
Wives,	70	209	7
Widows,	4	33	1
Seamstresses,	2	21	
Spinsters,	4	4	
Operatives,	2	7	3
Teachers,	3	8	
Clerks,	2	10	
Nurses,	1	21	
Other professions,	13	40	
	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 726	<hr/> 17

Total females, 857. Of these, 20 were in private rooms.

Sixteen per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; twenty-five per cent. were laborers; fifteen per cent. were mechanics; and nine per cent. were minors.

Admissions Refused.

Phthisis (Consumption),	28
Syphilis,	17
Chronic Ulcers,	15
Scrofula and Abscesses,	12
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	11
Hip and Spine,	23
Debility and Senility,	13
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> 119

<i>Brought forward,</i>	119
Chronic Rheumatism,	17
Paralysis,	18
Epilepsy,	2
Cancer,	14
Uterine,	15
Injuries,	9
Of Skin,	12
Contagious,	13
Other diseases,	80
<hr/>	
Total,	299
Males,	183
Females,	116
Americans,	214
Foreigners,	85
Residents of Boston,	104
Residents of Massachusetts,	151
Residents of other places,	44

Out-patients.

Number of new patients,	17,016
Men,	7,716
Women,	6,694
Children,	2,606
Americans,	8,990
Foreigners,	8,026
Residents of Boston,	9,914
Of other places,	7,102
Medical department for women,	3,819
Medical department for men and children,	3,557
Surgical department,	5,568
Ophthalmic department,	3,053
Department for diseases of the skin,	4,901
Department for diseases of the nervous system,	2,750
Department for diseases of the throat,	3,076

Total attendance, 39,165.

Average daily attendance, 125.

Of the surgical cases there were:—

Incised wounds,	874
Genito-urinary,	704
Abscesses and inflamed glands,	524
<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	2,102

<i>Brought forward,</i>	2,102
Diseases of bone and periosteum, }	
Diseases and injuries of joints, }	519
Contusions,	501
New growths,	406
Fractures,	360
Ulcers,	297
Sprains,	229
Felons,	139
Hernia,	87
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	82
Dislocations,	55
Burns,	41
Miscellaneous,	750
Total,	5,568
Number of applicants,	15,538
Number admitted,	14,610
Number refused,	499
Number sent to physician's office,	429
Number visited,	1,316
Number visited, correct statement,	753
Number visited, incorrect statement,	563

Convalescent Home:—

Admitted to the Home in 1883,	101
Admitted to the Home in 1884,	187

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1885,	8	8	16
Admitted during 1885,	146	169	315
Total,	154	177	331
Discharged,	148	170	318
Remaining Jan. 1, 1886,	6	7	13

The Young Men's Christian Union gave us eighty-five rides, taking out three hundred and forty-two patients.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PRATT,
Acting Resident Physician.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1886.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF THE PRINCIPAL STORES AT THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	9,100	\$1,927.38	.2118	7,729	\$1,610.72	.2084	8,375	\$1,716.87	.205
“ for Soup, “	560	23.80	.0425	132	5.28	.04	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	5,889	479.54	.0816	4,378	324.72	.07415	123	288.61	.07
“ Round, “	9,327	805.85	.0864	11,944	1,016.43	.0851	12,973	1,054.70	.0813
“ Rump, “	6,882	1,163.05	.169	4,158	635.34	.1528	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	11,584	1,274.24	.11	14,998	1,349.82	.09	14,141	1,341.98	.0949
Mutton, . . . “	18,416	2,509.04	.13624	15,808	1,903.28	.1204	12,592	1,385.12	.11
Poultry, . . . “	13,509	2,475.65	.184	14,079	2,276.57	.1617	14,488	2,433.98	.168
Butter, . . . “	10,056	2,644.72	.263	10,156	2,500.40	.2462	10,526	2,589.39	.246
Eggs, . . . doz.	4,608	967.68	.21	5,495	967.12	.176	4,392	843.26	.192
Flour, . . . bbls.	40	362.48	9.062	42	323.82	7.71	37	266.80	7.40
Bread, . . . lbs.	34,343	1,717.15	.05	35,800	1,790.00	.05	36,556	1,827.80	.05
Ice, . . . tons.	180 $\frac{1}{3}$	627.54	3.48	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	808.25	3.333	271 $\frac{3}{4}$	714.70	2.63
Sugar, . . . lbs.	10,592	982.88	.0928	12,979	1,023.65	.0781	15,462	1,189.32	.769
Tea, . . . lbs.	593	222.96	.376	738	254.61	.345	848	337.82	.398
Milk, . . . qts.	97,594	4,879.70	.05	107,618	5,380.90	.05	96,186	4,934.34	.0513
Potatoes, . bush.	909	915.36	1.007	973	964.61	.77	942	1,010.76	1.073

Articles.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,815	\$1,692.99	.1941	8,658	\$1,792.20	.207	7,856	\$1,931.95	.245
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	4,952	346.64	.07	5,183	367.99	.07	6,522	673.76	.103
“ Round, “	16,414	1,148.98	.07	19,477	1,636.06	.084	19,705	1,976.68	.103
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,439	1,643.90	.10	16,438	1,758.86	.107	16,221	2,159.07	.133
Mutton, . . . “	15,522	1,876.60	.1208	21,093	2,720.99	.129	16,365	2,216.01	.135
Poultry, . . . “	13,682	2,123.44	.1552	13,562	2,278.41	.168	12,082	2,348.41	.195
Butter, . . . “	11,011	3,366.06	.3057	11,129	3,505.63	.315	16,843	3,770.97	.221
Eggs, . . . doz.	4,214	866.39	.2056	4,401	1,188.27	.26	5,234	1,470.59	.281
Flour, . . . bbls.	51	440.15	8.65	49	468.73	9.565	49	459.25	9.937
Bread, . . . lbs.	40,536	2,026.80	.05	4,892	1,744.60	.05	35,340	1,943.70	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	280 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,297.56	4.63	305	887.55	2.91	352 $\frac{3}{4}$	737.72	2.209
Sugar, . . . lbs.	21,005	2,003.87	.0954	20,552	1,901.06	.09	22,192	2,021.57	.091
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,134 $\frac{1}{2}$	471.95	.416	555	244.22	.44	1,114	446.85	.401
Milk, . . . qts.	89,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,495.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	92,350	4,617.50	.05	95,358	5,007.70	.052
Potatoes, . bush.	1,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	902.58	.868	981	1,101.66	1.125	1,005	1,374.72	1.368

Articles.	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,793	\$1,975.38	.224	8,845 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,183.64	.246	9,543	\$2,160.12	.226
“ Corned, “	6,925 $\frac{1}{2}$	670.88	.095	6,487	583.08	.09	6,345	561.45	.088
“ Round, “	22,327	2,120.83	.095	25,821	2,531.60	.098	25,140	2,220.83	.08
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,962	2,047.78	.120	16,438	2,003.44	.121	17,220	1,936.58	.112
Mutton, . . . “	21,075	2,999.89	.142	15,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,102.29	.138	13,189	1,585.60	.12
Poultry, . . . “	10,263	2,318.56	.225	12,798	2,523.79	.197	12,149	2,256.84	.185
Butter, . . . “	10,468	3,329.97	.317	11,321	3,636.60	.32	11,447	3,368.27	.294
Eggs, . . . doz.	5,479	1,491.60	.272	8,374	2,182.67	.26	9,433	2,328.48	.25
Flour, . . . bbls.	52	406.00	7.80	53	383.25	7.23	55	341.85	6.21
Bread, . . . lbs.	34,971	1,923.42	.055	36,245	1,992.48	.054	36,685	2,017.67	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	380 $\frac{1}{10}$	679.27	1.78	40,755	773.20	1.89	433 $\frac{45}{100}$	966.57	2.22
Sugar, . . . lbs.	20,980	1,801.38	.086	22,474	1,563.49	.069	21,245	1,288.15	.06
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,074	432.60	.402	1,080	435.85	.403	853	341.70	.40
Milk, . . . qts.	106,032	5,637.78	.053	111,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,907.26	.053	110,332	5,943.84	.053
Potatoes, . bush.	1,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,129.15	1.063	1,195	1,005.25	.917	1,158	1,001.25	.942

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is a private, not a public institution.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital on Blossom Street, Boston, on week-days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M.

Recent accidents admitted at all hours.

Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A.M., week-days only.

Applications from a distance must be made in writing, accompanied by a full description of the case by the attending physician, and, when a Free Bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary condition of the patient, and wait for a reply before sending the patient.

Contagious and chronic diseases are not admitted.

Regular charges to paying patients are as follows: in the Jackson Ward (private), \$50 per week; in small room in the Townsend and Bigelow Wards, \$25 per week; in the General Wards, \$10 per week. These rates, covering only expenses of board and lodging, may be increased or abated in individual cases by the Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Acting Resident Physician.

April 5, 1886.

THE AMBULANCE

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Accompanied by a medical officer, will be despatched to any point within the city proper for the conveyance of cases of *accident* or *urgent sudden sickness, not contagious*, to this Hospital, or elsewhere, upon notice from a physician, the police, or other responsible source, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

In cases requiring gratuitous treatment, no charge will be made.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN W. PRATT,

*Acting Resident Physician,
Mass. Gen. Hospital, Blossom St.*

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MCLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1885.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Gentlemen,— The following report, with tabular statements relating to the number and condition of the patients treated in the Asylum during the year 1885, is respectfully presented:—

TABLE No. 1.
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1885,	79	96	175
Admissions within the year,	54	41	95
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year, . .	133	137	270
Discharged within the year,	56	44	100
Namely,— as Recovered,	18	19	37
Much improved,	7	5	12
Improved,	8	5	13
Unimproved,	8	13	21
Deaths,	15	2	17
Patients remaining Dec. 31, 1885, } supported as private patients, }	77	93	170
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	129	137	266
“ “ “ “ admitted, . .	50	41	91
“ “ “ “ recovered, . .	17	19	36
Daily average number of patients,	77.17	93.89	171.06

During the year, four men were twice admitted. Two were cases of general paralysis. One of them died, and the other is remaining. One was a case of acute mania, and recovered after each admission; and one was a case of melancholia, which, after being discharged recovered, was readmitted near the end of the year. Thus there were two hundred and seventy cases treated, representing two hundred and sixty-six persons.

Of the ninety-one persons admitted during the year, fifty-two were regarded as recent cases, and thirty-nine as chronic or incurable.

Sixty-seven persons, thirty-eight men and twenty-nine women, had never been in any hospital. Of the remaining twenty-four persons, fifteen, eight men and seven women, were admitted for the second time; three, one man and two women, for the third time; three, two men and one woman, for the fourth time; two women for the fifth time; and one man for the nineteenth and twentieth times.

Thirty-six cases — representing thirty-four persons, eighteen men and sixteen women — were admitted as voluntary patients upon their own written applications. Of these, twenty were cases of melancholia, nine of mania, one of moral insanity, one of *folie du doute*, one of dementia, and two of general paralysis. Of these thirty-four persons, one was committed after entering the Asylum as a voluntary case. Two of these persons were twice admitted, one a case of recurrent mania, and one of general paralysis with slightly developed mental symptoms of the disease. The thirty-six voluntary cases admitted during the year furnished nine recoveries; and twenty-four such cases remaining from the previous years furnished eight other recoveries during this year, making a total of seventeen recoveries out of sixty cases,— the

total number of this class under treatment during the year. Thus, the voluntary class has yielded a percentage of 47.22 on the admissions of 1885. Of this class admitted during the year, ten other cases were discharged improved or much improved, five not improved, and one died. Of these thirty-six cases admitted in 1885 there were remaining, at the end of the year, eleven persons, four men and seven women; and the same numbers also remained from the admissions of previous years, so that the total remaining under the voluntary relation is twenty-two, eight men and fourteen women. Only two of these had been inmates of the Asylum on former occasions.

The number of persons admitted as voluntary patients under the present law is as follows: namely, 1881, 1; 1882, 11; 1883, 33; 1884, 49; 1885, 34,—a total of 128 persons in five calendar years. The total for all the hospitals in the State, including the Asylum, is 189 for the same period.

The whole number of persons admitted during the past six years is as follows: namely, 1880, 51; 1881, 63; 1882, 82; 1883, 107; 1884, 109; 1885, 95.

In 1885 there were eighteen less admissions, three less discharges, and eight less cases under treatment than during the year 1884; and the number present was five less at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Of the ninety-eight persons discharged, including deaths, seven were transferred to other hospitals, four men and two women to those in this State, and one man to the State of Rhode Island.

Of the thirty-six persons discharged recovered, eighteen had never before been inmates of any hospital; and, of the remaining eighteen persons, thirteen had been in this Asylum. These thirteen

persons had previously made forty-four recoveries, two of which were at other hospitals.

The average duration of illness from the beginning of attack in all cases recovered was 11.55 months, and the average duration of their hospital residence was 6.33 months.

During the past six years, the first admissions were as follows: 1880, 30; 1881, 46; 1882, 62; 1883, 75; 1884, 75; 1885, 67. The recoveries were: 1880, 12; 1881, 14; 1882, 26; 1883, 37; 1884, 34; 1885, 37.

The percentage of recoveries on all admissions, for the year 1885, was 38.5. There were three more recoveries than in the previous year. There were seventeen deaths, the same number as last year.

While there was some falling off in the number admitted during the year,—due to the necessity of rejecting applicants for want of room,—the daily average number of patients for the year was five more than in the previous year; and upon the less number of admissions there was an increase of nearly eight per cent. in the recoveries over those of the previous year. Although there was a small decrease in the proportion of voluntary cases admitted, still, more than one-third of the admissions were of that class. The working of this voluntary plan is proving it to be most useful and satisfactory. The persons who make use of it regard it as a privilege, when feeling the need of care and treatment; and they are glad to avail themselves of the advantages of the plan, and to avoid subjecting themselves to the process of an examination and commitment which will formally pronounce them to be insane. It has already been shown that this class of patients contributes a little more than its due proportion to the number and percentage of recoveries.

The average number of patients under treatment

for six years, and the average cost per week for each patient, are shown by the following figures : —

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Daily average number of patients, . . .	153	149	155	164	166	171
Average cost per week,	\$16.48	\$16.92	\$17.02	\$16.16	\$16.00	\$15.72

This includes all extraordinary expenditures for repairs and alterations, and a considerable increase in the nursing service.

The Training School for Nurses has continued its work through the year in a successful and satisfactory way upon the plan briefly described in my report of last year. The impression has been received by some that the School has had aid in its organization and management from the long established School of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of which the Asylum is a department. It is only just to say that the difficulties of organizing and carrying on a useful system of training in a hospital for the insane have been overcome here, as is believed, without any outside aid, but in sole dependence upon the facilities of the Asylum and its officers for instruction

It seems proper to emphasize here what was said in last year's report, that the value of such a school depends upon the thoroughness of its work, and that the main portion of the teaching, besides the practical work in the wards, should be in the study of text-books, systematic class-drill, and practice in making clinical observations. The value of lectures by medical officers is supplementary ; and to this may be added with great usefulness the practice of keeping carefully written note-books of each lecture, which are regularly examined and corrected. There should be teachers other than the medical officers ; and not only should they have time for class work, but practical experience and technical training as

nurses are of great value as qualifications for the positions. These requisites are provided here by having a superintendent of nurses who has spent some time in a general hospital training school, after being for many years a supervisor in the Asylum; and also a supervisor who, being a graduate of such a training school, has had subsequent experience in our wards. These two persons hear the weekly recitations of each of the several classes, or sections of them; give instruction in massage and other practical work to the nurses singly and in a succession of small classes; attend lectures and correct the nurses' note-books; and conduct the work of training in general. Supplementary to this, each class has a course of about thirty lectures during each school year of eight months, from October to May, inclusive,—the first year from the First Assistant Physician, and the second year from the Superintendent. Thus, each nurse hears sixty lectures during her course of training. Four times in each course—that is, at the middle and end of each school year—there is a double examination, by which answers in writing are given to a series of questions upon the studies of the textbooks, etc., and again upon the subjects of the lectures. The lectures, largely didactic, but including demonstrations in physiology, minor surgery, etc., are each an hour in length, in addition to a “quiz” of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the previous lecture, and are intended to cover in the main matters pertaining to general nursing. It has been necessary to give the didactic instruction in the care of the insane chiefly in the lectures, for want of a manual on this subject. The Handbook for the Instruction of Attendants on the Insane, recently prepared by a committee of the British Medico-Psychological Association, now provides a brief and excellent text-book

for class-room recitations, and a good basis for a course of lectures on mental diseases as they should be understood by a nurse.

While such a course of lectures, with the "quiz" and writing out of notes, is of essential value in the training, it is still maintained that the major part of the instruction in such a school should be given by persons especially appointed to that duty, in order to insure thoroughness and a methodical continuance of the work. Such a basis being provided,—and time is well spent in making such a preparation,—the undertaking of training nurses in a hospital for the insane is at once relieved of most of its difficulties, and is sure of gaining gratifying results. It should be added that a special course of instruction in cooking for the sick is included in the training. The general plan of the School is set forth in a printed circular, a copy of which may be found following the tables appended to this report.

The work of organizing an efficient system of training is likely to seem more formidable than it really is, and it may be useful to say something of our experience on this point. The history of the preliminary labor of creating such organizations as the Bellevue Training School, and that of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is instructive; but these were outside and independent of the hospital organizations. It is a different matter to reform and reorganize an existing state of things within a hospital. Every hospital manager knows or learns that one must make haste slowly in introducing new principles and methods against the tried traditions and well-approved customs of an established institution, especially if he is a new executive. Attending circumstances make it often wise, and sometimes necessary, to organize such a system of training from

the practical side of the work, and with the people already settled in their places in the service. As an example of this may be mentioned the Boston City Hospital Training School for Nurses, which under adverse circumstances required five years to transform the nursing service; a *personnel* chiefly of illiterate and untrustworthy convalescents grew in this time to be excellent material for training purposes. With this preparation on my part, Miss Richards, an accomplished superintendent of nurses and experienced in organizing such systems, was appointed in 1877; and at once the active work of the School was initiated, with a full class of pupils. The lectures by the medical staff were begun a year afterward, supplementing the preparatory class instruction.

In like manner, in 1879 the plan of the McLean Asylum Training School was definitely determined upon. It was to be a school not simply for the instruction of attendants on the insane, but to fit young women, as in the general hospitals, to undertake nursing in all its branches, with special qualifications for the care of cases of nervous and mental disease. There were a number of reasons for this larger purpose. We aimed at the public good, in respect to the home treatment of the insane as well as the direct benefit of the Asylum and its patients. It was thought to be unwise to educate and graduate nurses to be specialists, as it were; and to be unfair and delusive to invite them to a training school from which they would go into the public service comparatively ignorant of the first principles of nursing, and be likely to fail in a competition with the hospital graduates, to the disappointment of themselves and all concerned. It was therefore determined to teach them first all that could be taught about general nursing, and then to apply its principles to the in-

telligent observation and proper care of the insane. The first thing to be done was to make the conditions as favorable as possible as a basis for the work, — to enlarge the hospital element against that of the asylum, to regard all its inmates as patients, and none as chronic “boarders.” Any one familiar with the training of nurses under these different conditions will readily understand the meaning of this. All this is fully set forth in the Asylum report for 1882.

At the beginning, in 1879, there had already been a trained nurse in a male ward for two years, having the care of a dining-room, and other duty in a social way. Other graduates of hospital schools were at once invited to take service in the female wards; and the higher wages were paid them, as for continued service here. A number came from time to time; but it was soon discovered that the hospital trained nurse “likes bodily nursing better than mental nursing,” as Dr. Clouston has recently said of his nurses. This agrees with the experience of general practitioners in this vicinity. The hospital trained nurse, as a rule, does not like “nervous cases.” The system of employing women as nurses in the men’s wards was extended, with the intention of having the ordinary unmarried nurses do this service in their turn, as in the general hospitals. And in due time, as in those, there was introduced into our wards the system of ward maids on both sides of the house, to relieve the nurses of drudgery and to promote the custom of companionship with patients. Other general hospital methods were gradually introduced by giving certain class instruction and teaching special bedside and ward duties, as mentioned in the Asylum reports for 1881 and subsequent years. In 1882, the School was formally organized by the appointment of a superintendent of nurses who was a trained nurse,

with previous asylum experience; and increased attention to practical class instruction, etc., directly followed. When, later, the elaboration of the class work and the institution of the lecture system were made, the nurses who entered upon the more formal course of systematic training were given credit for previous time upon the prescribed two years' course of study; and, the preparatory work having reached its consummation, the Training School was at once in full operation and its establishment an accomplished fact. Some of the pupils who have been through this prolonged process of training have already more than completed the required time, and they with others will be ready to graduate after passing the mid-winter examinations.

It should be understood that it is regarded here as a part of the duty of the Asylum to the public which it was created to serve, to qualify young women and men to be nurses, with special fitness for the home treatment of patients in cases of nervous disease, or of impending or confirmed mental disorder. Enough of the graduates of the School will remain to aid in the teaching of others and in perfecting our own work. Among the results sought and already gained is the greatly improved quality of the nursing, because there are in it trained knowledge and skill, and the spirit which animates those who conscientiously pursue an honorable calling as a profession. With the increasing interest in the work, and the obligation to remain two years in the School, there are fewer changes. There are more applicants, and a better choice can be made from better material.

All these things yield a great gain, also, in the intelligent companionship with the patients, and enlarge the means for moral treatment. In these ways may be answered some of the queries propounded

by Dr. Clouston, in his paper read before the British Medico-Psychological Association, in 1876, on the question of "Getting, Training, and Retaining the Services of Good Asylum Attendants." Upon one of his queries, he makes a most practical comment, which goes to the root of the whole difficulty. Having described the ideal nurse, and asked "if we can expect to get persons to act as attendants from such (so called) higher notions," he says: "Indeed, most of us could not fail to have a sense of much incongruity in our presiding over institutions with such a staff. I know of few members of this Association who took to asylum life from 'higher motives' alone, however much those notions may influence the way one's work is done. We cannot expect from others what did not influence ourselves." A recognition of this principle of human nature inspired the double purpose in our policy of furnishing nurses for private cases outside of the Asylum, whenever possible. In the six years ending with 1885, forty-six persons,—thirty women and sixteen men,—who have left our service during that period, have done—and many are still doing—good work as private nurses. This fact acts as a public good, and is a spur to others who seek remunerative work.

The method adopted here for developing a system of training nurses is better adapted to some circumstances, helps to overcome difficulties that would seem formidable in many cases, and leads more safely and surely to definite results than the other plan of beginning with an experimental series of lectures, which are liable to be desultory, unsystematic, and to yield little tangible result, because many of the nurses soon leave the service, and it makes too much work for medical officers alone; and so the undertaking fails. As was said in my report of last year,

“A formal organization is necessary to establish the School and place teachers and pupils under such obligations as shall sustain and perpetuate the work, in order that it may be of material and lasting benefit.”

It is not to be denied that good may be done by simply giving a brief series of lectures to attendants, with other kinds of instruction short of having a formally organized school, if repeated methodically every year, even if there is no method of holding attendants to a fixed period of service, and however limited the effort may be, regarded as systematic training. That experimental lectures may lead the way to a systematic method of teaching is shown by the recent establishment of several asylum schools as the outcome of the interest in this matter excited by the great success of such work in the general hospitals. It is not so new a thing to give lectures to attendants. It is interesting to know that so long ago as 1854, while Florence Nightingale was making the momentous beginning of her great work in hospital reform in the Crimea, Dr. W. A. F. Browne began at the Crichton Institution “the first attempt to educate the attendants upon the insane” by a course of thirty weekly lectures to his “officers, the male and female attendants, and some of the patients who belonged to the medical profession.” In this as in other matters, Dr. Browne anticipated to some degree the best methods of the present day in the care of the insane.

From time to time, some such lectures have been given here and there in the asylums,—in this country, particularly, since the establishment of the hospital training schools at Bellevue Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital, in 1873, thirteen years after Miss Nightingale’s first training school was opened at St. Thomas Hospital; and, in the next

ten years, more than twenty such schools were established in the United States. The example of these schools has been felt in the asylums in both countries during the last ten years, but the difficulty of getting good attendants has made the literature of the subject still a series of lamentations. Dr. Clouston's forcible statement, in 1876, of the crying need of a new system, in the paper already cited, attracted much attention; he asked if there could not be some mode of training attendants, and suggested some queries as to what they could be taught. To get them to stay in asylums and do their irksome and disagreeable duties for many years, he thought it would be necessary, among other things, to provide a rising scale of pay; to change them from one asylum to another in rotation; to provide facilities for houses, leaves of absence, etc., and for the marriage of at least one-half of the male attendants; to promote their pecuniary interests, and set before them a high ideal of duty.

For some time later, however, there was no attempt to use in the asylums the well-established and successful methods of the general hospital school system, except that infirmary wards came into more general use. The lesson taught by the general hospitals had not yet been learned: that the practical thing for the asylums to do was to take the material in hand, and educate that in the same way as had been done in them. But, in 1881, Dr. Clark, "taking up the subject where Dr. Clouston left off" and making a distinct advance in the same direction, undertook to devise "an organized scheme of special training," upon taking charge of the new Glasgow District Asylum. During the first year, an experimental series of eighteen lectures and blackboard exercises, undertaken with some hesitation, was so

successful and encouraging that more was done in the next winter of 1882-83. It is significant that, in the process of working out his problem, Dr. Clark says he found "that we are becoming more and more fully impressed with the idea that the asylum of the future will partake largely of the hospital type." This process of feeling the way to a perfected scheme is very interesting of itself, besides illustrating a different method of the evolution of a new system from that put in operation here in 1879. In a similar manner, starting with didactic teaching rather than class work, Dr. Andrews began, at the Buffalo Hospital, an experimental series of lectures in the fall of 1883, without any addition to the teaching staff, it is understood; and these lectures led to the adoption of a more complete school system in 1885, and the formal promulgation of the scheme of training. Later, such schools have been introduced into the Pennsylvania, Norristown, and Kankakee hospitals.

It has been mentioned that one of the first steps taken in the work here just described was the development of the plan of employing women in men's wards. In the years of groping for something better than the old system of nursing in asylums, there has been much serious consideration of these matters by the best authorities. Was a recourse to the religious orders in which there is a survival of the better features of the old monastic institutions desirable? There is a notable article on "Sisterhoods in Asylums" in the *Journal of Mental Science* for April, 1866, by a well-informed but anonymous writer, who advocates the employment of women in such a way. Much excellent work continues to be done by the religious sisterhoods in the care of the insane, of men as well as women. In the growing sys-

tem, at home and abroad, of infirmary wards for the sick and feeble, there are a number of places in which married attendants and their wives have the care of insane men. The wives of attendants have been employed in some places in England, as at the West Riding Asylum and Cheadle, in the ordinary care of asylum wards; and, from time to time, this has been done in some wards of this Asylum for many years. Again, attendants' wives are employed in men's wards solely as "bed-makers," as at the St. Andrew's Hospital in Northampton, and at Whittingham, in England. At the latter place also, the infirmary wards for men have been entirely in the care of women by day and of one man and one woman at night since 1873. Dr. Batty Tuke finds it advantageous to have a "lady companion" employed in association with the gentlemen of his private asylum; and Dr. Clouston has similar arrangement at the Craig House, as well as having had an attendant and his wife in charge of the men's infirmary ward since 1877. In these arrangements, however, some special protection is afforded to the sex; and special conditions are relied upon, that are foreign to the one purpose of nursing the sick. It is a radically different matter to place ordinary female unmarried nurses, assisted by young women as ward-maids, in the general wards of men, and to insist upon their carrying on this duty in the same way and as freely as is done in general hospitals. This has been done with good results here for a number of years.

To have an attendant and his wife in charge of a separate house, with a few patients, the woman doing the cooking or other housekeeping duty, etc., as is Mr. Mould's plan at Cheadle, serves an excellent purpose as far as it goes. This is the family plan.

Some ordinary wards may be well served in this way. But the system is inelastic. It is still contended that the amelioration of the ordinary asylum ward for men can best be wrought by properly instructed women. There are many objections to the married nurse. The man and wife are likely to be of unequal quality as nurses; one must sometimes be changed. Their association in a ward is apt to interfere with the discipline. As a rule, a system of training will attract and keep in the service a grade of women superior to the men who could be permanently interested in asylum work. Such women make better hospital nurses if they are not married. The most important objection of all is that for a nurse to be married and continue in hospital service is essentially in conflict with the professional spirit of her work. At all events, it is a pity if there should remain any needless bar to the good that may be done in wards for men by well-trained womanly nurses, who, as single women, have their undivided interest in their calling as a profession. In an important article on the subject of lunacy, published as late as July, 1876, in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, an anonymous writer, evidently an accomplished alienist, says in regard to the question of attendants for the insane, "Our brethren have discouraged the services of females, even in the male wards of hospitals, and have not tried the experiment of employing married couples in such galleries as offer opportunities for such association."

Dr. Hack Tuke in his recent work on the Insane in the United States and Canada (the result of his visit in 1884), noticing what he saw of this system in this Asylum, and concisely stating the advantages claimed for it, says: "Dr. Cowles attaches great importance to the employment of female nurses in the

male wards. He believes this to be as easily managed as in a general hospital. He holds that it is unnatural for patients to be placed in asylums under entirely different conditions, in regard to female society, from what they have been accustomed to at home. They degenerate in speech and conduct, and the male attendants are also injuriously affected. The presence of female nurses restrains and softens the insane, and enforces self-control. All this may be true; but it is obvious that the practical carrying out of the system must add greatly to the anxiety of the superintendent, and that it should be introduced only by one who is confident he can carry it out successfully. Nor should it be introduced into all asylums. I would add as a valuable feature of this asylum that it forms a training school for nurses."

The happy results given here by this system are so unquestionable, as matters of observation and fact, that it claims some defence. I cannot forbear declaring that it continues to be entirely practicable; it not only has a benign influence in directly promoting the comfort of the patients, but it makes them gentle in manners, and has the same effect upon the men attendants also. The method of accommodating the duties of male and female nurses, and the good effects of the system, have been described in the Asylum reports for 1881 and subsequent years.

The presence of nurses and ward-maids in five of our ten male wards is a commonplace and matter-of-course feature of asylum life, and it is intended soon to include two more wards in this arrangement. I must testify to the fact that my first anxiety in regard to the success of the system has gone; and, after some years of trial, it proves to be a source of relief and confidence in the orderly conduct of the

wards rather than an additional care. Such an association of patients and of young women and men as nurses practically works as well here as in the wards of a general hospital, and I see no reason why the plan may not be carried out in many of the wards of the large hospitals for the insane.

The good effects of this system have been found to deserve so much praise by those who have tried it in its guarded form that its benefits ought to be extended, if possible, to the common wards of asylums. That it can be done safely and properly, and with surprisingly good results, is claimed to have been proven here in the last six years. This has been done on the basis of the general hospital idea, and as a part of the scheme for the training school. In all that has been said of this idea in my former reports, it was with special reference to the use of general hospital methods in managing, teaching, and training nurses. When Dr. Clark suggests that the asylum of the future will partake largely of the hospital type, as an argument for the new system in the nursing service, it is undoubtedly with the view of perfecting the means in our hands of applying something in the treatment of the insane that is quite beyond the scope and even the possibilities of the general hospitals; that is, the moral treatment. The social and homelike conditions, more possible in the asylums than in hospitals, are the most natural and helpful for minds diseased.

Samuel Tuke said in 1841, in some wise remarks regarding attendants, in his notes on Jacobi's work on Hospitals for the Insane: "The weakness of infancy, sickness, and age excite emotions which lead to their protection and help. But the sufferer under insanity, in most of its forms, excites rather the feelings of fear, repugnance, or contempt." Jacobi wrote,

“I believe that this difficulty will never be surmounted till the spirit of the age becomes so far changed as to induce persons of cultivated minds and benevolent hearts to devote themselves to this employment from religious motives.” While Tuke agreed that “such attendants would indeed be invaluable,” he said that a “sympathizing and unselfish character is what we primarily want in all who have charge of the insane.” Our problem is to take common, honest-hearted human nature as we find it, with healthy self-interest and self-respect, and to put it into sympathetic relations with those who are so afflicted by its perversions that they naturally excite our aversion or resentment. We know well enough why a woman makes the best nurse, and we know as well the untiring and unsparing sympathy that she gives when it is once aroused. We have only to teach her to know that the insane are sick and irresponsible, and how to soften their sufferings, and then we have enlisted in our cause that most potent quality of human nature,—its motherliness. This is a common quality; let us use it. Florence Nightingale founded all her nursing reform upon it. She taught the woman to see beneath and within the repulsive exterior of disease; she gave a “touch of human nature” to the nurse, that awakened the maternal instinct, quickening its sympathy with knowledge. Character is not denied to the humbler walks of life, nor decency of thought and conduct; and there are women enough who will be nurses, if you dignify the profession, of whom it should be said, as the Scotch say of the insane, “The more you trust, the more you may.” And to this I would add the maxim that People generally do what you expect of them. If a nurse fails of due discretion in a common ward of insane men, many a man has done so before she

did. The fault is with the individual, and not with the system. There need be little trouble with the patients; classification will control that. It is important to define plainly the relation of the nurse to other attendants, and give character to the position, which is naturally that of mistress of all the domestic arrangements of the ward. Thus, it is easier for her to maintain her dignity and command respect. In six years here, eight nurses and four ward-maids have done this duty for longer or shorter periods, in their turns; and I have yet to feel any regret for the adoption of the system.

Samuel Tuke's observation and Florence Nightingale's work, with the data of our experience, furnish the reasoning that forms for us the basis of the proposition we have been seeking to prove for some years. It is that the nurse will be best fitted for general practice who has had full and careful training in both hospital and asylum schools. In every case that needs "bodily nursing," there are mental indications to which it is important that the nurse should have the tact to suit herself. The general physician who is by nature and learning the best practical psychologist, other things being equal, is the most successful. So will be the nurse who, having a good understanding of "bodily nursing," has been trained to have the deeper insight into "mental nursing." She will thereby have her sympathies and interest quickened by knowledge gained by practice and study. During the past six years, a number of women, already trained as general nurses, have been encouraged to acquire practical experience in our wards. The aim has been to offer, when ready for it, to a limited number of graduate nurses in good standing, the benefits of our training, which forms the work of the second year in the School, and includes the special care of

the insane. This part of the system of the medical schools, by which students of other schools are admitted to advanced or partial courses, should be made practicable as a matter of comity between the hospital and the new asylum schools now making such promising beginnings. Women thus qualified will make the best asylum matrons and teachers; and a few years will witness the evolution of practical methods of applying the new system to the large asylums, with the happiest results.

These details of this work, here and elsewhere, are thus reviewed, and the ethical principles involved are discussed, in order that the peculiar difficulties belonging to such special hospitals may perhaps be lessened for those who would enter upon a similar undertaking. It has been of great interest to me to watch the process of evolution of the good nurse, under the transforming effect of the new system in the Boston Hospital; to have carried over the same methods into an asylum; and to have discovered for myself the vital and animating principle of the whole work. It is fair, also, to put on record the part of the Massachusetts General Hospital in this matter. It has the credit of being one of the first two general hospitals in this country to enlist in this school work, both hospitals opening their wards in 1873. Its school was the model for that of the neighboring Boston Hospital, the beginning of which has been described. It has carried its hospital methods of training into its asylum department, where, though in a practically separate institution, the new system of nursing is in direct sequence to the hospital work. The Asylum School, modelled upon the same lines, teaches general nursing, as well as it can, as the basis of instruction, and adds to that the special training. Starting with a trained nurse from the Hospital, in

1877, the new system began its evolution in the Asylum in 1879, with no uncertainty of purpose or plan, thereby taking a leading place in the inauguration of definite school methods in asylums.

In Dr. Tuke's pleasant comments on the system of employing women as nurses in men's wards, the suggestion is genially and fittingly made that my text might be, "*Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.*" My thanks are due for so happy an application of Ovid's praise of "*ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes.*" We share in Col. Newcome's admiration of these melodious lines, though he often misquoted them to his friends, who were more indulgent than his son. Thanks to Dr. Tuke, my praise of women, strengthened by these classic words, will not hereafter inflict Clive's distress upon my assistants. With such high authority for my faith, nothing can seem truer to me than the proof worked out before my eyes that there is a mollifying influence in the gentler ways of women upon the ruder manners of men.

The enlargement of the nursing service, because of increased night attendance and for other reasons, has overcrowded the accommodations for the nurses; but these are now much improved by the completion of the Hurd Building, which furnishes a number of comfortable rooms, a bath-room, etc., and a convenient and commodious dining-room detached from the wards. The alterations now to be made of the nurses' dormitory in the dome of the Belknap Building, by dividing it into a number of smaller rooms with convenient accessories, will further add to the comfort and welfare of the nurses.

Clinical lectures to students of Harvard Medical School were given early in the year, and are to be repeated during the present winter.

The results of some of the work done in the path-

ological department, mentioned in former reports, are given in the appendix.

During the summer season, from June to October, two cottages were occupied at the seashore in Lynn, instead of one, as in several previous years. Thirteen ladies spent an aggregate of twenty-nine months there, with very material benefit to some and much comfort to all of them. The nearness of this place made it convenient for occasional excursions from the Asylum, which gave much pleasure and some variety to the monotony of the life here. In other ways, attention has been given as usual to the means of recreation and entertainment of patients during the year.

The earnest thanks of the patients and all who have the care of them are due to the friends of the Asylum who have manifested continued interest in its welfare and its work.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges (including Deaths).			Daily Average of Patients in the House.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
January, . .	10	2	12	4	..	4	77.97	93.45	171.42
February, .	2	3	5	5	3	8	81.28	94.28	175.56
March, . .	6	4	10	4	2	6	80.55	92.90	173.45
April, . . .	4	9	13	3	7	10	81.60	97.33	178.93
May, . . .	5	4	9	4	2	6	81.68	97.06	178.74
June, . . .	..	5	5	5	4	9	78.90	97.33	176.23
July, . . .	2	3	5	5	6	11	73.55	99.64	173.19
August, . .	5	2	7	5	4	9	74.58	93.77	168.35
September, .	2	3	5	8	6	14	70.30	88.57	158.87
October, . .	7	2	9	1	4	5	74.54	92.10	166.64
November, .	4	3	7	4	5	9	75.93	91.07	167.
December, .	7	1	8	8	1	9	75.19	81.22	164.41
Total cases, .	54	41	95	56	44	100	77.17	93.89	171.06
" persons,	50	41	91	54	44	98	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

Number of the Admission.	Cases admitted.			Times previously recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	38	29	67	4	5	9
Second,	11	7	18	3	8	11
Third,	1	2	3	2	4	6
Fourth,	2	1	3	3	4	7
Fifth, . . . . .	..	2	2	..	4	4
Nineteenth,	1	..	1	18	..	18
Twentieth,	1	..	1	19	..	19
Total of cases, . .	54	41	95	49	25	74
Total of persons, .	50	41	91	..	..	..

These 74 recoveries represent 24 persons, 12 having recovered one, 7 two, 1 three, 2 four, and 1 nineteen times. The nineteenth and twentieth admissions represent one person.

TABLE No. 4.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Ages.	At first attack of Insanity.			When admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and less,	2	..	2	..	..	..
From 15 to 20 yrs.,	3	7	10	4	2	6
“ 20 “ 25 “	3	3	6	3	4	7
“ 25 “ 30 “	5	..	5	4	3	7
“ 30 “ 35 “	4	4	8	3	3	6
“ 35 “ 40 “	2	5	7	4	7	11
“ 40 “ 50 “	10	4	14	11	4	15
“ 50 “ 60 “	3	5	8	3	5	8
“ 60 “ 70 “	4	1	5	4	1	5
“ 70 “ 80 “	2	..	2	2	..	2
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	38	29	67	38	29	67

TABLE No. 5.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Nativity.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	6	8	8	7	14	15
New Hampshire, .	4	3	5	3	9	6
Vermont, . . . . .	..	..	1	3	1	3
Massachusetts, . .	25	23	17	17	42	40
Connecticut,	1	..	..	1	1	1
New York,	5	6	1	2	6	8
New Jersey,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Kentucky,	1	1	..	..	1	1
England, . . . . .	..	..	3	2	3	2
Canada,	2	2	..	..	2	2
Ireland,	2	1	3	3	5	4
New Brunswick, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nova Scotia,	1	1	1	..	2	1
Holland, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Scotland, . . . . .	..	2	1	1	1	3
Sweden,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Italy,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total of <i>persons</i> , .	50	50	41	41	91	91

TABLE No. 6.

RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County,	15	14	29
Middlesex County,	19	14	33
Essex County,	1	5	6
Norfolk County,	4	1	5
Berkshire County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Plymouth County,	1	1	2
Bristol County,	1	..	1
Barnstable County,	2	..	2
Worcester County,	1	..	1
Maine, . . . . .	..	2	2
New Hampshire,	2	2	4
Connecticut,	1	..	1
New York,	1	..	1
New Jersey,	1	..	1
Pennsylvania,	1	..	1
Illinois, . . . . .	..	1	1
Kentucky,	1	..	1
Michigan,	1	..	1
Canada,	1	..	1
Nova Scotia,	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	54	41	95
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	50	41	91

TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Number of the Admission.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	14	14	28	21	12	33	3	3	6
Second, . .	6	2	8	4	5	9	1	..	1
Third, . .	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
Fourth, . .	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
Fifth, . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Nineteenth, .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twentieth, .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total <i>cases</i> , .	22	18	40	28	19	47	4	4	8
Total <i>persons</i> ,	19	18	37	27	19	46	4	4	8

TABLE No. 8.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Housewife, . . . . .	..	18	18
Clerk,	7	1	8
Journalist,	2	..	2
Merchant,	9	..	9
Farmer,	3	..	3
Student,	3	1	4
Teacher, . . . . .	..	1	1
Lawyer,	3	..	3
Clergyman,	1	..	1
Civil Engineer,	2	..	2
Policeman,	1	..	1
Barber,	1	..	1
Mechanic,	13	..	13
No occupation,	5	20	25
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	50	41	91

TABLE No. 9.

REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

Previous Duration.	First Admission to any Hospital.			All other Admissions.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 mo., .	10	8	18	4	4	8	14	12	26
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	11	6	17	5	3	8	16	9	25
“ 3 “ 6 “	6	4	10	2	2	4	8	6	14
“ 6 “ 12 “	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9
“ 2 “ 5 “	5	3	8	2	1	3	7	4	11
“ 5 “ 10 “	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	3
Total <i>cases</i> ,	38	29	67	16	12	28	54	41	95
Total <i>persons</i>,	..	..	..	12	12	24	50	41	91
Average of known persons (in years),	.50	.90	.70	1.03	.59	.81			

TABLE No. 10.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	20	11	31
Mania, chronic,	1	3	4
Mania, hysterical, . . . . .	..	3	3
Mania, puerperal, . . . . .	..	1	1
Mania, epileptic,	1	..	1
Dipsomania,	1	..	1
Melancholia, acute,	12	13	25
Melancholia, chronic,	1	4	5
Dementia, chronic,	1	5	6
Dementia, senile,	1	..	1
General Paralysis,	13	1	14
Moral Insanity,	1	..	1
Folie du doute,	2	..	2
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	54	41	95
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	50	41	91

TABLE No. 11.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Grief,	1	3	4
Anxiety,	8	5	13
Fright, . . . . .	..	1	1
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	12	8	20
Injury to the head,	3	..	3
Overwork,	9	5	14
Constitutional,	4	1	5
Change of life, . . . . .	..	2	2
Childbirth, . . . . .	..	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	..	1
Acute disease,	1	2	3
Unknown,	15	13	28
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	54	41	95
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	50	41	91

TABLE No. 12.

RELATION TO HOSPITALS OF THE PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any Hospital,	38	29	67
Former inmates of this Hospital,	9	8	17
Former inmates of other Hospitals in this State:—			
South Boston, . . . . .	..	1	1
Taunton,	2	..	2
Private Asylum,	2	..	2
Former inmates of Hospitals in other States,	2	..	2
Former inmates of this Hospital and of other Hospitals in this State:—			
Danvers,	1	..	1
Former inmates of this Hospital and of Hospitals in other States, . . . . .	..	2	2
Former inmates of foreign Hospitals, . . .	..	1	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	54	41	95
Total of <i>persons</i>	50	41	91

TABLE No. 14.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	6	7	13	7	1	8	..	..	..
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	6	7	13	5	1	6	9	1	10
“ 3 “ 6 “	5	1	6	2	6	8	4	5	9
“ 6 “ 12 “	..	1	1	2	7	9	3	6	9
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.	..	1	1	2	3	5	..	5	5
“ 2 “ 5 “	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	2
“ 5 “ 10 “	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total cases,	18	19	37	18	19	37	18	19	37
Total persons,	17	19	36	17	19	36	17	19	36
Average of known cases (in months),	4.9	5.51	5.22	4.06	8.49	6.33	8.96	14.	11.55

TABLE No. 15.

CASES RESULTING IN DEATH.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo., . .	2	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
From 1 to 3 mo.,	7	..	7	3	..	3	1	..	1
“ 3 “ 6 “	2	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	4
“ 6 “ 12 “	1	..	1	4	..	4	4	..	4
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	..	..	..	4	1	5	1	..	1
“ 2 “ 5 “	2	1	3	2	..	2	5	..	5
“ 5 “ 10 “	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total,	15	2	17	15	2	17	15	2	17
Average of known cases (in months),	11.83	26.5	13.56	23.05	37.87	24.8	30.78	64.37	38.35

TABLE No. 16.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH.

Form of Insanity.	Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute, . . .	12	6	18	3	1	4
Mania, chronic, . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Melancholia, acute, .	3	10	13	2	..	2
Melancholia, chronic, .	1	1	2	3	1	4
General Paralysis, . .	..	..	..	7	..	7
Dipsomania,	1	..	1	..	..	..
Folie du doute, . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Not insane, . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total of cases, . . .	18	19	37	15	2	17
Total of persons, . .	17	19	36	15	2	17

TABLE No. 17.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis,	7	..	7
Exhaustion from Mania,	2	..	2
Exhaustion from Melancholia,	2	..	2
Abscess of Brain,	1	..	1
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Pneumonia, . . . . .	..	1	1
Cellulitis,	1	..	1
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis,	2	1	3
Totals,	15	2	17

TABLE No. 18.

RECOVERIES, CLASSIFIED BY RESULTS OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.*

Number of the Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Second,	2	6	8	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	7	10
Third,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
Fourth,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Fifth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eighth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nineteenth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twentieth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of <i>persons</i> , .	6	9	15	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	10	18

* This classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

TABLE No. 19.

DEATHS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF INSANITY AND OF TREATMENT.

Period.	Duration of Insanity.			Whole known period of Hospital Residence.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month, . .	..	..	..	2	1	3
From 1 to 3 months,	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 3 “ 6 “	3	1	4	..	..	..
“ 6 “ 12 “	4	..	4	4	..	4
“ 1 “ 2 years,	1	..	1	4	1	5
“ 2 “ 5 “	5	..	5	3	..	3
“ 5 “ 10 “	1	1	2	..	..	..
Total,	15	2	17	15	2	17
Average of known cases (in months),	23.40	37.87	25.10	14.40	11.38	14.04

TABLE No. 20.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Ages.	At time of the first Attack.			At time of Death.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 30 to 35 years,	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 35 “ 40 “	3	1	4	2	1	3
“ 40 “ 50 “	5	..	5	4	..	4
“ 50 “ 60 “	2	1	3	4	..	4
“ 60 “ 70 “	3	..	3	3	1	4
“ 70 “ 80 “	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total,	15	2	17	15	2	17

TABLE No. 21.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE
MCLEAN ASYLUM.

FROM ITS OPENING, OCT. 6, 1818, TO DEC. 31, 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, etc.	Recovered.	Remain- ing at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818-25	398	344	623	29	205	110	279	...
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	...
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	...
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	...
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	...
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	...
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	...
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	...
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	...
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	...
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	...
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	...
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80.
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	47	21	172	178
1872	93	101	265	23	63	15	164	173
1873	92	95	256	13	63	19	161	165
1874	75	88	236	10	58	20	148	159
1875	85	83	233	16	51	16	150	156
1876	92	74	242	20	36	18	168	160
1877	110	103	278	20	68	15	175	175
1878	63	84	238	12	66	6	154	168
1879	76	79	230	12	48	19	151	157
1880	51	48	202	6	30	12	154	152
1881	66	65	220	14	37	14	155	150
1882	82	70	237	8	36	26	167	156
1883	109	111	276	17	57	37	165	164
1884	113	103	278	17	52	34	175	166
1885	95	100	270	17	46	37	170	171
	6,921	6,751		995	2,863	2,893		

TABLE No. 22.

TABLE OF APPLICATIONS, ADMISSIONS, ETC., FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,—1864-1885.

Years.	Applications.		Admissions.		American.		Foreign.		Not Admitted.		Discharged, cured, relieved, or improved.		Percentage of same on Ad- missions.		Died.		Whole number under care in the year.		Number of free patients.		Paying all the time.		Paying part of the time.		Greatest total number at any time.		Least total at any time.		Average.		Greatest number at any one time of Free or Pay- ing at Hospital.		Average time in weeks Paying and Free at Hospital.		Hospital.	Out-patients.
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.		
1864	1932	1599	101	99	945	2	333	1306	80	8.168	79.1	130	27	242	1749	302	1388	350	11	157	208	110	192	138	200	139	33	3.2	4.4	5619						
1865	1430	1199	82	571	628	2	231	997	68	8.315	82.9	104	17	140	1347	277	687	592	68	164	195	88	181	113	186	137	72	3.7	4.8	5356						
1866	1328	1120	103	542	587	3	208	909	69	81.17	66.9	96	23	132	1224	295	556	623	45	109	203	78	192	95	197	62	58	3.4	5.1	5608						
1867	1419	1206	89	558	648	1	213	958	81	79.43	91	94	27	113	1301	286	676	601	24	126	200	72	172	104	186	77	62	3.4	4.3	4553						
1868	1474	1265	92	604	661	0	209	1015	71	80.03	77.1	85	23	98	1373	218	840	502	31	132	181	69	160	102	166	97	56	3.0	3.5	5264						
1869	1633	1390	108	681	709	0	243	1123	82	80.03	75.9	107	18	93	1217	284	930	563	24	139	196	90	177	118	187	98	55	3.4	4.3	6953						
1870	1706	1302	79	584	718	3	404	1083	73	83.20	92.4	85	12	140	1427	342	958	439	30	137	195	98	181	120	187	106	45	3.4	4.8	8767						
1871	1781	1427	75	649	778	0	354	1143	52	80.09	69.3	109	13	178	1537	253	1056	456	25	154	187	91	167	122	178	126	43	3.1	3.9	9792						
1872	1815	1547	93	665	882	5	268	1271	52	82.15	55.9	120	23	259	1701	265	1289	396	16	160	179	97	163	135	173	133	42	3	4.3	11878						
1873	1958	1550	92	640	910	7	408	1201	64	77.48	69.5	186	13	291	1700	256	1195	441	64	187	171	129	158	156	165	156	44	3	6.0	13517						
1874	2153	1639	75	713	926	7	514	1342	54	81.88	72	127	10	234	1800	236	1251	394	120	183	167	111	144	149	159	146	41	2.7	5.6	15612						
1875	2357	1841	85	799	1022	13	516	1412	57	76.70	67	189	16	285	1989	233	1565	336	88	199	165	132	145	166	156	176	31	2.8	5.2	16993						
1876	2560	1906	92	900	1006	10	654	1621	45	85.04	48.9	150	20	245	2096	242	1696	308	92	210	173	163	148	185	160	182	36	3.2	5.7	17292						
1877	2131	1657	110	803	794	7	474	1239	57	80.80	51.8	130	20	147	1847	278	1270	339	48	194	184	135	168	164	175	178	33	2.8	5.5	18004						
1878	2275	1794	63	946	848	5	481	1461	45	81.43	71.4	134	12	200	1950	238	1578	334	38	187	182	132	154	165	168	170	34	2.8	5.2	18744						
1879	2310	1813	76	979	834	13	497	1462	46	80.63	60.5	143	12	222	1971	230	1577	352	42	188	164	131	150	163	157	165	30	2.8	5.1	18960						
1880	2701	2123	51	1117	1006	5	578	1731	32	81.53	62.7	151	6	351	2284	202	1864	371	45	188	159	156	146	170	152	165	35	2.5	4.5	20566						
1881	2786	2106	66	1074	57	1032	6	1853	37	82.19	56	189	14	391	2270	220	1835	419	26	195	161	139	147	166	150	168	39	2.79	4.41	18443						
1882	2587	2147	82	1127	73	1020	9	1775	47	87.83	57.3	177	8	348	2302	237	1876	399	12	195	166	143	149	168	156	167	35	2.84	4.41	16304						
1883	2460	2020	109	1035	93	985	16	1664	63	82.33	57.8	181	17	432	2185	276	1633	473	79	189	171	143	151	168	164	168	40	2.75	4.80	*7102						
1884	2494	2036	113	1043	95	1053	18	1685	57	80.39	50.4	191	17	397	2310	278	1815	448	47	186	175	129	154	165	166	159	40	3	4.14	14824						
1885	2636	2327	95	1178	84	1149	11	1945	62	85.38	65.3	192	17	443	2472	270	2044	382	46	184	185	147	159	167	171	166	26	2.38	4.08	17016						

***Out-patient Department open only five months.**

TABLE No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF PRINCIPAL STORES AT McLEAN ASYLUM.

Articles.	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, lbs.,	57,936½	\$7,869.37	.1358	67,534	\$8,604.15	.1274	69,313	\$9,573.72	.1381	71,169	\$9,350.98	.1313
Mutton and Lamb, “	20,340	2,104.57	.1034	23,280	2,406.70	.1033	22,221	2,154.00	.0969	26,865	2,288.99	.0852
Veal, “	13,367	1,445.17	.108	10,401	1,173.42	.1128	11,916	1,319.68	.1107	11,747	1,218.43	.1037
Poultry, “	18,946	3,815.64	.201	11,324	2,422.44	.213	12,806	2,753.43	.215	14,300	2,716.52	.189
Ham, etc., “	9,724½	1,234.90	.126	7,970	1,043.39	.13	11,220	1,480.33	.131	13,105	1,358.58	.103
Eggs, doz.,	11,153½	3,143.77	.277	10,758	3,009.04	.279	10,579	2,590.78	.244	11,046	2,402.08	.216
Lard, lbs.,	1,041	133.98	.127	1,680	186.75	.111	2,045	201.10	.098	1,724	144.26	.083
Flour, bbls.,	455	3,767.15	8.279	507	3,690.67	7.279	541	3,531.57	6.527	528	2,901.42	5.49
Butter, lbs.,	20,780	6,276.21	.302	21,612	5,939.32	.274	20,991	5,497.28	.261	22,738	5,014.07	.220
Coffee, “	3,955	944.80	.2388	3,530	862.57	.244	2,904	720.65	.248	3,162	714.18	.234
Tea, “	1,522	501.31	.3294	1,406	460.54	.327	1,215	403.02	.331	1,286	433.42	.337
Sugar, “	26,489½	2,462.13	.0929	27,672	2,421.10	.874	28,351	1,951.19	.068	29,404	1,891.91	.064
Lights, Gas, etc., feet,	.....	3,858.49	.....	.....	3,379.25	.....	.....	3,461.92	.....	.....	2,978.91	.....
Coal, tons,	1,200 ^{25.2} ₂₀₀₀	7,284.95	6.07	1,022 ^{106.0} ₂₀₀₀	6,303.39	6.164	1,434 ^{139.3} ₂₀₀₀	7,786.65	5.427	1,190 ^{53.0} ₂₀₀₀	6,297.49	5.29
Wood, cords,	14½	103.31	7.25	8½	55.25	6.50	.....	... ..	.....	10½	70.88	6.75
Ice, tons,	42 ^{16.00} ₂₀₀₀	759.46	1.79	481 ^{10.0} ₂₀₀₀	841.79	1.75	486 ^{18.00} ₂₀₀₀	930.62	1.911	426 ^{5.00} ₂₀₀₀	955.49	2.241

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MCLEAN ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital having established, at the McLean Asylum for the Insane, a school for nurses, offer to give to women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact; also, one from some responsible person as to their good character and good health. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Hospital and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for two months on probation.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Asylum and of the Board of Trustees; and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months of trial are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the direction of the Trustees; and the same authorities can in

like manner discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Asylum, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick; the managing of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores; bandaging, applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food; the administering of enemas and use of the catheter; attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship; the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent, and suicidal patients.

They are also given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards, in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulants, and medicine; and the managing of convalescents.

The instruction is given mainly by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the Supervisor and Head Nurses. Lectures and demonstrations will be given, at stated periods, by the Asylum Medical Staff. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Hospital. All whose applications for

admission to the School are made after May 1, 1886, will be paid twelve dollars (\$12) per month during the first year, and fifteen dollars (\$15) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. Their education during this time is considered as compensation for their services.

They are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the hospital uniform dress.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the School, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

N.B.— This paper to be filled in (in the Candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Christian name in full of Candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employ-
ment? }
4. Age last birthday, and date and place
of birth? }
5. Height? Weight?
6. In what school or schools educated? }
and in what place? }
7. Are you strong and healthy? and have }
you always been so? }
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary }
complaint? }
11. If a widow, have you children? How }
many? Their ages? How are they }
provided for? }
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic }
responsibility, so that you are not }
liable to be called away? }
13. Where (if any) was your last situa- }
tion, and how long were you in it? }
14. The names in full and addresses of }
two persons not of your own kin- }
dred, to be referred to. State how }
long each has known you. If pre- }
viously employed, one of these must }
be the last employer. }
Name,
Address,
has known me years.
Name,
Address,
has known me years.

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,
Candidate.

Present Address,

Date, 188

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

EXAMINATIONS BY W. W. GANNETT, M.D., PATHOLOGIST.

CASE I.—General Paralysis. Three and a half years' duration. Male, aged forty. Frequent convulsions always beginning in the left hand and arm, sometimes limited to that limb. Death from embolism of the pulmonary artery.

Diagnosis: Brachycephalic skull; œdema of pia; chronic ependymitis; moderate atrophy of brain; chronic circumscribed-meningo-encephalitis.

Autopsy forty-two hours after death. Body well developed, well nourished, subcutaneous fat tissue everywhere abundant. Right thigh and leg slightly larger than left, not pitting on pressure. Rigor mortis marked. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face apparently normal. Skull markedly brachycephalic, symmetrical. Calvaria of normal thickness: its removal was attended with the escape of considerable clear fluid, ratio of diploë to tables normal. Dura mater quite firmly adherent to calvaria in central line, everywhere thin and translucent; nothing unusual observed on external or internal surface; superior longitudinal sinus contained a small amount of fluid blood; other sinuses showed nothing abnormal.

There was a considerable quantity of clear serum in the meshes of the pia, uniformly distributed over the convexities; moderate thickening and opacity of the pia along the course of the vessels. Vessels at base of brain and in the fissure of Sylvius showed nothing abnormal. Each lateral ventricle contained about 10 cc. of fluid; ependyma slightly thickened and granular; floor of the fourth ventricle granular, roughened. Brain substance rather flaccid, but tough: sulci in anterior portion wider than usual. On section, ratio of gray matter of cortex to white matter somewhat diminished; this most marked in the anterior frontal region; gray matter pale: section of white matter showed moderate moist surface; puncta cruenta well marked, though rather small. Section of corpora striata and optic thalami showed a diffused,

pale snuff-colored appearance. Section of medulla, pons, and cerebellum showed nothing abnormal. The pia was adherent, tearing away brain substance on its removal, over the lower portions of the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions on the right side.

There was chronic adhesive pleurisy of the left, and marked œdema of both lungs. In the right primary pulmonary artery was a firm, homogeneous, pale red thrombus, one end of which extended into one secondary pulmonary artery, the other end into the other branch, forming a rider, completely obliterating the lumen of the vessel; in one portion adherent to the inner wall. In the right iliac and femoral veins, from a point about 6 cm. below the inferior vena cava to the popliteal region, was a thrombus, tolerably firm, homogeneous, dark blue, for the most part adherent to the wall, and in many places obliterating the lumen; the end toward the vena cava was irregular. Other organs showed nothing remarkable.

Microscopic examination of brain, fresh. Marked increase in the neuroglia in the first layer of the cortex, especially in the lower portions of the gyrus parietalis superior and gyrus centralis of the right side; moderate degree of pigmentation of the ganglion cells of the gray matter of the cortex; moderate collection of ruby-red granular pigment in the adventitial lymph-sheaths; collections of similar pigment granules lying free in the gray cortex, white matter, and in the basal ganglia; pigmentation of the ganglion cells of the latter to a slight degree. No changes were observed in vessels of the pia beyond the pigment in the adventitial sheaths of smaller vessels dipping into the cortex.

Examination after hardening. The pia showed a slight increase in the number of dense connective-tissue fibres, with a moderate degree of infiltration of the same with round cells.

The first layer of the cortex was composed wholly of a series of the finest lines, crossing each other in every direction and giving the appearance of a very fine mesh; in this were to be seen a few round (lymphoid) cells and a few spider cells; the ganglion cells of the third layer pigmented, nothing beyond this. The blood vessels of the cortex and adjacent white matter empty and collapsed for the most part; a few contained an occasional red blood corpuscle. No changes in the vessel walls observed.

The ependyma of the lateral ventricles was four or five times as thick as normal, showing the same finely fibrous appearance described in connection with the cortex, only that the fibres were crowded more closely together,—a moderate number of spider cells in the mesh.

In two places, a collection of red blood corpuscles in the perivascular spaces was observed; but neither on these nor on other vessels were there any evidences of periarteritis or miliary aneurism formation.

CASE II.—General Paralysis. Three and a half years' duration. Male, aged forty-seven.

Diagnosis: Œdema of pia; chronic leptomeningitis; diffuse meningo-encephalitis; moderate atrophy of brain, chronic diffuse ependymitis; internal hydrocephalus; état criblé, enlarged perivascular spaces of brain.

Autopsy thirty hours after death. Antero-posterior diameter of the skull 18 cm.; transverse, 14.8 cm. Calvaria thinned, diploë diminished; along the longitudinal sinus in two areas, 15 cm. in diameter, the calvaria was about 1 mm. thick. Dura presented unusual thickness along the median line; the superior longitudinal sinus contained partly coagulated blood; dark fluid blood in the lateral sinuses. In the meshes of the pia was a considerable collection of clear fluid, diffusely spread. The pia was thickened, opaque in patches, most marked along the course of the vessels. Sulci somewhat wider than usual. During the removal of the brain there was an escape of considerable fluid. Weight of brain, 1,420 grms. The lateral ventricles contained about 40 cc. of clear fluid; cavities dilated about three times the normal size; ependyma everywhere thickened and granular; choroid plexus pale, adherent to the floor of the ventricle, and showed at the extremities numerous small, thin-walled cysts, with clear contents; floor of the fourth ventricle showed a granular appearance. Striæ acusticæ indistinct. Brain substance softer than usual; puncta cruenta small; openings of vessels enlarged; gray cortex throughout more opaque than usual; here and there, thinner than normal. Basal ganglia on section showed a diffuse, pale yellow tint; somewhat more opaque than normal. Pia everywhere adherent, tearing away brain substance, on its removal. Other organs not remarkable.

Microscopic examination of brain, fresh. No corpora amylacea observed in the first layer, nor were the evidences of increased formation of interstitial tissue apparent. Moderate degree of pigmentation of ganglion cells of the third layer. Many of them contained glistening, refracting globular bodies, all of about the same size. The adventitial sheaths of the vessels were in many places separated from the media, in some places containing apparently nothing; in other places, free, red pigment and degenerated red blood corpuscles, enclosed in cells. Neither granu-

lar corpuscles nor fatty degenerated vessels observed. Basal ganglia: the ganglion cells contained pigment and glistening drops similar to those described in connection with the ganglion cells of the cortex.

Examination after hardening. Pia showed nothing abnormal. Cortex: in the first layer was to be seen here and there, in circumscribed patches, the fine fibrous network, as already described, with lymphoid cells, somewhat increased in size, lying in it, and also an occasional spider cell; in some parts of the first layer, only the neuroglia network was present, without any nuclei or spider cells; elsewhere, the first layer not remarkable. Vessels of cortex were moderately distended with blood corpuscles. In many places, the adventitial sheath was separated from the media, the space being filled with round cells and yellowish-brown granular pigment. Ganglion cells of third layer somewhat small; some showed nucleus and nucleolus indistinctly stained (rest of specimen well stained), with granular matter (protoplasm of cell) about them not stained, the cell boundaries being very irregular and broken.

Cord: in one portion of the cervical region, the columns of Goll and Burdach were separated by a broad band of connective tissue, this being the thickened connective tissue and neuroglia of the part; sections from other portions of the cervical cord showed no such appearances; the ganglion cells in general contained pigment. Dorsal cord: pigmentation of ganglion cells; nothing beyond this observed. Lumbar cord showed nothing abnormal; pigmentation of ganglion cells.

CASE III.—Acute Delirious Mania. Duration, one week. Male, aged fifty-one.

Diagnosis: Moderate hyperostosis of skull; slight atrophy of the brain; œdema of pia.

Autopsy twenty-one hours after death. Body large, well developed, and well nourished. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face apparently normal. Antero-posterior diameter of the skull, 18 cm.; transverse diameter, 14 cm. Nothing unusual observed about the cranium. Calvaria measured in the thickest portions 11 mm.; in the thinnest, 4 mm.; nothing unusual about its external or internal surface. Dura everywhere translucent; superior longitudinal sinus contained a small amount of fluid blood; its lumen was nearly half filled by Pacchionian granulations; the lateral sinuses also contained a small amount of fluid blood; nothing unusual was observed about the inner surface of the dura mater. The pia was everywhere thin and delicate, the meshes

being filled with a clear serous fluid. The sulci were somewhat wider than usual. Weight of brain, 1,504 grms. Nothing unusual was observed about the vessels at the base or in the fissure of Sylvius. Each of the lateral ventricles contained a few centimetres of clear fluid: ependyma everywhere smooth and shining; velum interpositum and choroid plexuses were of a pale red color. Brain substance in general tolerably firm; on section, cut surface dry, puncta cruenta few and small; gray cortex apparently the usual degree of thickness, and rather pale. The ganglia at the base of the brain, the pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing remarkable. The pia everywhere readily separated from the brain substance, its vessels contained only a moderate amount of blood.

In the right hypochondriac region was an abscess, containing about 100 cc. of a dirty puriform fluid, bounded in front by the junction of the ascending and transverse colon, posteriorly by the duodenum, and laterally and posteriorly by the gall bladder. No communication could be made out between the cavity of the abscess and the duodenum, colon, gall bladder, or the free peritoneal cavity. There was a slight degree of cloudy swelling of the kidneys; the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the right kidney was injected, velvety, and showed numerous small ecchymoses; the mucous membrane of both ureters was somewhat thickened, and covered with an abundant layer of creamy pus; a moderate cystitis in the neighborhood of the trigonum. There was emphysema of both lungs. Other organs not remarkable.

Microscopic examination of brain, fresh. A moderate degree of pigmentation of the ganglion cells; moderate collection of fat drops in the adventitial lymph spaces. Beyond this, nothing abnormal was detected anywhere in the brain. Brain not hardened.

CASE IV.—Acute Mania. One week's duration. Female, aged thirty-five.

Diagnosis: Injection of the vessels of the brain and cord to a marked degree.

Autopsy seventy-two hours after death. Body small, fairly developed, fairly well nourished. Superficial parts of the body of a pale yellow tint. The ratio of head to body and cranium to face apparently normal. Skull symmetrical. Nothing unusual observed about the pericranium. Calvaria measured at its thinnest portion, 2 mm.; at its thickest, 6 mm.; ratio of diploë to tables as usual; sutures open; on the inner surface, numerous depressions along the middle line corresponded to the situation of

Pacchionian granulations; calvaria firmly adherent to the dura along the course of the longitudinal sinus. Dura everywhere thin and translucent; all the sinuses distended with partly coagulated blood. Pia everywhere thin and delicate. Sulci somewhat larger and wider than usual, the meshes containing a small amount of clear, thin fluid. Vessels of the pia throughout, from the largest to the smallest to be seen with the naked eye, distended with blood. Moderate escape of clear fluid from the cavity of the skull during removal of brain. Weight of brain, 1,440 grms. Vessels of the base and in the fissure of Sylvius were distended with fluid blood, with here and there a small coagulum; walls thin and delicate; the lumina everywhere perfect. Each lateral ventricle contained about 10 cc. of clear fluid; cavities of the usual size; ependyma everywhere smooth and shining; choroid plexuses of a dark reddish-blue color, and the vessels distended with blood; the velum interpositum also very dark; nothing unusual observed about the third and fourth ventricles. Brain slightly soft; gray matter of the convolutions 2 to 3 mm. thick and of a dark purplish color, showing, on close examination, numerous small red points; in many places, a pale narrow line, corresponding to the third layer, was to be made out; white matter of the usual color; puncta cruenta somewhat more abundant than usual; gray matter of corpus striatum and optic thalamus darker than usual; the larger vessels contained small clots, small red points representing the smaller vessels; the same appearance of the vessels of the pons, medulla, and cerebellum. Pia everywhere readily separable from the brain substance; considerable fluid in the space between the dura and pia of the cord; vessels of the pia distended with blood. On section, cord in general quite firm. The gray matter was of darker color than usual, and showed in many places the smaller vessels well injected.

There was acute fibrinous pneumonia of the upper and lower lobes of the right lung. Other organs not remarkable.

Microscopic examination of brain, fresh. Gray cortex: the ganglion cells showed only a few granules of pigment in each cell; these cells of good size and form. The vessels, large and small, were distended with blood corpuscles, so that the section looked like a close mesh of red lines made up of the capillaries and smaller arteries; no evidence of diapedesis observed in the fresh specimens. Basal ganglia showed the same appearances as regards ganglion cells and vessels. Cord showed the same appearances after hardening. Various portions of the cortex and the spinal cord throughout showed a very marked injection of the vessels, but nowhere any signs of diapedesis or other changes in the ganglion cells, nerve fibres, or neuroglia.

CASE V.—Melancholia with Delusions. Two years and three months' duration. Male, aged fifty-six.

Diagnosis: Calcified plate in the dura; very slight œdema of pia; absence of right vertebral artery; chronic circumscribed leptomeningitis; chronic circumscribed interstitial myelitis.

Autopsy thirty-six hours after death. Body large, well developed, somewhat emaciated. Rigor mortis marked. Ratio of head to body and of cranium to face appeared normal. Nothing unusual about the pericranium or external surface of calvaria. Skull measured antero-posteriorly 192 mm., transversely 147 mm. Calvaria measured on an average 7 mm. in thickness; relation of diploë to tables normal; calvaria readily separable from dura. Dura translucent everywhere; sinuses contained a small amount of dark fluid blood; in the tentorium, a calcified plate about 6 mm. in diameter was found; inner surface of dura everywhere smooth, shining, and pale. In the meshes of the pia, between the sulci, was a very small amount of clear, thin fluid; the pia was thin, delicate, and translucent, and the vessels contained a moderate amount of blood. The brain filled the cavity of the skull, and weighed 1,552 grms. The vessels at the base and in the fissure of Sylvius showed thin delicate walls; the right vertebral artery was apparently absent, the left being proportionately enlarged. The lateral ventricles contained each about 5 cc. of clear fluid; the ependyma was everywhere smooth and shining; velum interpositum and choroid plexuses were of the usual color, and the latter were in one point on either side of the floor of the ventricle; fourth ventricle showed no unusual appearances. The brain substance, in general, was firm; the gray cortex measured 2 to 3 mm. in diameter, and was of good color, with here and there an opaque yellow line at about its middle; the white matter was firm and slightly moist, and the puncta cruenta marked. Section of the basal ganglia, the pons, medulla, and cerebellum, showed no appearance worthy of note. The pia was everywhere readily separable from the brain substance; in the neighborhood of the olfactorii, it was slightly thickened and opaque. There was a slight escape of clear fluid from the cavity of the skull during removal of the brain. The peridural fat tissue of the cord was abundant; the dura, pia, and cord itself showed in gross no unusual appearances.

There was pigmentation of the muscular substance of the heart; chronic adhesive pleurisy; putrid bronchitis with acute bronchopneumonia; chronic interstitial nephritis of a moderate degree, and cicatrices of the left kidney from embolism; brown atrophy of the liver.

Microscopic examination of brain, fresh. The ganglion cells of

the gray cortex contained a small amount of yellow granular pigment. The vessels contained but little blood; here and there along the course of the capillaries were to be seen circumscribed collections of fat drops, at regular intervals surrounding a nucleus [fatty degeneration of capillaries]. No separation of, or other change observed in, the adventitia of any of the vessels. Here and there, a granule or two of pigment lying free. White matter showed nothing unusual. Basal ganglia: the ganglion cells contained a few granules of pigment. Vessels contained about the normal amount of blood. Pia: pigment in the sheaths of the vessels. Cortex: in certain parts, in the very outermost layer of the cortex a slight degree of the finely fibrous appearance was to be seen, the deeper portions showing nothing unusual; nowhere were any spider cells observed; the ganglion cells of the third layer pigmented, bodies of cells of good size and form; the processes remarkably distinct. Cord, upper cervical: the same finely fibrous appearance described in detail in connection with the cortex of Case I. was seen in the right lateral region [cerebellar lateral column, *Kleinhirnseitenstrangbahn*]. A few spider cells were observed, but these were rather indistinct. Cervical enlargement: the same appearances as in the upper cervical, and limited to the same region [cerebellar column, right side]. Dorsal cord: in all segments, the medium and larger sized vessels showed a marked thickening of the walls, these presenting a clear, homogeneous, glistening appearance [hyaline degeneration, *Recklinghausen*]. In the left anterior cornu, the ganglion cells were diminished in number, and in the right anterior cornu had almost wholly disappeared, the cornu presenting but few nerve fibres, but many interlacing fine neuroglia fibres; the cornu showing an open, coarse meshwork. The lumbar cord was, in all parts examined, remarkably well preserved; the ganglion cells were present in sufficient numbers, were large, their outlines sharply marked, nuclei and nucleoli distinct. Some of the cells contained a moderate amount of pigment. Nowhere was any hyaline degeneration of the vessels observed.

CASE VI.—General paralysis. Duration, about six years. Male, aged forty-nine. Convulsions involving principally the left side.

Diagnosis: Pachymeningitis interna chronica, hæmorrhagica, serosa et pigmentosa; chronic leptomeningitis; chronic ependymitis; internal hydrocephalus; atrophy and œdema of brain; injection of vessels of corpus striatum; pigmentation of the internal capsules, chronic meningo-encephalitis; chronic interstitial myelitis.

Autopsy twenty-four hours after death. Body medium sized,

well developed, somewhat emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Relation of head to body and of cranium to face apparently normal. Nothing unusual observed about the pericranium or external surface of the calvaria. Skull measured antero-posteriorly 185 mm., and transversely 136 mm. Calvaria varied in thickness from 2 to 5 mm.; relation of tables to diploë normal; calvaria readily separated from the dura. Dura seen *in situ* rather opaque and of a dark bluish color; convolutions not seen; over the inner surface of the dura of the convexities and posterior fossa were a series of layers of membranes which were thin, delicate, and translucent, the deeper ones firmly adherent to the dura, the others separated in places by layers of pigment; also two layers separated over a considerable area by a partly decolorized blood clot about 4 mm. in thickness; on the borders of these masses, the inner surfaces showed a snuff-colored appearance; from these points, a delicate adherent false membrane could be picked; the sinuses contained a small amount of partly coagulated blood. The brain did not fill the cavity of the skull, and weighed 1,395 grms. The meshes of the pia contained no fluid; the pia was thickened, opaque and cloudy throughout all the convexities and base, most marked along the course of the vessels. The vessels of the base and fissure of Sylvius showed everywhere thin walls, and contained a small amount of partly coagulated blood. Lateral ventricles distended to about twice their usual size; the ependyma everywhere thickened, granular, and warty; velum interpositum and choroid plexuses of about the usual color; the latter showed the presence of a few cysts about the size of dried split peas, containing a clear liquid; the plexuses were for the most part adherent to the floor of the ventricles; the ependyma of the third and fourth ventricles showed appearances similar to those described in the lateral ventricles, only that in the fourth the warty appearance was more pronounced.

The brain, as a whole, showed a marked diminution of the transverse diameter of the frontal regions; the brain substance in general was somewhat flaccid, and at the same time tougher and more leathery than usual. On section, the gray cortex was considerably thinned over the apices of the convolutions of the frontal regions, particularly of the right side, measuring only 1.5 mm. in thickness, pale in color, showing in many places narrow yellow opaque streaks, corresponding to the third layer of the pyramidal ganglion cells. The surface of the white substance showed a dirty yellowish-white tint; the surface somewhat moist and the puncta cruenta well marked. The section of the basal ganglia showed the corpus striatum to be of a darker purplish color than usual, and on

closer inspection numerous red streaks and specks were to be seen; the internal capsule of a yellowish-white tint; otherwise, the basal ganglia, together with the medulla, pons, and cerebellum, showed no appearance worthy of note. The pia was everywhere more adherent to the brain substance than usual, especially marked on the convolutions on either side of the fissure of Rolando on the right side, in which region the adhesions were so marked and extreme that considerable portions of the brain substance were removed with the pia; the same appearance to a less degree was observed in the corresponding region on the left side. The peridural fat of the cord was very slight in amount; the dura not remarkable; in the subdural space was a moderate collection of clear fluid; vessels of the pia contained but little blood; the cord in general showed no appearances in gross that were worthy of special notice.

The condition of the other organs was as follows: chronic circumscribed pericarditis, pigmentation of the heart, chronic adhesive pleurisy, broncho-pneumonia from inhalation, putrid bronchitis, atrophy of the spleen, moderate interstitial nephritis with cyst formation; slight pyelitis, hypertrophy of bladder, brown atrophy of liver, biliary calculi and chronic endoaortitis.

Microscopic examination of the brain, fresh. Ganglion cells of cortex contained considerable granular pigment; the adventitial lymph sheaths considerably dilated, and filled with granular pigment, also free pigment; the vessels contained a moderate amount of blood.

After hardening. The inner surface of the dura was covered with a series of layers, varying in structure; dura itself, in the innermost portions, showed an increased development of blood vessels; next, a layer made up of connective-tissue fibres, with numerous spindle cells and a smaller number of round cells, also a small amount of granular pigment; the next layer contained scarcely any connective-tissue fibres, but was made up of large, well-marked spindle cells, lying parallel to one another; among these cells were a large amount of yellow granular pigment and some degenerated red blood corpuscles; next, a layer of still younger connective tissue, there being numerous round and fewer spindle cells, with a nearly translucent intercellular substance; here and there in this layer were large collections of red blood corpuscles [hæmorrhage]; lastly, a layer, made up of delicate, thin-walled, large-lumened blood vessels, filled with blood corpuscles, lying in a delicate connective-tissue stroma (various stages of chronic internal pachymeningitis). Considerable increase in the connective-tissue fibres of the pia, with a moderate

degree of infiltration with round cells. The outer two-thirds of the first layer of the cortex showed the finely fibrous appearance previously described; the lines [neuroglia fibres] being fine, the mesh formed by them rather coarse; a moderate number of round and oval nuclei; the spider cells everywhere many, in places numerous. In many places, the large pyramidal ganglion cells of the third layer had entirely disappeared, there being patches which showed the finely fibrous mesh of new-formed neuroglia, with extensive infiltration with round cells; in those portions of the third layer where the cells [ganglion] were preserved, they showed a marked degree of pigmentation. The adventitial sheaths of the vessel were extensively infiltrated with round cells, and contained, in addition, considerable pigment; where a medium or large-sized vessel had been cut transversely, the infiltration of the wall with round cells and the increase in the neuroglia fibres already mentioned were very apparent for a distance from the vessel of four or five times its diameter; the vessels contained a medium amount of blood. The changes above described were to be seen in the cortex of various portions of the brain. The white matter showed extensive round cell infiltration of the adventitial lymph sheath; otherwise, it was not unusual. Cord, upper cervical: the right anterior columns showed an extension inward from the pia of the finely fibrous, new-formed neuroglia, which took a deep stain; in these areas there was an almost complete disappearance of the nerve fibres. In the left posterior horn of one of the sections of the cervical enlargement was an oblong patch, made up wholly of round cells, closely packed together; the vessels in the gray cornua throughout the cervical enlargement showed extensive round-cell infiltration; the pia showed a slight degree of the same form of infiltration. Dorsal cord: marked thickening of pia, due to round-cell infiltration; ganglion cells throughout showed pigmentation, but no alteration in form or size; the processes were well preserved. Beginning with the upper cervical, and extending to the lowest lumbar region, was a progressively increasing thickness of the pia, due to round-cell infiltration.

CASE VII.—General Paralysis. Two and a half years' duration. Death after a series of convulsions extending over a period of three days. Male, aged thirty-nine.

Diagnosis: Chronic diffuse leptomeningitis; moderate œdema of pia; injection of vessels of brain; hæmorrhages of cerebellum; circumscribed meningo-encephalitis; chronic ependymitis; leptomeningitis of cord with formation of lime plates.

Autopsy twenty-two hours after death. Body of medium size. Ratio of head and body and cranium to face normal; antero-posterior diameter, 179 mm.; transverse, 147 mm. Nothing unusual observed about the pericranium; sutures open. Calvaria varied in thickness from seven to ten mm.; ratio of diploë to tables normal; inner surface not unusual; readily separable. Dura everywhere translucent; sinuses contained a moderate amount of partly coagulated blood. Pia thickened and opaque in patches; meshes contained a moderate amount of clear fluid; vessels distended with blood. Brain nearly filled the cavity of the skull; weight, 1,603 grms.; a moderate amount of clear fluid escaped from the cavity of the skull, on its removal. Vessels of the base and fissure of Sylvius contained a considerable quantity of blood; walls thin and delicate. Each lateral ventricle contained about 10 cc. of clear fluid; ependyma somewhat granular and warty throughout; ependyma of third and fourth ventricles showed similar appearances, more marked in the latter; velum and choroid plexuses of a dark purple color.

Brain substance in general very firm and dry; cortex of about the usual thickness; white matter very dry; puncta cruenta numerous and marked. The ganglia at the base showed on section a pale purplish tint, and on close inspection red points and streaks; pons and medulla not remarkable. In the right half of the cerebellum there were extravasations of blood into the outer layer of the cortex, covering the small areas. Over the anterior and posterior central convolutions of the right half, the pia was adherent, tearing away brain substance on its removal; in corresponding portion of the left side, the pia was slightly more adherent than usual; in other situations easily removed. Moderate collection of clear fluid in the subdural space in the cord; vessels of the pia contained a large amount of blood; on section, the cord showed numerous red points and streaks.

There was chronic adhesive pleurisy on the left side; and acute broncho-pneumonia of the right lung, involving part of the upper and lower and the whole of the middle lobes. Other organs not remarkable.

The brain was not examined fresh, in this case, but was put at once into Müller's fluid.

Examination after hardening. Cortex: the first layer was converted throughout into a meshwork of finely fibrous lines; in this mesh were oval and round nuclei, also spider-cells; the latter, though well marked, were small; ganglion cells of the third layer were well preserved, but deeply pigmented. The vessels throughout the cortex contained rather more blood

than usual, except as below. There was marked round-cell infiltration of the adventitial sheaths; cross section of some of the larger vessels showing almost complete obliteration of the lumen, the adventitial space being widely distended with leucocytes [periarteritis, but no distinct miliary aneurisms were discovered]. Cerebellum: the meshes of the pia contained, in patches, free red blood corpuscles; these corpuscles were also to be seen extending along the sheaths of the vessels into the granular and nuclear layers. There were also circumscribed, nearly globular hæmorrhages in the granular layer, but for the most part connecting with the pia by narrow rows of blood corpuscles. No miliary aneurisms were discovered.

Cord, cervical region: round-cell infiltration of the pia to a moderate degree, with a slight increase in the number of connective-tissue fibres. The posterior half of the left column of Goll took a deep red stain (carmine), showing abundant neuroglia fibres, nuclei and a few spider cells; the nerve-fibres in this region had almost completely disappeared; ganglion cells of the gray matter pigmented, of good size and form; vessels showed round-cell infiltration of the walls; in many places, the adventitia was widely separated from the media and filled with round cells. Other portions of the cervical enlargement showed more widely spread interstitial changes in the left column of Goll, but nowhere as far advanced as in the portion previously described. Other portions of the cervical enlargement showed interstitial changes in both posterior halves along the posterior fissure; the pia here, three or four times as thick as usual, intimately adherent to the columns on either side, the interstitial changes extending into the columns. In the meshes of the pia projected into the anterior median fissure was considerable nearly homogeneous material, evidently fluid when fresh; marked round-cell infiltration of the pia in this part. In some portions were collections of round cells in oval or circular spaces, with little or no definite wall [suggesting lymphatics]. Dorsal cord showed nothing unusual. Lumbar cord: the posterior, inner part of both columns of Goll showed appearances similar to those described in connection with the cervical region.

CASE VIII.—General Paralysis. Duration, about a year and three months. Male, aged forty-three. Death after a series of convulsions.

Diagnosis: Moderate degree of chronic ependymitis; meningo-encephalitis.

Autopsy thirty-five and a half hours after death. Body above

medium size, well developed, and well nourished. Ratio of head to body and of cranium to face normal; antero-posterior diameter, 179 mm.; transverse, 148 mm. Calvaria of usual thickness, readily separable from dura. Dura translucent; neither its external nor internal surfaces presented anything worthy of special note; sinuses contained a moderate amount of partially coagulated blood. No fluid in meshes of pia, which was thin and delicate; vessels contained a moderate amount of blood. Brain filled cavity of skull, and weighed 1,600 grms.; no escape of fluid from cavity of skull during removal of brain. Vessels of brain and fissure of Sylvius contained very little blood; walls thin and delicate, lumina free. Lateral ventricles contained no appreciable amount of fluid; ependyma smooth and shining; choroid plexuses pale; ependyma slightly warty in floor of fourth ventricle, just anterior to calamus scriptorius.

Brain substance in general quite soft; cortex usual thickness in most parts, usual color; in some a slight purplish tint, showing on careful examination numerous specks and streaks of dark red color; white matter showed dry cut surface; puncta cruenta of usual size. Basal ganglia showed on section both corpora striata quite pale, both nuclei centiformes of a purplish tint, but showed on more careful examination numerous purplish streaks and points; pons and medulla showed no appearance worthy of note. Pia throughout slightly adherent; in some places tearing away brain substance on its removal, in others leaving only a granular surface. Neither cord nor its membranes showed anything remarkable.

Examination of other organs showed chronic adhesive pleurisy, recent fibrinous pleurisy, acute broncho-pneumonia, gangrene of lung, putrid bronchitis, fatty infiltration of liver.

Microscopic examination, after hardening. The outer half of the first layer of the cortex showed the finely fibrous neuroglia meshwork described in connection with the earlier cases, with numerous spider cells. The ganglion cells of the third layer were small, irregular in outline, markedly pigmented. Of especial interest in the microscopic examination of this brain was the presence throughout the white matter of what were, apparently, very numerous spider cells; they were large, with clear contents, most having a nucleus the size of a leucocyte, situated laterally; the processes were numerous and well marked. Sections were treated with various staining fluids, especially carmine and hæmatoxylin, also double staining with carmine and hæmatoxylin, all showing same appearances. The appearance was a very striking one, that as of large spider cells scattered at regular intervals

through the white matter. The writer never saw this appearance before in the white matter, and does not remember to have seen any mention of it in the literature. Whether these were actual neuroglia cells or whether they represent dilated lymphatics must remain *sub judice*. Except for these spider cells, the white matter showed nothing unusual [beyond, also, the vessel changes to be presently described]. The vessels of the cortex and of the white matter were fairly well injected; the adventitia extensively infiltrated with round cells, and here and there with pigment.

The examination of the various regions of the cord failed to show any appearances varying from the normal; the dorsal and lumbar regions were not very well hardened, and the sections were not perfect, the pia with portions of cord separating in many places; the examination of such detached bits of pia and cord showed, however, nothing unusual.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1886.

President.

HENRY B. ROGERS.

Vice-President.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

Treasurer.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., 28 State Street.

Secretary.

THOMAS B. HALL, 75 State Street.

Trustees.

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*, 44 Brimmer Street.

* CHARLES V. BEMIS, Medford, Mass.

E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH, Framingham, Mass.

EDMUND DWIGHT, 131 Devonshire Street.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., 10 Mt. Vernon Street.

GEORGE S. HALE, 10 Tremont Street.

DAVID P. KIMBALL, 35 Congress Street.

THORNTON K. LOTHROP, 8 Congress Street.

* THOMAS E. PROCTOR, 106 High Street.

NATHANIEL THAYER, 21 Sears Building.

* SAMUEL D. WARREN, 67 Mt. Vernon Street.

ROGER WOLCOTT, 3 Pemberton Square.

Board of Consultation.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M.D.

CHARLES E. WARE, M.D.

ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D.

MORRILL WYMAN, M.D.

D. H. STORER, M.D.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

* Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

*Resident Physician.**Acting Resident Physician.*

JOHN W. PRATT.

Visiting Physicians.

FRANCIS MINOT, M.D.	WM. L. RICHARDSON, M.D.
SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D.	EDWARD N. WHITTIER, M.D.
GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D.	FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D.	JOHN HOMANS, M.D.
JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.	ARTHUR T. CABOT, M.D.
HENRY H. A. BEACH, M.D.	MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients.

ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, M.D.	WILLIAM W. GANNETT, M.D.
CHARLES P. STRONG, M.D.	HERMAN F. VICKERY, M.D.

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

GEORGE W. WEST, M.D.	FRANK B. HARRINGTON, M.D.
JOHN W. ELLIOT, M.D.	SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Skin.

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, M.D.	S. W. LANGMAID, M.D.
---------------------------	----------------------

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients.

OLIVER F. WADSWORTH, M.D.

*Dental Surgeon.**Microscopist and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.

Chemist.

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D.

Artist.

HENRY P. QUINCY, M.D.

Medical House Pupils, 1885-86.

CHARLES W. TOWNSEND.

CHARLES SCHRAM.

Surgical House Pupils, 1885-86.

WILLIAM D. SWAN.

JOHN W. PRATT.

J. K. PHILLIPS.

A. COOLIDGE, Jr.

Matron.

Miss G. L. STURTEVANT.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss ANNA C. MAXWELL.

Apothecary.

WILLIAM A. CAMERON.

OFFICERS OF THE MCLEAN ASYLUM.

Superintendent.

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.

1st Assistant Physician.

GEORGE T. TUTTLE, M.D.

2d Assistant Physician.

JAMES W. BABCOCK.

Medical House Pupils.

H. M. LOCKE.

H. LILIENTHAL.

Purveyor.

JOHN P. BRADBURY.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss L. E. WOODWARD.

Clerk.

Miss F. E. GILBERT.

Supervisors.

E. W. BOARDMAN.

Miss M. E. GORDON.

Apothecary.

F. W. WILLIS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and July.

Messrs. HALE and WARREN.

February and August.

Messrs. BEMIS and PROCTOR.

March and September.

Messrs. WOLCOTT and KIMBALL.

April and October.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and LOTHROP.

May and November.

Messrs. DWIGHT and BOWDITCH.

June and December.

Messrs. ELIOT AND THAYER.

LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and February.

Miss E. GRAY.

Miss E. GOODWIN.

March and April.

Miss T. DODGE.

Miss M. SILSBEE.

Mrs. R. RUSSELL.

Miss I. G. BEAL.

May.

Mrs. T. C. GRAY.

Mrs. T. E. PROCTOR.

June and October.

Mrs. ELIOT.

July, August, and September.

Miss A. ROTCH.

November and December.

Mrs. H. W. HAYNES.

Miss A. W. MORRILL.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On admitting Asylum Patients.

Messrs. WARREN and DWIGHT.

On Finance.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and KIMBALL.

On Accounts and Expenditures.

Messrs. WOLCOTT, THAYER, and LOTHROP.

On Buildings and Repairs.

Messrs. DWIGHT, WARREN, and ELIOT.

On Free Beds.

Messrs. BOWDITCH and PROCTOR.

On the General Library and Warren Fund.

Messrs. ELIOT and HALE.

On the Book of Donations.

Dr. BEMIS.

Committee on Nominations.

Messrs. ELIOT, BOWDITCH, WOLCOTT, and LOTHROP.

Committee on New Asylum and Grounds.

Messrs. DWIGHT, ELIOT, WARREN, ENDICOTT, and BOWDITCH.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

AND

MCLEAN ASYLUM,

1886

Printed at the Expense of the Bowditch History Fund.

BOSTON :

GEO. H. ELLIS, PRINTER, 141 FRANKLIN STREET.

1887

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
For the Year 1886.

THE Committee of the Trustees appointed to prepare the annual report of the Board to the Corporation, to whom the accounts of the Treasurer and the reports of the other officials have been referred, respectfully submit the

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

At the Hospital, two noteworthy changes in the staff of Visiting Physicians and Surgeons have taken place during the year. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow resigned after a distinguished and brilliant service of forty years as Visiting Surgeon; and Dr. George C. Shattuck, who had given thirty-six years of faithful and devoted work to the Hospital as Visiting Physician, declined a re-election. Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, heretofore a Physician to Out-patients, was elected a Visiting Physician; and Drs. Arthur T. Cabot and Maurice H. Richardson were chosen Visiting Surgeons to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Drs. Hodges and Bigelow.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Bigelow, the following minute was unanimously adopted: —

In 1846, the year of the enlargement of the Hospital and of the consequent increase in the number of the staff, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, who had already rendered valuable Service, was elected to the Board of Visiting Surgeons.

During these forty years, the science of surgery and the methods of its application have made great and notable advances. The Trustees remember with great satisfaction, with pride for the Hospital, that it has been largely the scene of the various and brilliant contributions which Dr. Bigelow has made to this progress.

They offer him thanks for having, on former occasions, withdrawn his proffered resignation at their request ; they assure him of their gratitude for his long, eminent, and skilful Service ; and they request him to sit for his portrait or bust, to be placed, if agreeable to him, in the Operating Theatre of the Hospital.

On Dr. Shattuck's declining a re-election, it was

Voted, That the Secretary inform Dr. Shattuck that the Trustees unite in expressing their cordial recognition of his services to the Hospital during the past thirty-six years.

The immediate administration of the Hospital has been under the charge of Dr. John W. Pratt, as Acting Resident Physician. Dr. Pratt had previously assisted Dr. Whittemore, and also taken charge of the Hospital during Dr. Whittemore's illness and absence.

The whole number of patients received at the Hospital in the course of the year has been 2,580, 1,442 men, 948 women, and 190 children, of whom 21 were under two years old. For the year 1885 it was 2,327, 1,351 men, 794 women, and 182 children, 33 of whom were under the age of two.

The average number of patients in the Hospital has been this year 173, of whom, on the average, 152 had free beds. Last year, the average number of patients was 167, with an average of 150 free beds.

Twice in the course of the year there have been 208 patients inmates of the Hospital, the largest number ever known.

Children are always welcomed as patients at the Hospital. Their presence in a ward not only does good to older patients fortunate enough to be in the same room with them, but it is believed that

better results to the children are attained by having older patients among them.

The number of new patients treated in the Out-patient Department this year was 17,925.

The second sanitary tower has been completed; and changes rendered possible by the completion of the first sanitary tower have already been made in the east wards, by which twelve additional beds have been gained. Similar changes will be made this year in the wards served by the new tower, with an increase from all the changes, when finished, of twenty-two new beds in the spaces gained by the erection of the two towers. These additional beds make necessary more nurses, for whom increased accommodation should be provided if the Hospital funds permit.

At the Convalescent Home there have been in the course of the year 308 patients.

The Medical Staff of the McLean Asylum has been the same as last year.

The report of the Superintendent gives the statistics as to the numbers and classification of the patients, and the results of the treatment. It also contains an instructive account of the continued successful working of the Training School of Nurses for the Insane, established by him at this Asylum.

Nothing but the very large expenditure required, and the want of funds to meet it, delays the Trustees from at once proceeding with new Asylum buildings on the land so long ago bought by them for this purpose at Belmont. The exigency for this change is most serious and pressing, and the disadvantages and unfitness of the present situation of the Asylum are daily increasing.

Shortly after the death of Dr. Whittemore, a fund was raised by a subscription among his friends, and

presented, subject to certain annuities, to the Hospital as a permanent memorial of him, to be called "The Dr. James H. Whittemore Fund."

The sums thus given amount to \$33,700.00

There have also been received during the year : —

Bequest of Hannah C. Leland, income for free beds, . . .	15,000.00
Gift of S. R. Urbino (subject to annuities),	5,000.00
Bequest of Mrs. Esther R. Beebe, income for free beds, . .	2,000.00
Part of bequest of Mrs. Ella F. Roehl, income for free beds,	3,000.00
Part of bequest of M. P. Sawyer, income for free beds, . .	6,768.88
"Hospital Sunday" contributions,	15.83
Gift of George A. Gardner, the income for the use of the Convalescent Home,	5,000.00
Gift of Miss Mary Russell, for Convalescent Home Fund, .	20.00
Total,	<u>\$70,403.71</u>

Of which, \$65,383 are for the benefit of the Hospital, and \$5,020 for that of the Convalescent Home.

The accounts of the Treasurer for 1885, together with the assets of the Corporation, have been examined and found correct.

From the report of the Treasurer, which is appended hereto, it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of the Hospital, Asylum, and Convalescent Home, taken together, exceed the entire income of the Corporation by the sum of \$11,730.21. This amount, with the sum of \$12,679.93 for permanent improvements at Belmont, and \$17,342.41 for the construction of the second sanitary tower at the Hospital, make an aggregate of \$41,759.55. This sum, representing the excess of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Hospital over its income, has been drawn from the permanent general invested funds of the Hospital.

The excess of the ordinary expenses over the income is substantially due to the number of free beds at the Hospital. That this deficit should cease to

exist without curtailing the number of our free beds and diminishing our charity, we must make large additions to the subscribers to our free beds.

The subscription to the Free Bed Fund in 1885 amounted to only \$9,450. Last year, probably as a result of the slight suggestion in our annual report, the subscriptions for free beds amounted to \$10,182. Certainly, no charity presents a stronger appeal than this. The good it does and the relief it gives are sure. And in view of the present needs of the Hospital in this respect, apparent from the figures given above, the Trustees ask its many and never-failing friends to supply these pressing wants. The amounts required for subscription to free beds are, for one year, \$100; for one life, with right upon nomination to extend it to two lives, \$5,000; for railroad corporations, for use of one bed for twenty-five years, \$10,000; for one year, \$500: all subject to the Rules of the Hospital.

THORNTON K. LOTHROP, } *Committee.*
DAVID P. KIMBALL, }

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

Gentlemen,— In accordance with the Fifth Article of the By-Laws, the report of the accounts of the Massachusetts General Hospital, made up to the last day of December, 1886, is respectfully submitted, to be laid before the Corporation at its annual meeting.

Dr. FRANKLIN HAVEN, JR., Treasurer, in account with the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. Cr.

To Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1885,	\$19,766.05	By Cash paid Insurance,	\$605.06
" Railroad Bonds paid,	5,200.00	" " Annuitants,	2,175.17
" Union League Club Bonds paid,	2,000.00	" " Annual Report, 1885,	354.33
" Donations and legacies,	70,524.71	" " Improvements at Belmont,	12,679.93
" One-third profits Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	20,000.00	" " Expenses of Hospital,	112,477.29
" Income from investments,	102,964.50	" " Expenses of Asylum,	144,374.33
" Board of paying patients at Asylum,	138,568.91	" " Expenses of Convalescent Home,	9,963.69
" Board of paying patients at Hospital,	15,490.58	" " Account of H. Wilson,	517.95
" Board of paying patients at Convalescent Home,	944.00	" " Sanitary Towers at Hospital,	17,342.41
" Amount received of John Wilson, as per contract,	2,500.00	" " Investments,	80,416.67
" Subscribers for Free Beds (\$4,900 received for this purpose in 1885),	5,912.00	" " Library,	531.15
" Subscribers for Free Beds for 1887 in advance,	5,600.00	" " Wooden legs,	337.00
" Edward Cowles, Superintendent, balance in account,	1,144.19	" " Premiums,	5,834.09
" John W. Pratt, Acting Resident Physician, balance in account,	1,198.96	" " Old difference in Hospital accounts,	.09
" Boston & Albany Railroad Co. Stock dividend,	500.00	" Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1886,	8,704.74
" City of Boston Bonds paid,	4,000.00		
	<u>\$396,313.90</u>		<u>\$396,313.90</u>

The expense of carrying on the business of the Corporation for the year 1886 has been \$266,815.31, namely:—

On account of Hospital Department, . . .	\$112,477.29	
“ “ “ McLean Asylum,	144,374.33	
“ “ “ Convalescent Home,	<u>9,963.69</u>	
		\$266,815.31

This expense has been met from:—

Amount charged to patients,	\$155,003.49	
Income from various funds applicable, . . .	89,269.61	
Subscriptions for Free Beds for 1886, . . .	10,812.00	
Deficit drawn from the General Fund, . . .	<u>11,730.21</u>	
		\$266,815.31

The receipts at the McLean Asylum exceeded the expenses \$4,004.08, which amount has been credited to the General Fund; while the expenses at the Hospital have exceeded the receipts by \$14,636.85, and at the Convalescent Home by \$1,097.44, which amounts have been charged to the General Fund, making the net balance drawn from the General Fund \$11,730.21, as above.

TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1886:—

Expenses at the Hospital (see Table 4), . . . \$112,477.29

Receipts.

Income from Redman Fund (see Table 7), . .	\$26,260.04
“ “ Free Bed Funds (see Table 7), . .	34,640.33
“ “ Funds, income unrestricted (see Table 7),	2,308.00
“ “ General Fund (see Table 7), . .	8,329.49
“ “ Free Bed Subscriptions (see Table 8),	10,812.00
Amount charged to patients,	15,490.58
Deficit from General Fund,	<u>14,636.85</u>
	<u>\$112,477.29</u>

TABLE No. 2.
McLEAN ASYLUM.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1886:—

Expenses at the Asylum (see Table 5), . . .	\$144,374.33
<i>Receipts.</i>	
Income from Fund for Beneficiaries, . . .	\$4,328.00
“ “ “ “ Female Beneficiaries, .	4,904.50
“ “ Amusement Fund,	577.00
Amount charged to patients,	138,568.91
	<u>\$148,378.41</u>
Balance of Receipts over Expenses credited to the General Fund,	<u>4,004.08</u>

TABLE No. 3.
CONVALESCENT HOME.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1886:—

Expenses at Convalescent Home (see Table 6),	\$9,963.69
<i>Receipts.</i>	
Income from Convalescent Home Fund, . .	\$7,922.25
Amount charged to patients,	944.00
Deficit from General Fund,	1,097.44
	<u>\$9,963.69</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Expenses of the Hospital Department:—

For Stores,	\$38,216.54
Gas and Oil,	3,117.98
Water and Ice,	2,855.65
Wages,	28,750.73
Medicine,	3,005.87
Furniture,	6,629.21
Surgical Instruments,	2,393.93
Stationery,	854.50
Wines and Liquors,	2,306.70
Salaries,	3,597.00
One-half General Expenses,	947.85
Fuel,	7,897.71
Contingencies,	1,405.76
Repairs,	10,497.86
	<u>\$112,477.29</u>

These expenditures have been for account of : —

2,124 Free Patients for 7,904 weeks,	\$99,054.20	
456 Paying Patients for 1,092 weeks,	<u>13,423.09</u>	
		<u>\$112,477.29</u>
The average number of patients was, in 1885,	167	
The average number of patients has been, in		
1886,	173	
The average cost per week was, in 1885, 8,684		
weeks,	\$12.00	
The average cost per week has been, in 1886,		
8,996 weeks,	12.50	
The total expenses were, in 1885,	104,140.46	
The total expenses have been, in 1886,	112,477.29	
The amount paid for account of free patients,		\$99,054.20

The amount received for them
has been : —

From Income of Free Bed Funds,	\$34,640.33	
From 88 Subscribers for this object (see		
Table 8),	<u>10,812.00</u>	
		<u>45,452.33</u>
		<u>\$53,601.87</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from the income of the various funds applicable to the purpose, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 5.

EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

For Stores,	\$41,841.68	
Laundry,	8,914.55	
Fuel,	7,385 14	
Stationery,	562 25	
Medicines and Liquors,	2,837.20	
Contingencies,	1,872.49	
Furniture,	8,952.79	
Repairs,	13,443 45	
Diversions,	1,368.22	
Belmont Improvements,	3,756.17	
Water and Ice,	2,346.96	
Lights,	2,693.02	
Wages,	30,860.78	
Salaries,	8,210.00	
One-half General Expenses, \$947.86; car- riages, \$192.25,	1,140.11	
Library,	500 00	
Stables,	4,373.76	
Garden,	2,915.00	
Lynn Cottage,	1,956.51	
		\$145,930.08
Less Cr. Clothing, \$267.16; Farm, \$1,288.59,		1,555.75
		<u>\$144,374.33</u>

These expenditures have been for account of: —

Patients paying cost and more,	\$34,450.88	
Patients paying less than cost,	109,923.45	
The average number of patients in 1885,	171	
The average number of patients in 1886,	169	
The average cost per week in 1885,	\$15.72	
The average cost per week in 1886,	15.94	
The total expenses in 1885,	140,278.86	
The total expenses in 1886,	144,374.33	
The amount expended at the Asylum for patients who have paid less than cost has been,	\$109,923.45	
The amount received has been: —		
From patients, 6,717 weeks' board at less than cost,	\$62,977.71	
Income of Funds for Beneficiaries,	4,328.00	
Income of Funds for Female Beneficiaries,	4 904.50	
Income of Amusement Fund,	577.00	
		72,787.21
		<u>\$37,136.24</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from patients paying more than cost, and the remainder from funds applicable to the purpose.

TABLE No. 6.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

For Stores,	\$3,498.73
Gas and Oil,	34.32
Furniture,	313.98
Wages,	2,330.31
Fuel,	712.26
Ice,	99.89
Repairs,	734.10
Contingencies,	1,227.07
Labor and work on grounds,	912.16
Surgical Instruments,	25.10
Medicines,	50.37
Wines and Liquors,	25.40
	<u>\$9,963.69</u>
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,	
males,	136
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,	
females,	<u>159</u>
	295
Whole number discharged during the year,	289
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1887, males,	11
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1887, females,	<u>8</u>
	19

TABLE No. 7.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

From Annuities Receivable,	\$6,400.00
City Bonds,	418.89
United States Bonds,	400.00
Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. Stock,	7,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	34,793.59
Manufacturing Stocks,	2,944.00
Bank Stocks,	3,895.08
Real Estate, Productive,	25,333.20
Notes Receivable,	18,868.03
Union League Club Bonds,	300.00
Interest,	501.71
Railroad Stocks,	2,110.00
	<u>\$102,964.50</u>

Which has been distributed as follows:—

To G. H. Gay Fund,	\$316.42
Redman Fund,	26,260.04
Warren Prize Fund,	173.10
Bowditch History Fund,	115.40
Wooden Leg Fund,	288.50
Redman Annuities,	936.00
Clara Barton Annuity,	187.00
Surgical Instrument Fund,	77.90
Amusement Fund,	577.00
Free Bed Funds, { for use, \$34,640.33	35,340.33
{ for Joy Annuitants, 700.00	
Beneficiaries at Asylum Funds,	4,328.00
Warren Library Fund,	57.70
Treadwell Library Fund,	288.50
One-half Lincoln Fund,—Female Beneficiaries,	4,904.50
Funds with Income Unrestricted,	2,308.00
General Fund,	8,329.49
Convalescent Home Fund,	7,922.25
Asylum Building Fund,	9,654.37
Whittemore Fund,	750.00
Urbino Fund,	150.00
	<u>\$102,964.50</u>
The Income for 1884 was,	\$97,711.45
The Income for 1885 was,	97,911.71
The Income for 1886 has been,	102,964.50

TABLE No. 8.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS FOR 1886.

William Amory,	\$100	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,612
C. W. Amory,	100	P. C. Brooks, Jr.,	100
Oliver Ames & Sons' Cor- poration,	100	Shepherd Brooks,	100
American Bell Telephone Co.,	112	Mrs. H. H. A. Beach,	100
Boston & Maine R.R. Co., 1,000		Mrs. Laura M. Case,	100
Boston & Lowell R.R. Co., 300		T. Jefferson Coolidge,	100
Boston & Providence R.R. Co.,	100	J. T. Coolidge, Jr.,	100
Boston Gas Light Co.,	100	Mrs. J. G. Cushing,	100
Sidney Bartlett,	100	Charles P. Curtis,	100
J. P. Bradlee,	100	Greely S. Curtis,	100
Mrs. E. B. Bowditch,	200	J. Randolph Coolidge,	100
J. L. Bremer,	100	Cambridge R.R. Co.,	100
Miss Brewer,	100	Mrs. C. H. Dalton,	100
Martin Brimmer,	100	F. Gordon Dexter,	100
		George Dexter,	300
		Stephen G. Deblois,	100
		Samuel Eliot,	100
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,612</u>	<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,412</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	\$1,412	<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	\$7,812
William Endicott, Jr., . .	100	Mrs. Caroline Merriam, .	100
Henry H. Fay,	100	C. J. Morrill,	100
Sarah S. Fay,	200	Misses M. C. and H. K.	
Joseph S. Fay,	100	Mixter,	100
Joseph S. Fay, Jr., . . .	100	Nonantum Worsted Co., .	100
Fitchburg R.R. Co., . . .	200	Old Colony R.R. Co., . .	100
John Foster,	100	Pacific Mills Relief Society,	100
George A. Gardner,	100	F. H. Peabody,	100
Mrs. George Gardner, . . .	100	W. D. Pickman,	100
John L. Gardner,	200	F. W. Palfrey,	100
Joseph B. Glover,	100	A. L. Rotch,	100
Mrs. Ozias Goodwin, . . .	100	H. B. Rogers,	100
Miss Eliza Goodwin, . . .	100	Henry Saltonstall,	100
R. C. Greenleaf,	100	F. R. Sears,	100
W. O. Grover,	100	Mrs. G. H. Shaw,	100
George Higginson,	100	Henry S. Shaw,	100
F. L. Higginson,	100	Nathaniel Thayer,	200
Miss Eunice Hooper, . . .	100	E. V. R. Thayer,	100
George D. Howe,	100	J. E. Thayer,	100
Hoosac Tunnel Dock &		Bayard Thayer,	100
Elevator Co.,	100	George W. Wales,	100
E. W. Hooper,	100	Charles E. Ware,	100
Samuel Johnson,	100	R. C. Winthrop, Jr., . . .	100
Mrs. Charlotte A. Johnson,	100	Otis E. Weld,	100
Henry P. Kidder,	200	Henry Woods,	100
Amory A. Lawrence,	100	Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200
Mrs. Anna C. Lodge,	100	J. Huntington Wolcott, . .	100
Theodore Lyman,	100	Mrs. H. F. Wolcott, . . .	100
W. Powell Mason,	100	Mrs. Thomas Lindall Win-	
Miss Ida M. Mason,	100	throp,	100
Charles Merriam,	100		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,812		\$10,812

Total Free Bed Subscriptions (82) in 1885, \$9,450

Total Free Bed Subscriptions (88) in 1886, 10,812

TABLE No. 9.—LIBRARY FUNDS.

TREADWELL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1885:—

Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,	\$218.00	
1886, amount of income received,	288.50	
	<u>\$506.50</u>	
Amount of income expended,	531.15	
Overdraft,	<u>\$24.65</u>	

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,		5,000.00
Income Debit Balance,	\$24.65	

WARREN LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1885:—

Principal,		\$1,000.00
Income,	\$522.92	
Amount of Income received,	57.70	
	<u>\$580.62</u>	

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,		1,000.00
Income,	\$580.62	

TABLE No. 10.

WOODEN LEG FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1885:—

Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,		678.69
Amount of income received,	\$288.50	<u>\$5,678.69</u>
Amount received from K. M. Crockett in part for wooden leg for Albert Day,	38.00	
	<u>\$326.50</u>	
Amount expended,	375.00	
	<u>\$48.50</u>	48.50
		<u>\$5,630.19</u>

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,	\$5,000.00
Income,	630.19

TABLE No. 11.

THE BOWDITCH HISTORY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1885:—

Principal,		\$2,000.00
Income,		1,306.20
		<u>\$3,306.20</u>
Amount of Income received,	\$115.40	
Amount of Income expended,	354.33	238.93
		<u>\$3,067.27</u>

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,	\$2,000.00
Income,	1,067.27
	<u>\$3,067.27</u>

TABLE No. 12.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1885,	\$1,135,373.92	
Add one-third profits of Mass. Hospital Life		
Ins. Co.,	20,000.00	
Add amount received from J. Wilson, . .	2,500.00	
Add Boston & Albany Railroad Co. Stock		
dividend,	500.00	
Add amount received from Hospital Sunday,	15.83	
		\$1,158,389.75
Less balance of Insurance Account, . . .	\$605.06	
Less balance of premiums for Stocks and		
Bonds,	5,834.09	
Less amount paid account of H. Wilson, .	517.95	
Less amount paid account of J. Wilson, .	59.17	
Less old difference in Hospital accounts, .	.09	
Less balance of expenses over Income, . .	11,730.21	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1886,	1,139,643.18	
		<u>1,158,389.75</u>

TABLE No. 13.

RESTRICTED FUNDS.

Income devoted to Free Beds:—

The Joy Fund, being a bequest from Miss	
Nabby Joy,	\$20,000.00
Belknap Fund, being a bequest from Jere-	
miah Belknap,	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from	
Wm. Phillips,	5,000.00
Williams Fund, being a bequest from	
John D. Williams, of estate No. 17	
Blackstone Street,	19,600.00
Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest	
from John Bromfield,	20,000.00
Miss Townsend Fund, being a donation	
from the Executors of the will of	
Miss Mary P. Townsend,	11,486.50
Brimmer Fund, being a bequest from	
Miss Mary Ann Brimmer,	5,000.00
Wilder Fund, being a bequest from	
Charles W. Wilder,	12,000.00
Sever Fund, being a bequest from Miss	
Martha Sever,	500.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$103,586.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$103,586.50
Thompson Fund, being a bequest from S. B. Thompson,	500.00
Tucker Fund, being a bequest from Miss Margaret Tucker,	3,312.37
Davis Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Eleanor Davis,	900.00
Loring Fund, being a bequest from Abi- gail Loring,	5,000.00
Nichols Fund, being a bequest from B. R. Nichols,	6,000.00
Gray Fund, being a donation from John C. Gray,	1,000.00
Dowse Fund, being a bequest from Thomas Dowse,	5,000.00
Todd Fund, being a bequest from Henry Todd,	5,000.00
J. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Jonathan Phillips,	10,000.00
Greene Fund, being a bequest from Benj. D. Greene,	5,000.00
Percival Fund, being a bequest from John Percival,	950.00
Pickens Fund, being a bequest from John Pickens,	1,676.75
Treadwell Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	38,703.91
Raymond Fund, being a bequest from E. A. Raymond,	2,820.00
Harris Fund, being part of a bequest from Charles Harris,	1,000.00
Mason Fund, being a bequest from Wm. P. Mason,	9,400.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	7,000.00
J. L. Gardner Fund, being a donation from J. L. Gardner,	20,000.00
B. T. Reed Fund, being a donation from Benj. T. Reed,	1,000.00
Wm. Reed Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Reed,	5,233.92
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00
Miss Rice Fund, being a bequest from Miss Arabella Rice,	5,000.00
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$250,583.45</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$250,583.45
Mrs. J. H. Rogers Fund, being a donation from J. H. Rogers,	1,177.50
Beebe Fund, being a bequest from J. M. Beebe,	50,000.00
Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
Blanchard Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	4,000.00
George Gardner Fund, being a donation from George Gardner,	1,000.00
Hemenway Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Augustus Hemenway,	20,000.00
Jessup Fund, being part of a bequest from Dr. Chas. A. Jessup,	1,000.00
Tufts Fund, being a bequest from Quincy Tufts,	10,000.00
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00
Parker Fund, being a bequest from Jno. Parker, Jr.,	10,000.00
Miss Shaw Fund, being a donation and bequest from Miss M. Louisa Shaw, .	5,500.00
Eliza Perkins' Fund, being a donation from Mrs. H. B. Rogers,	1,000.00
Dwight Fund, being a donation from Mrs. T. Bradford Dwight,	1,000.00
Hunnewell Fund, being a donation from H. H. Hunnewell,	10,000.00
R. M. Mason Fund, being a bequest from R. M. Mason,	5,000.00
Hannah Lowell Cabot Fund, being a dona- tion from Dr. Samuel Cabot, . . .	1,000.00
Welles Fund, being a donation from Miss Jane Welles,	5,000.00
Black Fund, being a bequest from Miss Marianna Black,	2,000.00
Eben Wright Fund, being an assignment of legacies by the children of T. Jef- ferson Coolidge,	14,000.00
Paraclete Holmes Fund, being a donation from W. S. Adams,	2,000.00
Estabrooks Fund, being a bequest from J. W. Estabrooks,	1,000.00
The Thayer Fund, being a bequest from Nathaniel Thayer,	30,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$511,260.95</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$511,260.95	
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	53,124.71	
Ann E. Gray Fund, being a bequest from Miss Ann E. Gray,	5,000.00	
John Bertram Fund, being a donation from Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball, .	5,000.00	
Hannah C. Leland Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Hannah C. Leland, . . .	15,000.00	
Esther E. Beebe Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Esther E. Beebe, . . .	2,000.00	
Ella F. Roehl Fund, being part of a bequest from Ella F. Roehl, . . .	3,000.00	
Two subscriptions from Friends, \$100 each,	200 00	\$594,585.66

Income devoted to beneficiaries at Asylum:—

The Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	\$20,000.00	
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00	
Appleton Fund, \$10,010 being a bequest from Samuel Appleton, \$20,000 being a donation from Wm. Appleton, . .	30,010.00	
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00	
Austin Fund, being part of a bequest from Mrs. Agnes Austin,	5,000.00	
Kittredge Fund, being a bequest from Rufus Kittredge,	5,500.00	
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00	
Proctor Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor,	1,000.00	
		<u>75,010.00</u>
		\$669,595.66

Income devoted to Female Bene- ficiaries at Asylum:—

The Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
---	-----------

Income unrestricted:—

The Waldo Fund, being a bequest from Daniel Waldo,	40,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$794,595.66</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$794,595.66
Income devoted to any purpose except buildings:—	
The Redman Fund, being a bequest from John Redman,	455,113.34
Income devoted to a Triennial Prize:—	
The Warren Prize Fund, being a bequest from Dr. J. M. Warren,	3,000.00
Income devoted to the Library:—	
The Treadwell Library Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	5,000.00
Income devoted to Books for Pa- tients:—	
The Warren Library Fund, being a donation from Dr. J. C. Warren,	1,000.00
Income and Principal devoted to the publication of a History of the Hospital:—	
The Bowditch History Fund, being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	2,000.00
Income devoted to Amusements at the Asylum:—	
The Amusement Fund, \$5,000 being a bequest from Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, \$5,000 being a donation from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other Ladies,	10,000.00
Income devoted to Special Surgi- cal Instruments:—	
The Surgical Instrument Fund, being a dona- tion from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, \$1,250 ; donation of Mr. R. M. Moore, \$100, .	1,350.00
The Wooden Leg Fund:—	
Being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	5,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,277,059.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,277,059.00	
The Convalescent Home Fund, . .	\$132,280.66	
Donation from Mr. George A. Gardner,	5,000.00	
Donation from Miss Mary Rus- sell,	20.00	
		137,300.66
Permanent Free Beds: —		
Miss Marian Hovey,	\$1,000.00	
Mrs. Fanny H. Morse,	1,000.00	
Henry S. Hovey,	1,000.00	
Edward Woodman,	1,000.00	
Children of Mrs. Henry Windsor,	1,000.00	
D. R. Whitney,	1,000.00	
George Gardner,	1,000.00	
		7,000.00
Redman Annuities,		15,600.00
Clara Barton Annuity,		3,241.00
Asylum Building Fund,		176,974.47
G. H. Gay Fund,		5,800.33
Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund,		33,720.00
S. R. Urbino Fund,		5,000.00
Add unused income at credit of		
Warren Prize Fund,	\$753.02	
Warren Library Fund,	580.62	
Bowditch History Fund,	1,067.27	
Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,395.56	
Wooden Leg Fund,	630.19	
Clara Barton Annuity,	486.29	
Redman Annuities,	420.00	
		5,332.95
Total of Restricted Funds,		\$1,667,028.41

Dr.

TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Cr.

Land and Buildings for Asylum,	\$320,794.75	Redman Fund,	\$455,113.34
Land and Buildings for Hospital,	520,008.53	Warren Prize Fund,	3,000.00
Land and Improvements at Belmont,	82,954.28	Bowditch History Fund,	2,000.00
Annuities Receivable,	160,000.00	Wooden Leg Fund,	5,000.00
Insurance Stock,	50,000.00	Clara Barton Annuity,	3,241.00
Reversions (see "Suspense"),	10.00	Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,350.00
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip,	520.00	Amusement Fund,	10,000.00
Union League Club Bonds,	4,000.00	Free Beds Fund,	594,585.66
Manufacturing Stocks,	43,400.00	Warren Library Fund,	1,000.00
Bank Stocks,	78,200.00	Beneficiaries at Asylum Fund,	75,010.00
Railroad Stocks,	25,500.00	Treadwell Library Fund,	5,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	590,200.00	Lincoln Fund,	85,000.00
Notes Receivable,	418,100.00	Funds with Income Unrestricted,	40,000.00
City and Town Bonds,	13,000.00	Permanent Free Beds Fund,	7,000.00
United States 4% Bonds,	10,000.00	Suspense (see "Reversions"),	10.00
Real Estate, Productive,	409,866.64	Notes Payable,	3,500.00
Gay Building,	21,225.83	Asylum Building Fund,	176,974.47
Edward Cowles, Superintendent,	30,967.80	General Fund,	1,139,643.18
John W. Pratt, Acting Resident Physician,	1,604.85	G. H. Gay Fund,	5,800.33
Sanitary Towers, Hospital,	26,749.52	Convalescent Fund,	137,300.66
Treadwell Library Fund Income account,	24.65	Subscribers to Free Beds, 1887,	5,600.00
Cash,	8,704.74	Redman Annuities,	15,600.00
		Joy Annuitants,	50.00
		Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund,	33,720.00
		S. R. Urbino Fund,	5,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$2,810,498.64
			5,332.95
			<hr/>
			\$2,815,831.59
			<hr/>

Property on hand belonging to the Corporation
invested as follows:—

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING NO INCOME.

Asylum: Land and Buildings occupied for		
Asylum,		\$320,794.75
Superintendent's balance,		30,967.80
Hospital: Land and Buildings occupied for		
Hospital,	\$520,008.53	
Gay Building,	21,225.83	
Sanitary Towers,	26,749.52	
Resident Physician's balance, . .	1,604.85	
		<hr/> 569,588.73
Convalescent Home: Land and Buildings at		
Belmont,	\$82,954.28	
Memorandum of expectancies, . .	10.00	
		<hr/> 82,964.28
Treadwell Library, Dr. Balance of Income		
account,		24.65
		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,004,340.21

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING INCOME.

Policies Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	\$160,000.00
500 shares Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	50,000.00
\$50,000 Eastern Railroad Co.'s Bonds,	50,000.00
\$20,000 Kansas City & Cameron Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00
\$5,000 Boston & Albany Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, . .	5,000.00
\$100,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	100,000.00
\$52,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	52,000.00
\$10,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 4 per cent. Bonds, .	10,000.00
\$18,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	18,000.00
\$4,000 Union League Club Bonds,	4,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 6 per cent. Bond, .	1,000.00
\$42,200 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Non-ex. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	42,200.00
\$10,000 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Exempt 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Atchison Land Grant 7 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Kansas City, Topeka & Western R.R. 7 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$7,000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	7,000.00
\$5,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds,	5,000.00
\$4,000 Ft. Scott, So. Eastern & Mem. R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	4,000.00
\$20,000 Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds, . .	20,000.00
\$10,000 Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley 6 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$788,200.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$788,200.00
\$16,000	Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8 per cent. Bonds,	16,000.00
\$10,000	United States 4 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$2,000	City of Providence 5 per cent. Bonds,	2,000.00
\$6,000	City of Kansas 8 per cent. Bonds,	6,000.00
\$3,000	City of Charlestown 6 per cent. Bonds,	3,000.00
\$1,000	City of Lynn 6 per cent. Bond,	1,000.00
\$1,000	City of Chelsea 6 per cent. Bond,	1,000.00
100	Shares Old Colony Railroad Co.,	10,000.00
155	" Boston & Albany Railroad Co.,	15,500.00
14	" Merrimack Manufacturing Co.,	14,000.00
1	" Appleton " "	1,000.00
9	" Amory " "	900.00
10	" Amoskeag " "	10,000.00
25	" Great Falls " "	2,500.00
5	" Boston " "	5,000.00
10	" Stark Mills " "	10,000.00
100	" National Union Bank,	10,000.00
100	" Suffolk National Bank,	10,000.00
70	" Tremont " "	7,000.00
50	" Old Boston " "	2,500.00
87	" State " "	8,700.00
100	" Columbian " "	10,000.00
100	" Merchants' " "	10,000.00
50	" New England National Bank,	5,000.00
40	" Massachusetts " "	10,000.00
50	" Eagle " "	5,000.00
Land and Store, 17 Blackstone Street,		19,600.00
" " " 168 Washington Street,		45,000.00
" " House, 61 Dartmouth Street,		10,000.00
Redman Estate, Washington Street,		106,000.00
Land and Houses on Warrenton Street,		17,700.00
" " Store, 496 Washington Street,		55,500.00
" " Houses on Chambers Street,		23,900.00
" " " " Cross Street,		12,691.64
" " House on Harrison Avenue,		9,975.00
" " " " Poplar Place,		2,500.00
Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets,		66,875.00
Robertson House, Hanover Street,		40,125.00
Notes secured by Mortgage,		153,100.00
\$20,000 Notes Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R.R. Co.,		20,000.00
Notes Receivable, Personal and Collateral Securities,		245,000.00
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip,		520.00
Cash,		8,704.74
Investments producing income,		\$1,811,491.38
Investments producing no income,		1,004,340.21
Total, foot of Trial Balance,		<u>\$2,815,831.59</u>

F. HAVEN, JR., *Treasurer.*

TABLE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,—1862 TO 1886.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.		Cost of Free Patients.		Other Charities.		Total Expenses of		Average cost per week per patient.		Cost over Board.	
	Hospital.		Hospital.		Hospital.		Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	\$6,628.65		\$35,072.01		\$414.15		\$42,114.81	\$71,823.46	\$6.04	\$7.27	\$36,260.92	\$6,640.81
1863	6,151.27		40,575.14		695.30		47,421.71	69,300.63	6.66	6.98	41,109.46	2,170.56
1864	10,224.81		49,286.53		648.21		60,159.55	101,484.38	8.38	9.76	52,445.01	4,523.85
1865	23,119.62		34,131.83		717.35		57,968.80	120,885.84	9.86	12.49	43,121.53	9,507.86
1866	30,086.08		37,538.12		1,162.60		68,786.80	126,015.83	13.88	12.30	53,809.36	558.19
1867	26,086.67		33,758.02		1,164.53		61,009.22	133,844.14	11.28	13.84	44,291.54	.....
1868	23,663.50		42,481.71		1,419.26		67,564.47	142,535.36	12.74	16.51	52,893.02	14,642.07
1869	20,128.86		40,736.44		1,373.30		62,238.60	138,132.02	10.14	14.21	48,811.90	.....
1870	15,844.35		46,087.42		883.05		62,814.82	134,339.63	10.05	13.83	50,811.01	.....
1871	15,266.51		47,126.12		1,133.74		63,526.37	146,191.23	9.96	15.80	52,447.68	9,996.88
1872	12,664.70		56,537.74		1,497.86		70,700.30	153,327.60	10.10	16.93	59,547.91	14,917.57
1873	16,681.66		69,109.97		2,135.29		87,926.92	165,023.79	10.29	19.23	72,435.94	26,404.27
1874	14,198.41		64,266.27		2,634.60		81,099.28	161,934.11	10.13	19.59	67,548.81	2,750.66
1875	10,677.72		71,447.23		1,761.59		83,886.54	165,660.47	9.72	21.07	71,989.93	11,872.47
1876	11,344.58		82,933.60		1,312.94		94,691.12	164,973.80	9.41	19.72	82,027.86	13,019.51
1877	10,833.10		72,678.63		279.16		83,790.89	143,148.94	9.47	15.66	72,957.79	.....
1878	11,252.42		85,102.61		588.98		96,944.01	136,394.36	9.87	15.55	83,516.61	.....
1879	11,564.44		77,216.88		514.25		89,295.57	117,250.02	10.54	14.30	73,440.58	.....
1880	10,529.35		81,085.73		462.82		92,077.90	131,172.69	10.39	16.48	79,280.61	10,078.33
1881	13,462.12		88,241.17		430.51		102,153.80	134,561.14	11.87	16.92	88,268.68	20,719.30
1882	12,947.98		95,642.45		8,928.82*		117,519.25	138,518.26	12.43	17.02	95,684.95	18,172.21
1883	18,389.28		90,665.70		6,575.92*		115,630.90	139,711.39	12.63	16.16	91,213.57	5,376.89
1884	21,476.00		101,954.31		6,873.69*		130,304.00	139,201.67	14.75	16.00	107,974.18	2,612.02
1885	10,728.87		93,411.59		8,483.90*		112,624.36	140,278.86	11.99	15.72	87,464.96	.....
1886	13,423.09		99,054.20		10,831.81*		123,309.13	144,374.33	12.50	15.94	96,986.71	5,805.42
25 years,											\$1,706,340.52	\$179,768.87

* Including Convalescent Home.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the Year 1886.

Number of Patients in the Hospital January 1, 1887.

Paying,	17
Free,	159
Total,	<u>176</u>

Admitted from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients paying board,	249	143	392
Patients paying board part of the time,	48	16	64
Patients entirely free,	1,276	848	2,124
	<u>1,573</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>2,580</u>

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>
Males (Boys), 131,	454	1,119
Females (Girls), 59,	476	531
	<u>930</u>	<u>1,650</u>

Of these, 7 paid \$35; 1 paid \$28; 70 paid \$21; 1 paid \$15; 145 paid \$14; 1 paid \$10.50; 2 paid \$10; 1 paid \$8; 213 paid \$7; 12 paid \$5; 1 paid \$3.50; 2 paid \$3.

Whole number of patients treated during the year: paying, 409; paying a part of the time, 64; free, 2,283; total, 2,756.

Discharged during the Year.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well,	510	1,179	1,061	628	1,689
Much relieved,	120	40	89	71	160
Relieved,	97	154	147	104	251
Not relieved,	35	29	32	32	64
Not treated,	66	109	85	90	175
Dead,	92	100	143	49	192
Insane and eloped,	3	15	15	3	18
	<hr/> 923	<hr/> 1,626	<hr/> 1,572	<hr/> 977	<hr/> 2,549

Number of Patients remaining December 31, 1886.

Males,	95
Females,	81
Total,	<hr/> 176
Paying,	17
Free,	159
Total,	<hr/> 176
Medical,	70
Surgical,	106
Total,	<hr/> 176

Proportion of deaths to whole number of results,
7.53 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of acci-
dents, 471.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one
time was 30; in private rooms, 8; the greatest num-
ber of free patients, 178; the greatest total, 206. The
least number of paying patients at any one time was
9; in private rooms, 1; the least free, 123; the least
total, 133.

The proportion of ward beds occupied by free pa-
tients was 85 per cent.; by paying patients, 15 per
cent.

About 17.9 of the paying patients occupied private

rooms. The average number of patients was 173: males, 99; females, 74.

The average number of paying patients was 21: Americans, 15; foreigners, 6.

The average number in private rooms was 6.1.

The average number of free patients was 152: Americans, 75; foreigners, 77.

The average time of paying patients was 2.78 weeks; and that of free patients, 3.72.

Residences.

Boston,	906
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	1,531
Maine,	28
New Hampshire and Vermont,	50
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	14
Other States,	22
British Provinces,	29
	<hr/>
	2,580

Birthplaces.

Boston,	204
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	678
Maine,	145
New Hampshire,	83
Vermont,	40
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	38
New York,	61
Southern and Western States,	64
	<hr/>
Total Americans,	1,313
	<hr/>
British Provinces,	304
Great Britain,	195
Ireland,	653
Germany,	27
Norway and Sweden,	41
France,	8
Switzerland,	2
Italy,	16
Other places,	21
	<hr/>
Total foreigners,	1,267

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Occupations.</i>		
	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Mechanics,	55	332	18
Laborers,	22	419	10
Farmers,	18	44	4
Minors,	9	129	2
Seamen,	4	32	
Clerks,	31	88	2
Teamsters,	4	47	3
Traders,	18	56	3
Servants,	2	45	2
Lawyers,	3		
Clergymen,		2	
Physicians,	13	3	
Merchants,	36	12	
Students,	18	15	
Other professions,	16	52	4
	<hr/> 249	<hr/> 1,276	<hr/> 48

Total males, 1,573. Of these, 55 were in private rooms.

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Domestics,	12	286	2
Minors,	12	67	1
Wives,	78	285	8
Widows,	10	43	4
Seamstresses,	3	38	
Spinsters,	12	23	1
Operatives,	2	12	
Teachers,	2	5	
Clerks,	2	18	
Nurses,	1	32	
Other professions,	9	39	
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 848	<hr/> 16

Total females, 1,007. Of these, 30 were in private rooms.

Thirteen per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; twenty per cent. were laborers; fifteen per cent. were mechanics; and nine per cent. were minors.

<i>Admissions Refused.</i>	
Phthisis (Consumption),	9
Syphilis,	13
Chronic Ulcers,	8
Scrofula and Abscesses,	2
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> 32

<i>Brought forward,</i>	32
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	1
Hip and Spine,	12
Debility and Senility,	1
Chronic Rheumatism,	11
Paralysis,	16
Epilepsy,	5
Cancer,	1
Uterine,	1
Injuries,	1
Of Skin,	7
Contagious,	4
Other diseases,	14
Total,	106
Males,	73
Females,	33
Americans,	70
Foreigners,	36
Residents of Boston,	40
Residents of Massachusetts,	52
Residents of other places,	14

Out-patients.

Number of new patients,	17,925
Men,	8,337
Women,	6,732
Children,	2,856
Americans,	9,215
Foreigners,	8,710
Residents of Boston,	9,890
Of other places,	8,035
Medical department for women,	3,971
Medical department for men and children,	3,900
Surgical department,	5,740
Ophthalmic department,	646
Department for diseases of the skin,	1,652
Department for diseases of the nervous system,	825
Department for diseases of the throat,	1,191

Total attendance, 47,035.

Average daily attendance, 150.

Of the surgical cases there were:—

Head and face,	309
Trunk,	283
Fractures of clavicle,	46
Shoulder and arm,	230
<i>Carried forward,</i>	868

<i>Brought forward,</i>	868
Forearm and wrist,	333
Elbow,	131
Hand,	905
Hip joint,	91
Thigh, leg, ankle, foot,	452
Knee,	250
Genito-urinary,	382
System rectum,	303
Syphilis,	145
New growths,	387
Bones and Periosteum,	110
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	78
Abscesses and Inflamed Glands,	611
Ulcers,	197
Burns and Miscellaneous,	497
Total,	5,740
Number of applicants,	15,136
Number admitted,	13,979
Number refused,	441
Number sent to physician's office,	676
Number visited,	1,348
Number visited, correct statement,	769
Number visited, incorrect statement,	579

Convalescent Home:—

Admitted to the Home in 1883,	101
Admitted to the Home in 1884,	187
Admitted to the Home in 1885,	315

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1886,	6	7	13
Admitted during 1886,	136	159	295
Total,	142	166	308
Discharged,	131	158	289
Remaining Jan. 1, 1887,	11	8	19

The Young Men's Christian Union gave us seventy-five rides, taking out three hundred and forty-six patients.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PRATT,
Acting Resident Physician.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1887.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF THE PRINCIPAL STORES AT THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1878.			1879.			1880.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	7,729	\$1,610.72	.2084	8,375	\$1,716.87	.205	8,815	\$1,692.99	.1941
“ for Soup, “	132	5.28	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	4,378	324.72	.07415	123	288.61	.07	4,952	346.64	.07
“ Round, “	11,944	1,016.43	.0851	12,973	1,054.70	.0813	16,414	1,148.98	.07
“ Rump, “	4,158	635.34	.1528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	14,998	1,349.82	.09	14,141	1,341.98	.0949	16,439	1,643.90	.10
Mutton, . . “	15,808	1,903.28	.1204	12,592	1,385.12	.11	15,522	1,876.60	.1208
Poultry, . . “	14,079	2,276.57	.1617	14,488	2,433.98	.168	13,682	2,123.44	.1552
Butter, . . . “	10,156	2,500.40	.2462	10,526	2,589.39	.246	11,011	3,366.06	.3057
Eggs, . . doz.	5,495	967.12	.176	4,392	843.26	.192	4,214	866.39	.2056
Flour, . . bbls.	42	323.82	7.71	37	266.80	7.40	51	440.15	8.65
Bread, . . lbs.	35,800	1,790.00	.05	36,556	1,827.80	.05	40,536	2,026.80	.05
Ice, . . . tons.	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	808.25	3.333	271 $\frac{3}{4}$	714.70	2.63	280 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,297.56	4.63
Sugar, . . lbs.	12,979	1,023.65	.0781	15,462	1,189.32	.769	21,005	2,003.87	.0954
Tea, . . . lbs.	738	254.61	.345	848	337.82	.398	1,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	471.95	.416
Milk, . . . qts.	107,618	5,380.90	.05	96,186	4,934.34	.0513	89,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,495.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05
Potatoes, . bush.	973	964.61	.77	942	1,010.76	1.073	1,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	902.58	.868
Articles.	1881.			1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,658	\$1,792.20	.207	7,856	\$1,931.95	.245	8,793	\$1,975.38	.224
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	5,183	367.99	.07	6,522	673.76	.103	6,925 $\frac{1}{2}$	670.88	.095
“ Round, “	19,477	1,636.06	.084	19,705	1,976.68	.103	22,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,120.83	.095
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,438	1,758.86	.107	16,221	2,159.07	.133	16,962	2,047.78	.120
Mutton, . . “	21,093	2,720.99	.129	16,365	2,216.01	.135	21,075	2,999.89	.142
Poultry, . . . “	13,562	2,278.41	.168	12,082	2,348.41	.195	10,263	2,318.56	.225
Butter, . . . “	11,129	3,505.63	.315	16,843	3,770.97	.221	10,468	3,329.97	.317
Eggs, . . doz.	4,401	1,188.27	.26	5,234	1,470.59	.281	5,479	1,491.60	.272
Flour, . . bbls.	49	468.73	9.565	49	459.25	9.937	52	406.00	7.80
Bread, . . lbs.	4,892	1,744.60	.05	35,340	1,943.70	.055	34,971	1,923.42	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	305	887.55	2.91	352 $\frac{3}{4}$	737.72	2.209	380 $\frac{1}{10}$	679.27	1.78
Sugar, . . lbs.	20,552	1,901.06	.09	22,192	2,021.57	.091	20,980	1,801.38	.086
Tea, . . . lbs.	555	244.22	.44	1,114	446.85	.401	1,074	432.60	.402
Milk, . . . qts.	92,350	4,617.50	.05	95,358	5,007.70	.052	106,032	5,637.78	.053
Potatoes, . bush.	981	1,101.66	1.125	1,005	1,374.72	1.368	1,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,129.15	1.063
Articles.	1884.			1885.			1886.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,845 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,183.64	.246	9,543	\$2,160.12	.226	9,764	\$2,206.32	.225
“ Corned, “	6,487	583.08	.09	6,345	561.45	.088	6,216	493.61	.08
“ Round, “	25,821	2,531.60	.098	25,140	2,220.83	.08	28,474	2,456.05	.088
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,438	2,003.44	.121	17,220	1,936.58	.112	18,346	1,972.72	.10
Mutton, . . “	15,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,102.29	.138	13,189	1,585.60	.1	11,721	1,536.20	.12
Poultry, . . . “	12,798	2,523.79	.197	12,149	2,256.83	.185	13,704	2,286.25	.16
Butter, . . . “	11,321	3,636.60	.32	11,447	3,368.27	.294	12,122	3,576.20	.294
Eggs, . . doz.	8,374	2,182.67	.26	9,443	2,328.48	.25	8,971	2,091.22	.25
Flour, . . bbls.	53	383.25	7.23	55	341.85	6.21	55	316.55	5.75
Bread, . . lbs.	36,245	1,992.48	.054	36,685	2,017.67	.055	35,688	1,962.83	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	40,755	773.20	1.89	433 $\frac{85}{100}$	966.57	2.22	487.52	1,123.21	2.30
Sugar, . . lbs.	22,474	1,563.49	.069	21,245	1,288.65	.06	23,042	1,357.59	.055
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,080	435.85	.403	853	341.70	.40	1,205	482.00	.40
Milk, . . . qts.	111,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,907.26	.053	110,332	5,943.84	.053	113,669	6,054.88	.052
Potatoes, . bush.	1,195	1,005.25	.917	1,158	1,001.25	.942	1,100	1,021.77	.928

Year.	Total admitted.			Paying board all the time.			Paying part of the time.			Whole number treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Much relieved, or relieved in part.	Not relieved.	Not treated, unfit, dismissed, etc.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest total.	Least total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of paying weeks.	Average time of free weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-patients treated.	
	Free.	Paying board.	Paying part of time.	Free.	Paying board.	Paying part of time.	Free.	Paying board.	Paying part of time.	Free.	Paying.																				
21 to 1843	8727	3733	4482	512	3991	...	...	...	...	...	...	3991	...	2902	913	105	624	...	...	...	123	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	365	183	167	15	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	...	...	115	55	17	41	11	...	...	56	33	47*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	435	250	174	11	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	...	...	137	41	23	47	11	...	...	71	40	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	453	265	176	12	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	...	...	130	37	28	54	12	...	...	72	37	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1846	459	250	182	27	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	...	...	137	30	33	36	8	...	...	72	37	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	674	354	279	41	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	...	...	145	54	30	57	8	...	...	123	54	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848	804	460	283	61	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	...	...	219	52	39	103	13	...	...	124	94	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	870	543	273	54	436	50	218	75	58	84	9	...	...	218	75	58	84	9	...	...	127	90	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	746	427	242	77	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	...	...	200	56	49	76	10	...	...	136	83	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	839	477	298	64	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	...	...	235	47	63	98	11	...	...	141	77	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	826	472	271	83	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	...	...	234	52	47	82	10	...	...	133	104	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	925	505	335	85	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	...	...	287	70	66	82	9	...	...	142	108	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	922	490	321	111	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	...	...	257	73	41	115	12	...	...	145	125	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	915	416	352	147	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	...	...	238	59	51	102	11	...	...	152	114	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	976	545	335	96	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	...	...	230	77	71	117	12	...	...	153	120	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	920	549	280	91	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	...	...	195	57	66	130	14	...	...	157	103	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	1015	718	251	46	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	...	...	229	65	50	127	13	...	...	144	91	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	1240	934	257	49	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	...	...	280	54	94	141	11	...	...	165	92	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	1240	997	201	42	698	56	305	73	58	121	9	...	...	305	73	58	121	9	...	...	175	80	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861	1416	1131	253	32	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	...	...	318	79	57	99	7	...	...	162	120	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	1611	1175	425	11	941	52	431	77	154	101	6	...	...	431	77	154	101	6	...	...	166	102	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	1648	1348	283	17	856	52	459	96	70	162	9	...	...	459	96	70	162	9	...	...	158	116	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	1199	1262	326	11	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	...	...	390	84	61	130	8	...	...	157	110	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	1199	564	567	68	702	59	295	68	74	104	8	...	...	295	68	74	104	8	...	...	164	88	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	60	82	50	74	96	8	...	...	82	50	74	96	8	...	...	109	78	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	1206	626	556	24	601	56	282	62	141	94	7	...	...	282	62	141	94	7	...	...	126	72	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	1265	771	463	31	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	...	...	258	64	82	85	7	...	...	132	69	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	1390	834	532	24	771	55	352	78	84	107	7	...	...	352	78	84	107	7	...	...	139	90	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	1302	858	414	30	780	60	303	65	68	85	6	...	...	303	65	68	85	6	...	...	137	98	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	1427	970	432	25	821	57	322	58	73	109	7	...	...	322	58	73	109	7	...	...	154	91	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	1547	1163	368	16	958	62	313	76	84	120	7	...	...	313	76	84	120	7	...	...	160	97	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	1550	1075	411	64	880	57	321	66	86	186	12	...	...	321	66	86	186	12	...	...	187	129	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	1639	1125	394	120	946	57	396	81	102	127	7	...	...	396	81	102	127	7	...	...	183	111	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	1841	1445	308	88	1032	56	380	78	120	189	10	...	...	380	78	120	189	10	...	...	199	132	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	1906	1532	282	92	1019	53	502	91	144	150	7	...	...	502	91	144	150	7	...	...	210	163	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	1657	1270	339	48	930	50	409	92	130	130	7	...	...	409	92	130	130	7	...	...	194	135	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	1794	1433	323	38	956	50	505	59	138	134	7	...	...	505	59	138	134	7	...	...	187	132	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	1813	1436	335	42	1040	57	422	84	125	143	7	...	...	422	84	125	143	7	...	...	188	131	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	2123	1724	354	45	1186	54	545	74	150	151	7	...	...	545	74	150	151	7	...	...	188	156	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	2106	1678	402	26	1324	62	429	70	103	189	8	...	...	429	70	103	189	8	...	...	195	139	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	2047	1736	399	12	1414	61	463	59	13	177	8	...	...	463	59	13	177	8	...	...	195	143	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	2120	1492	449	79	1633	63	378	61	108	181	8	...	...	378	61	108	181	8	...	...	189	143	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	2096	1667	382	47	1815	62	367	68	137	191	9	...	...	367	68	137	191	9	...	...	186	129	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	2327	1910	371	46	2044	68	361	73	129	192	8	...	...	361	73	129	192	8	...	...	184	147	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	2580	2124	392	64	2283	65	411	64	175	192	7	...	...	411	64	175	192	7	...	...	206	133	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	67680				27315		16387	3817	3766	5761																					

* Out-patient Department open only five months.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is a private, not a public institution.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital on Blossom Street, Boston, on week-days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M.

Recent accidents admitted at all hours.

Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A.M., week-days only.

Applications from a distance must be made in writing, accompanied by a full description of the case by the attending physician, and, when a Free Bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary condition of the patient, and wait for a reply before sending the patient.

Contagious and chronic diseases are not admitted.

Regular charges to paying patients are as follows: in the Jackson Ward (private), \$50 per week; in small room in the Townsend and Bigelow Wards, \$25 per week; in the General Wards, \$10 per week. These rates, covering only expenses of board and lodging, may be increased or abated in individual cases by the Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Acting Resident Physician.

April 5, 1887.

THE AMBULANCE

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Accompanied by a medical officer, will be despatched to any point within the city proper for the conveyance of cases of *accident* or *urgent sudden sickness, not contagious*, to this Hospital, or elsewhere, upon notice from a physician, the police, or other responsible source, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

In cases requiring gratuitous treatment, no charge will be made.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Acting Resident Physician,
Mass. Gen. Hospital, Blossom St.

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MCLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1886.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Gentlemen,— The following report, with tabular statements relating to the number and condition of the patients treated in the Asylum during the year 1886, is respectfully presented:—

TABLE No. 1.
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1886, . . .	77	93	170
Admissions within the year,	49	44	93
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year, . .	126	137	263
Discharged within the year,	52	44	96
Namely,— as Recovered,	20	16	36
Much improved,	10	9	19
Improved,	5	8	13
Unimproved,	6	8	14
Deaths,	11	3	14
Patients remaining Dec. 31, 1886, } supported as private patients, }	74	93	167
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	123	134	257
“ “ “ “ admitted, . .	46	43	89
“ “ “ “ recovered, . .	19	16	35
Daily average number of patients,	75.32	93.93	169.25

During the year, three men were twice admitted,—one case of dipsomania, one of acute mania, and one of general paralysis. One woman, a case of chronic melancholia, was twice admitted. Two women, present at the beginning of the year, were discharged and readmitted. Thus there were two hundred and sixty-three cases treated, representing two hundred and fifty-seven persons.

Of the eighty-nine persons admitted during the year, fifty-seven were regarded as recent cases, and thirty-two as chronic, or incurable.

Fifty-nine persons, twenty-eight men and thirty-one women, had never been in any hospital. Of the remaining thirty persons, thirteen, nine men and four women, were admitted for the second time; eight persons, four men and four women, for the third time; two women for the fourth time; five persons, four men and one woman, for the fifth time; one woman for the eighteenth time; and one man for the twenty-second time.

Thirty-one cases — representing twenty-nine persons, eleven men and eighteen women — were admitted as voluntary patients upon their own written applications. Of these, eighteen were cases of melancholia, eight of mania, two of mysophobia, one of hebephrenia, one of dipsomania, and one of general paralysis. Of these twenty-nine persons, five were committed after entering the Asylum as voluntary cases; and two were twice admitted as voluntary cases. The thirty-one voluntary cases admitted during the year furnished eight recoveries; and twenty-two such cases remaining from previous years furnished three other recoveries during this year, making a total of eleven recoveries out of fifty-three cases,—the total number of this class under treatment during the year. Thus, the voluntary class has yielded a

percentage of 30.56 on the admissions of 1886. Of this class admitted during the year, six other cases were discharged improved or much improved, and one not improved. Of these thirty-one cases admitted in 1886 there were remaining, at the end of the year, twelve persons, three men and nine women; and thirteen persons, six men and seven women, also remained from the admissions of previous years, so that the total remaining under the voluntary relation is twenty-five persons, nine men and sixteen women.

The number of persons admitted as voluntary patients under the present law is as follows: namely, 1881, 1; 1882, 11; 1883, 33; 1884, 49; 1885, 34; 1886, 29,—a total of 157 persons in six years.

The whole number of persons admitted during the past six years is as follows: namely, 1880, 51; 1881, 63; 1882, 82; 1883, 107; 1884, 109; 1885, 95; 1886, 93.

In 1886 there were two less admissions, four less discharges, and seven less cases under treatment than during the year 1885; and the number present was three less at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Of the ninety-two persons discharged, including deaths, twelve were transferred to other hospitals,—four men and five women to those in this State, and one woman to the State of Rhode Island, one woman to Maine, and one man to Indiana.

Of the thirty-five persons discharged recovered, twenty-three had never before been inmates of any hospital; and, of the remaining twelve persons, eight had been in this Asylum. These eight persons had previously made thirty-five recoveries.

The average duration of illness from the beginning of attack in all cases recovered was 7.06 months, and the average duration of their residence in the Asylum was 5.26 months.

During the past seven years, the first admissions were as follows: 1880, 30; 1881, 46; 1882, 62; 1883, 75; 1884, 75; 1885, 67; 1886, 59. The recoveries were: 1880, 12; 1881, 14; 1882, 26; 1883, 37; 1884, 34; 1885, 37; 1886, 36.

The percentage of recoveries on all admissions, for the year 1886, was 38.7. There was one less recovery than in the previous year. There were fourteen deaths, three less than last year.

The work of the year, as to the numbers admitted, discharged, and recovered, and the daily average under treatment, differed by only one or two persons from that of last year. With one less recovery, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was increased .2. The number of voluntary cases admitted was one-third of all the admissions. The percentage of recoveries furnished by this class of patients was 8 less than its due proportion, showing that no advantage in this regard is derived from this class.

The average number of patients under treatment for six years, and the average cost per week for each patient, are shown by the following figures: —

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Daily average number of patients, . . .	149	155	164	166	171	169
Average cost per week,	\$16.92	\$17.02	\$16.16	\$16.00	\$15.72	\$15.94

This includes all extraordinary expenditures for repairs and alterations and improvements.

There is so little difference in the general results of the last two years that further comment is hardly necessary, beyond noting the fact that the Asylum is doing about the maximum amount of work, with its wards fully occupied. Its general condition and the hope, as well as need, of having new buildings at Belmont in the near future, are, in many ways, limitations to progress here.

The chief event of unusual interest during the year was the graduation of a large class from the Training School for Nurses. Its establishment has been so long an accomplished fact and its good results are so evident as to prove it to be founded upon a sound basis. Its first class of sixteen nurses graduated during the year,—six of them on the 1st of March, and the others from time to time, as their terms expired. Two of the first six had been in the service nearly eight years, and three others entered it before the founding of the School in 1882. Only such nurses were employed after 1884 as were willing to be trained; and the present senior class numbers eight, and the junior class fourteen.

It is expected that during the first years of the School most of the graduates will wish to leave the Asylum to try private nursing. There is already ample proof that they will do this successfully. There is reason to believe that the demand for such service will continue indefinitely. It is hoped that it will; for it is desirable to establish a system of clearance of the product of the School, to make room for new pupils and keep up the work. The larger gain, than is even now experienced, in permanency and quality of the service in the Asylum will be attained later. It is confidently expected that a good corps of trained and experienced nurses will, in due time, be formed of those who prefer to remain in Asylum work, and that it will eventually be possible to maintain such a corps by the annual selection of graduates. This is the history of the general hospital schools after a few years, and there are like indications here. The multiplication of such schools would have, in time, much larger results than the primary one of improving the service of the asylums. Not only would it make the home treatment of the

insane more practicable, but it would tend to the diffusion among the public of a better understanding of insanity, and of its causes, means of prevention, and early recognition. That it would take a long time to gain an appreciable result of this kind is no reason for not beginning the work, with such an end in view.

At the end of the year, nine of the graduates remained in the service. Of the others, some were already engaged in private nursing, and two had entered the Boston Training School at the Massachusetts General Hospital. An arrangement had been made early in the year by which the graduates of either School are allowed to enter the other for one year of advanced training. Thus, in three years, a nurse may gain certificates of graduation from both Schools.

The system of training men, for a long time in operation in practical ways, has been extended. Classes have been formed, lectures are regularly given, alternating with recitations from text-books. Applicants are now entering upon a two years' course of systematic study. A further statement of the general plan of the School, the requirements of applicants, etc., is given in the appendix. The rates of compensation are also stated: they are graded according to the length of service. Those of the women have been reduced from the former rates, while they are pupils, and increased for the graduates who remain: thus there is no increase in the aggregate cost of the service. The rates for the men remain unchanged.

The advantage is daily felt of having a sense of security in the permanent establishment of the School and its most satisfactory work. This is due to the fact of its having a carefully prepared foundation,

providing at the first teachers for the special duties of giving class instruction and training in the details of ward work, leaving to the medical officers the easier and more congenial work of lecturing. The importance and even necessity of a good foundation, of which much was said in my report last year, justifies its being emphasized here.

Inquiries have been made regarding the organization of the nursing service, that suggest the propriety of an explanation of some of its arrangements. The proportion of nurses is necessarily quite large in an institution of this kind, in which the patients are of the private class. The majority are supposed to be supported by their friends, although about two-thirds are cared for at less than the average cost; and little distinction can be made in the wards, on this account. The common feeling is that no one should be required to do any work for the benefit of the institution. This is not the place to discuss the question of the value of occupation for the insane, or the propriety of not compelling them to engage in the few available occupations, for which they are incapacitated by illness or to which they are unaccustomed. The facts being as they are, it puts upon the nurses all the ward work, much of which is advantageously done by patients in the State hospitals. The service here, though liberal before, has been increased within a few years for two reasons: for giving additional care to patients at night, and for allowing the more constant companionship of nurses with patients by day. The first change was made by directly increasing the night attendance, which now requires fifteen nurses,—seven men and eight women,—including the two night supervisors. This facilitates classification more readily upon the basis of agreeableness of association, and not of need of

watching, so there are suicidal cases in nearly all the wards. It also permits the leaving open of the doors of rooms by night, and the giving of constant personal care to unhappy and unfortunate people whose only comfort it can be, and who have nothing more within the reach of their desires or their hopes. The gain in regard to companionship was made by the employment of ward-maids,—seven in all,—who have the care of dining-rooms, halls, stairways, etc. This leaves the nurses free for more legitimate duty, although they do all the housework of the rooms occupied by patients,—parlors, etc.,—besides the extra personal attentions required under the circumstances. This explains the need and usefulness of under-help, and its place in connection with the training-school system. In any case, there would need to be two grades of nurses,—the trained, who have charge of wards, and the assistants, who are pupils, and must be in much the larger proportion, in order that there may be enough of those who will remain in the service to keep the upper places filled. In the State hospitals, the nurses have the help of patients, and here of ward-maids; so that there is not so much advantage here as might seem, in time for study and the other requirements of the School.

The new arrangements for the more comfortable accommodation of nurses have been completed by making over the large dormitory under the dome of the female wing into rooms, with adjoining bath-room. Fourteen nurses are thus provided for; and with the Hurd Building, containing nurses' rooms and dining-room, now occupied for the first year, the condition of the Asylum in this regard is very satisfactory.

The seaside cottage at Lynn again gave good results from its use during the four months of warm weather. Ten ladies spent an aggregate of ninety-

three and three-sevenths weeks there, while occasional visits were made by others during the season.

Clinical lectures to medical students were given during the months at the beginning of the year. The pathological report, by Dr. Gannett, will be found in the appendix containing the results of the continuation of the work in that department.

Special thanks are due to Miss Bemis, of Medford, for organizing a series of entertainments last winter, which gave much pleasure to our patients; and a continued interest in their welfare has been shown by the friends of the Asylum, who have the gratitude of all who are engaged in its care of the sick and suffering.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.,

Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges (including Deaths).			Daily Average of Patients in the House.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
January, . .	5	3	8	1	4	5	76.48	94.49	170.97
February, .	1	1	2	3	..	3	80.03	93.97	174.00
March, . .	4	3	7	3	1	4	76.42	91.19	167.61
April, . . .	9	5	14	4	2	6	77.50	95.00	172.50
May, . . .	5	4	9	3	3	6	79.55	95.35	174.90
June, . . .	5	5	10	4	3	7	77.63	96.57	174.20
July, . . .	3	4	7	8	4	12	73.87	95.97	169.84
August, . .	2	6	8	4	7	11	76.84	93.67	170.51
September, .	4	1	5	7	4	11	71.47	95.46	166.93
October, . .	4	5	9	1	3	4	71.35	90.74	162.09
November, .	3	5	8	7	5	12	71.43	93.43	164.86
December, .	4	2	6	7	8	15	71.26	91.35	162.61
Total cases, .	49	44	93	52	44	96	75.32	93.93	169.25
Total persons,	46	43	89	50	42	92	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

Number of the Admission.	Cases admitted.			Times previously recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	28	31	59	..	7	7
Second,	10	4	14	3	1	4
Third,	4	4	8	6	4	10
Fourth,	1	2	3	3	3	6
Fifth,	4	1	5	4	..	4
Seventeenth, . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	2
Eighteenth, . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	2
Twenty-first,	1	..	1	20	..	20
Twenty-second, . . .	1	..	1	21	..	21
Total of cases, . . .	49	44	93	57	19	76
Total of persons, . .	46	43	89	..	..	..

These 76 recoveries represent 20 persons, 9 having recovered one, 8 two, 2 three, 1 four, 1 twenty-one, and 1 twenty-two times. The seventeenth and eighteenth admissions represent one person, as also do the twenty-first and twenty-second.

TABLE No. 4.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Ages.	At first attack of Insanity.			When admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 yrs.,	3	3	6	3	2	5
“ 20 “ 25 “	2	1	3	1	1	2
“ 25 “ 30 “	..	8	8	..	4	4
“ 30 “ 35 “	6	6	12	5	7	12
“ 35 “ 40 “	5	5	10	7	8	15
“ 40 “ 50 “	3	3	6	3	4	7
“ 50 “ 60 “	4	5	9	3	4	7
“ 60 “ 70 “	3	..	3	3	1	4
“ 70 “ 80 “	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 80 “ 90 “	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	28	31	59	28	31	59

TABLE No. 5.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Nativity.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	2	2	3	4	5	6
New Hampshire .	6	5	3	5	9	10
Vermont, . . . . .	..	..	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts. . .	27	27	25	21	52	48
Rhode Island, . .	1	1	1	1	2	2
Connecticut, . . .	1	1	1	..	2	1
New York,	1	2	..	2	1	4
New Jersey, . . .	1	1	..	..	1	1
Pennsylvania, . .	1	1	2	2	3	3
Maryland, . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
England,	3	2	..	..	3	2
Canada,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Ireland,	2	2	..	..	2	2
New Brunswick. .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia, . . .	1	1	1	1	2	2
P. E. Island. . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Scotland,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Norway,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Germany, . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1
Total of <i>persons</i> , .	49	49	44	44	93	93

TABLE No. 6.

RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County,	14	8	22
Middlesex County,	23	16	39
Essex County,	4	4	8
Norfolk County,	1	2	3
Plymouth County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bristol County, . . . . .	..	2	2
Barnstable County,	1	..	1
Worcester County,	1	..	1
Maine, . . . . .	..	2	2
New Hampshire, . . . . .	..	1	1
Vermont, . . . . .	..	1	1
Rhode Island,	1	1	2
Connecticut,	1	..	1
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	..	1	1
Georgia,	1	..	1
Ohio, . . . . .	..	1	1
Illinois, . . . . .	..	2	2
Nebraska,	1	..	1
California,	1	..	1
Canada, . . . . .	..	1	1
New Brunswick, . . . . .	..	1	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	49	44	93
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	43	89

TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Number of the Admission.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	11	11	22	16	20	36	1	..	1
Second, . .	2	..	2	6	3	9	2	1	3
Third, . .	3	1	4	1	1	2	..	2	2
Fourth, . .	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifth, . . .	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..
Seventeenth, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eighteenth, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty-first, .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twenty-second, .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total <i>cases</i> , .	19	14	33	27	25	52	3	5	8
Total <i>persons</i> , .	17	14	31	26	25	51	3	4	7

TABLE No. 8.
OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Housewife, . . . . .	..	24	24
Clerk,	5	1	6
Manufacturer,	2	..	2
Merchant,	9	..	9
Farmer,	1	..	1
Student,	3	1	4
Teacher, . . . . .	..	6	6
Lawyer,	2	..	2
Clergyman,	1	..	1
Civil Engineer,	1	..	1
Commercial Traveller,	3	..	3
Naval Officer,	1	..	1
Contractor,	1	..	1
Expressman,	1	..	1
Carpenter,	2	..	2
Seaman,	1	..	1
Printer,	1	..	1
Saloon-keeper,	1	..	1
Dressmaker, . . . . .	..	1	1
Servant, . . . . .	..	1	1
No occupation,	11	9	20
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	43	89

TABLE No. 9.
REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

Previous Duration.	First Admission to any Hospital.			All other Admissions.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 mo., .	10	10	20	11	4	15	21	14	35
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	5	8	13	4	2	6	9	10	19
“ 3 “ 6 “	2	3	5	..	..	..	2	3	5
“ 6 “ 12 “	3	1	4	..	1	1	3	2	5
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
“ 2 “ 5 “	5	7	12	1	3	4	6	10	16
“ 5 “ 10 “	1	..	1	4	1	5	5	1	6
“ 10 “ 20 “	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total <i>cases</i> ,	28	31	59	21	13	34	49	44	93
Total <i>persons</i>,	..	..	..	18	12	30	46	43	89
Average of known persons (in years),	1.18	.80	.99	.96	1.58	1.27			

TABLE No. 10.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	17	13	30
Mania, chronic,	1	4	5
Mania, hysterical, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hebephrenia,	3	1	4
Mysophobia, . . . . .	..	2	2
Dipsomania,	2	..	2
Alcoholism,	2	..	2
Melancholia, acute,	11	16	27
Melancholia, chronic, . . . . .	..	6	6
Dementia, chronic, . . . . .	..	1	1
Dementia, senile,	3	..	3
General Paralysis,	8	..	8
Circular Insanity,	1	..	1
Cerebral Syphilis,	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	49	44	93
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	43	89

TABLE No. 11.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Grief,	2	5	7
Anxiety,	6	7	13
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	3	3	6
Injury to the head,	1	..	1
Overwork,	4	7	11
Constitutional,	6	1	7
Change of life, . . . . .	..	3	3
Childbirth, . . . . .	..	3	3
Miscarriage, . . . . .	..	1	1
Intemperance,	5	1	6
Syphilis,	1	..	1
Sunstroke,	2	..	2
Old age,	2	..	2
Masturbation,	1	..	1
Epilepsy,	1	..	1
Acute disease,	1	1	2
Unknown,	14	12	26
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	49	44	93
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	43	89

TABLE No. 12.

RELATION TO HOSPITALS OF THE PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any Hospital,	28	31	59
Former inmates of this Hospital,	13	7	20
Former inmates of other Hospitals in this State :—			
South Boston,	1	..	1
Danvers, . . . . .	..	1	1
Private Asylum, . . . . .	..	2	2
Former inmates of Hospitals in other States,	4	1	5
Former inmates of this Hospital and of other Hospitals in this State :—			
Danvers,	2	..	2
Private Asylum, . . . . .	..	1	1
Former inmates of this Hospital and of Hospitals in other States,	1	1	2
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	49	44	93
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	43	89

TABLE No. 13.
DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	11	12	23	5	6	11	3	3	6	4	6	10	8	1	9	31	28	59
Second,	4	2	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	2	3	11	7	18
Third,	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	4	8
Fourth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Fifth,	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	5
Seventeenth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eighteenth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty-first,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twenty-second,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of cases, . . .	20	16	36	10	9	19	5	8	13	6	8	14	11	3	14	52	44	96
Total of persons, . .	19	16	35	10	9	19	5	7	12	6	8	14	11	3	14	50	42	92

TABLE No. 14.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	14	11	25	3	..	3	1	..	1
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	4	1	5	8	7	15	7	6	13
“ 3 “ 6 “	1	2	3	5	2	7	8	3	11
“ 6 “ 12 “	..	2	2	4	3	7	3	3	6
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2
“ 2 “ 5 “	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	3
Total cases,	20	16	36	20	16	36	20	16	36
Total persons,	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16	35
Average of known cases (in months),	1.97	1.58	1.85	3.12	7.94	5.26	5.10	9.51	7.06

TABLE No. 15.

CASES RESULTING IN DEATH.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo., . .	2	1	3	3	..	3	1	..	1
From 1 to 3 mo.,	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 3 “ 6 “	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 6 “ 12 “	3	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	2	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
“ 2 “ 5 “	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 25 “ 30 “	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ 30 “ 35 “	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
“ 35 “ 40 “	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total,	11	3	14	11	3	14	11	3	14
Average of known cases (in months),	18.43	14.16	17.52	53.44	138.	71.56	71.88	152.16	89.08

TABLE No. 16.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH.

Form of Insanity.	Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute, . . .	9	5	14	2	..	2
Mania, chronic, . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mania, hysterical, . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hebephrenia,	2	1	3	..	..	..
Melancholia, acute, .	6	9	15	..	..	..
Melancholia, chronic, .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dementia, senile, . . .	..	..	..	2	1	3
Dementia, chronic, . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
General Paralysis, . . .	..	..	..	3	..	3
Alcoholism,	3	..	3	..	..	..
Cerebral Syphilis, . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	20	16	36	11	3	14
Total of <i>persons</i> , . . .	19	16	35	11	3	14

TABLE No. 17.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis,	2	..	2
Exhaustion from Mania,	1	1	2
Exhaustion from Melancholia,	1	..	1
Exhaustion from Senile Dementia,	2	..	2
Syphilis,	1	..	1
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Pneumonia,	1	..	1
Perityphlitis,	1	..	1
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis,	1	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . . . .	..	1	1
Suicide,	1	1	2
Totals,	11	3	14

TABLE No. 18.

RECOVERIES, CLASSIFIED BY RESULTS OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.*

Number of the Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Not Improved.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Second,	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	2	6
Third,	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Fifth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twenty-first, . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twenty-second, . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of cases, . .	8	3	11	..	..	..	1	1	2	9	4	13
Total of persons, .	7	3	10	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	4	12

* This classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

TABLE No. 19.

DEATHS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF INSANITY AND OF TREATMENT.

Period.	Duration of Insanity.			Whole known period of Hospital Residence.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month, . .	1	..	1	2	..	2
From 1 to 3 months,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 3 “ 6 “	..	..	..	2	..	2
“ 6 “ 12 “	2	..	2	2	..	2
“ 1 “ 2 years,	..	..	..	1	..	1
“ 2 “ 5 “	4	1	5	2	1	3
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	1	3	1	1	2
“ 30 “ 40 “	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total,	11	3	14	11	3	14
Average of known cases (in months),	72.62	164.33	92.28	54.44	151.16	75.17

TABLE No. 20.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Ages.	At time of the first Attack.			At time of Death.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years,	1	1	2	..	..	..
“ 20 “ 25 “	1	1	2	..	..	..
“ 25 “ 30 “	..	..	..	..	1	1
“ 30 “ 35 “	3	..	3	1	..	1
“ 35 “ 40 “	3	..	3	6	1	7
“ 50 “ 60 “	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ 60 “ 70 “	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 70 “ 80 “	2	..	2	1	..	1
“ 80 “ 90 “	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total,	11	3	14	11	3	14

TABLE No. 21.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE
MCLEAN ASYLUM.

FROM ITS OPENING, OCT. 6, 1818, TO DEC. 31, 1886, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, etc.	Recovered.	Remain- ing at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818-25	398	344	623	29	205	110	279	..
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	..
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	..
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	..
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	..
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	..
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	..
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	..
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	..
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	..
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	..
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	..
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	47	21	172	178
1872	93	101	265	23	63	15	164	173
1873	92	95	256	13	63	19	161	165
1874	75	88	236	10	58	20	148	159
1875	85	83	233	16	51	16	150	156
1876	92	74	242	20	36	18	168	160
1877	110	103	278	20	68	15	175	175
1878	63	84	238	12	66	6	154	168
1879	76	79	230	12	48	19	151	157
1880	51	48	202	6	30	12	154	152
1881	66	65	220	14	37	14	155	150
1882	82	70	237	8	36	26	167	156
1883	109	111	276	17	57	37	165	164
1884	113	103	278	17	52	34	175	166
1885	95	100	270	17	46	37	170	171
1886	93	96	263	14	46	36	167	169
	7,014	6,847		1,009	2,909	2,929		

TABLE No. 22.

TABLE OF APPLICATIONS, ADMISSIONS, ETC., FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS,—1864-1886.

Years.	Applications.		Admissions.		American.		Foreign.		Not Admitted.		Discharged, cured, relieved, or improved.		Percentage of same on Ad- missions.		Died.		Whole number under care in the year.		Number of free patients.		Paying all the time.		Paying part of the time.		Greatest total number at any time.		Least total at any time.		Average.		Greatest number at any one time of Free or Pay- ing at Hospital.		Average time in weeks Paying and Free at Hospital.		Out-patients.
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.			
1864	1932	1599	101	654	99	945	333	1306	80	8.168	79.1	130	27	242	1749	302	1388	350	11	157	208	110	192	138	200	139	33	3.2	4.4	5619	Hospital.				
1865	1430	1199	82	571	80	628	231	997	68	8.315	82.9	104	17	140	1347	277	687	592	68	164	195	88	181	113	186	137	72	3.7	4.8	5356	Free.				
1866	1328	1120	103	542	100	587	208	909	69	81.17	66.9	96	29	132	1224	295	556	623	45	109	203	78	192	95	197	62	58	3.4	5.1	5608					
1867	1419	1206	89	558	88	648	1	958	81	79.43	91	94	27	113	1301	286	676	601	24	126	200	72	172	104	186	77	62	3.4	4.3	4553					
1868	1474	1265	92	604	92	661	0	1015	71	80.03	77.1	85	23	98	1373	218	840	502	31	132	181	69	160	102	166	97	56	3.0	3.5	5264					
1869	1633	1390	108	681	108	709	0	1123	82	80.03	75.9	107	18	93	1217	284	930	563	24	139	196	90	177	118	187	98	55	3.4	4.3	6953					
1870	1706	1392	79	584	76	718	3	1083	73	83.20	92.4	85	12	140	1427	342	958	439	30	137	195	98	181	120	187	106	45	3.4	4.8	8767					
1871	1781	1427	75	649	75	778	0	1143	52	80.09	69.3	109	13	178	1537	253	1056	456	25	154	187	91	167	122	178	126	43	3.1	3.9	9792					
1872	1815	1547	93	665	88	882	5	1271	52	82.15	55.9	120	23	259	1701	265	1289	396	16	160	179	97	163	135	173	133	42	3.3	6.0	11878					
1873	1958	1550	92	640	85	910	7	1201	64	77.43	69.5	186	13	291	1700	256	1195	441	64	187	171	129	158	156	165	156	44	3.3	6.0	13517					
1874	2153	1639	75	713	68	926	7	1342	54	81.88	72	127	10	234	1800	236	1251	394	120	183	167	111	144	149	159	146	41	2.7	5.6	15612					
1875	2357	1841	85	799	72	1022	13	1412	57	76.70	67	189	16	285	1989	233	1565	336	88	199	165	132	145	166	156	176	31	2.8	5.2	16993					
1876	2560	1906	92	900	82	1006	10	1621	45	85.04	48.9	150	20	245	2096	242	1696	308	92	210	173	163	148	185	160	182	36	3.2	5.7	17292					
1877	2131	1657	110	863	103	794	7	1339	57	80.80	51.8	130	20	247	1847	278	1270	339	48	194	184	135	168	164	175	178	33	2.8	5.5	18004					
1878	2275	1794	63	946	58	848	5	1461	45	81.43	71.4	134	12	200	1950	238	1578	334	38	187	182	132	154	165	168	170	34	2.8	5.2	18744					
1879	2310	1813	76	979	63	834	13	1462	46	80.63	60.5	143	12	222	1971	230	1577	352	42	188	164	131	150	163	157	165	30	2.8	5.1	18960					
1880	2701	2123	51	1117	46	1006	5	1731	32	81.53	62.7	151	6	351	2284	202	1864	371	45	188	159	156	146	170	152	165	35	2.5	4.5	20566					
1881	2786	2106	66	1074	57	1032	9	1853	37	82.19	56	189	14	391	2270	220	1835	419	26	195	161	139	147	166	150	168	39	2.79	4.41	18443					
1882	2587	2147	82	1127	73	1020	9	1775	47	87.83	57.5	177	8	348	2302	237	1876	399	12	195	166	143	149	168	156	167	35	2.84	4.41	16304					
1883	2460	2020	109	1035	93	985	16	1664	63	82.33	51.8	181	17	432	2185	276	1633	473	79	189	171	143	151	168	164	168	40	2.75	4.80	*7102					
1884	2494	2096	113	1043	95	1053	18	1685	57	80.39	50.4	191	17	397	2310	278	1815	448	47	186	175	129	154	165	166	159	26	3	38	4.14	14824				
1885	2636	2327	95	1178	84	1149	11	1945	62	85.38	65.3	192	17	443	2472	270	2044	382	46	184	185	147	159	167	171	166	30	2.38	4.08	17016					
1886	2686	2580	93	1313	85	1267	8	2100	68	81.39	73.1	192	14	471	2756	263	2283	409	64	206	191	133	167	173	169	178	30	2.78	3.72						

* Out-patient Department open only five months.

TABLE No. 23.
TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF PRINCIPAL STORES AT McLEAN ASYLUM.

Articles.	1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, lbs.,	67,534	\$8,604.15	.1274	69,313	\$9,573.72	.1381	71,169	\$9,350.98	.1313	72,269	\$9,377.03	.1298
Mutton and Lamb, "	23,280	2,406.70	.1033	22,221	2,154.00	.0969	26,865	2,288.99	.0852	27,142	2,614.26	.0962
Veal, "	10,401	1,173.42	.1128	11,916	1,319.68	.1107	11,747	1,218.43	.1037	14,977	1,590.73	.1062
Poultry, "	11,324	2,422.44	.213	12,806	2,753.43	.215	14,300	2,716.52	.189	15,453	2,674.98	.172
Ham, etc., "	7,970	1,043.39	.13	11,220	1,480.33	.131	13,105	1,358.58	.103	13,292	1,460.57	.109
Eggs, doz.,	10,758	3,909.04	.279	10,579	2,590.78	.244	11,046	2,402.08	.216	11,193	2,339.44	.203
Lard, lbs.,	1,680	186.75	.111	2 045	201.10	.098	1,724	144.26	.083	1,471	114.26	.077
Flour, bbls.,	507	3,690.67	7.279	541	3,531.57	6.527	528	2,901.42	5.49	512	2,728.73	5.32
Butter, lbs.,	21,612	5,939.32	.274	20,991	5,497.28	.261	22,738	5,014.07	.220	20,931	4,651.73	.222
Coffee, "	3,530	862.57	.244	2,904	720.65	.248	3,162	714.18	.234	3,336	691.16	.207
Tea, "	1,406	460.54	.327	1,215	403.02	.331	1,286	433.42	.337	1,188	389.00	.327
Sugar, "	27,672	2,421.10	.874	28,351	1,951.19	.068	29,404	1,891.91	.064	28,996	1,824.45	.063
Lights, Gas, etc., feet,	.....	3,379.25	.....	.....	3,461.92	.....	.....	2,978.91	.....	.....	2,693.02	.....
Coal, tons,	1,022 ^{10.50} ₁₀₀₀	6,303.39	6.164	1,434 ^{13.93} ₁₀₀₀	7,786.65	5.427	1,190 ^{5.30} ₂₀₀₀	6,297.49	5.29	1,328 ^{1.55} ₁₀₀₀	7,087.31	5.34
Wood, cords,	8 ¹ ₂	55.25	6.50	.....	.....	.....	10 ¹ ₂	70.88	6.75	20	140.00	7.00
Ice, tons,	481 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀₀	841.79	1.75	486 ^{18.90} ₁₀₀₀	930.62	1.911	426 ^{5.00} ₂₀₀₀	955.49	2.241	473 ^{6.00} ₂₀₀₀	1,088.56	2.30

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MCLEAN ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital having established, at the 'McLean' Asylum for the Insane, a school for nurses, offer to give to men and women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact; also, one from some responsible person as to their good character and good health. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Hospital and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for two months on probation.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Asylum and of the Board of Trustees; and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months of trial are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the direction of the Trustees; and the same authorities can in

like manner discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Asylum, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick; the managing of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores; bandaging, applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food; the administering of enemas and use of the catheter; attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship; the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent, and suicidal patients.

They are also given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards, in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulants, and medicine; and the managing of convalescents.

The instruction is given mainly by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the Supervisors and Head Nurses. Lectures and demonstrations will be given, at stated periods, by the Asylum Medical Staff. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Asylum. Women will be paid twelve

dollars (\$12) per month during the first year, and fifteen dollars (\$15) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. Men will be paid twenty-three dollars (\$23) per month during the first year, and twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month during the second year. Their education during this time is considered as compensation for their services. Women graduates will be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month; men graduates, twenty-seven dollars (\$27) and thirty dollars (\$30) per month, according to length of service.

The women are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the asylum uniform dress. The men are to do this also, whenever it may be required.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the School, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A graduate of this School, who wishes to have additional practical experience and instruction in general nursing, has the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entering the Boston Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Such graduates will, after one year's satisfactory study, receive the diploma from that School, in addition to the diploma received from the McLean Asylum Training School.

N.B.— *This paper to be filled in (in the Candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.*

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Christian name in full of Candidate.
2. Are you single, widow, or widower?
3. Your present occupation or employ-
ment? }
4. Age last birthday, and date and place
of birth? }
5. Height? Weight?
6. In what school or schools educated? }
and in what place? }
7. Are you strong and healthy? and have }
you always been so? }
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary }
complaint? }
11. If a widow or widower, have you chil- }
dren? How many? Their ages? }
How are they provided for? }
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic }
responsibility, so that you are not }
liable to be called away? }
13. Where (if any) was your last situa- }
tion, and how long were you in it? }
14. Have you ever been in any Training }
School or employed in any hospital }
or asylum? If so, where and how }
long in each place? }
15. The names in full and addresses of }
two persons not of your own kin- }
dred, to be referred to. State how }
long each has known you. If pre- }
viously employed, one of these must }
be the last employer. }
Name,
Address,
has known me . . . years.
Name,
Address,
has known me . . . years.

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,
Candidate.

Present Address,

Date, 188

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

EXAMINATIONS BY W. W. GANNETT, M.D., PATHOLOGIST.

CASE I.—General Paralysis. Four years duration. Melancholic symptoms; hallucinations of hearing. Death after convulsions of fifteen minutes duration. Female, aged forty-three.

Diagnosis: Hyperostosis of skull; chronic diffuse thickening of the dura of the brain and cord; chronic leptomeningitis of the brain and cord; œdema of pia; atrophy of the brain; dilatation of the ventricles; chronic ependymitis; yellow softening of the corpus striatum of the right side, of portions of the right nucleus lentiformis, optic thalamus, right second parietal convolution; chronic parenchymatous myocarditis.

Autopsy thirty-six hours after death. Body of medium size, fairly developed, much emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body, and cranium to face apparently normal; nothing unusual observed about the pericranium or external surface of the calvaria; antero-posterior diameter, 17 cm.; transverse, 13 cm. Calvaria in the thickest portion in median line, 12 mm.; in its thinnest portion, temporal region, 9 mm.; diploë replaced by compact bone substance; inner surface of bone not remarkable; grooves of middle meningeal artery everywhere of usual depth; calvaria readily separated from dura. Dura somewhat thickened, and opaque throughout; sinuses contained partly coagulated blood; inner surface smooth and shining. Meshes of the pia contained considerable clear fluid; upper layer elevated 2 mm. from brain; moderate degree of milky opacity of pia throughout, most marked along the course of the vessels. Brain did not fill the cavity of the skull; weight, 961 grms. Vessels of the base and in the fissure of Sylvius very small, and showed here and there cir-

cumscribed thickening and opaque patches in the intima, somewhat diminishing the lumen. Each lateral ventricle dilated to about twice the usual size, and each contained about 30 cc. of clear fluid; ependyma slightly granular and warty; ependyma of the fourth ventricle showed similar appearances. A part of the floor of the right lateral ventricle, formed by the corpus striatum of that side, was flattened, sunken, and of a yellow color.

Brain substance, in general, quite firm and somewhat tough; cortex diminished from one-third to one-half in thickness, and the yellow line of the third layer for the most part distinct; white matter pale, with few or no puncta cruenta, and of the usual degree of moisture. The basal ganglia of the left side showed, on section, nothing remarkable beyond pallor. On the right side, the whole of the corpus striatum and the whole of the anterior half of the nucleus lenticularis and the middle of the posterior half were converted into a soft yellow, semi-fluid substance. The anterior quarter of the thalamus on this side in the central part was of a yellowish color and of slightly diminished density. The second parietal convolution of the right side of the brain was yellow and softened, the softened area occupying a space of about 2.5 mm. in diameter. Section of the pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing worthy of note. Dura of the cord was thickened and opaque, and the pia showed a milky opacity throughout. The cord itself showed nothing remarkable. Other organs were sufficiently normal.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Pia showed rather more round cells than usual, but there was no increase in the dense connective-tissue fibres. Here and there in the meshes of pia were granules of hæmatoidin. The arteries showed nothing abnormal. The vessels were moderately injected. Cortex: the distinction between the outer and inner portions of the first layer of the cortex was very marked; the outer layer being finely granular; staining deeply, with a few nuclei, but nowhere showing a finely fibrous meshwork, or spider-cells. The inner portion showed about the usual number of nuclei. Second layer of cortex not remarkable. Third layer: ganglion cells well marked. Fourth and fifth layers not remarkable. Vessels

of cortex: here and there a very slight degree of round-cell infiltration of the adventitial lymph-sheath was observed. In several places, granular hæmatoidin was present in the perivascular lymph-spaces. White matter showed nothing unusual. Cord: examined in all regions, showed nothing abnormal.

CASE II.—Hystero-epilepsy. Duration, about four years. Syncope, death. Female, aged thirty-eight.

Diagnosis: Circumscribed thickening of dura; moderate oedema of pia; slight atrophy of brain; mitral endocarditis; injection of kidneys, liver, and, to a slight degree, the lower lobe of lungs; dermoid cyst of ovary; laceration of cervix and erosion of os; superficial fatty degeneration of intima of aorta.

Autopsy fifty-four hours after death. Body small, fairly developed and nourished. Lividity of dependent portions marked. Ratio of head to body, and cranium to face normal. Nothing unusual observed about the pericranium or external surface of the dura; antero-posterior diameter, 17.9 cm.; transverse, 14 cm. Calvaria normal thickness; normal relation of tables to diploë; under surface showed a few depressions along the median line. Dura somewhat more adherent and thickened along the median line; inner surface everywhere smooth and shining; superior longitudinal and lateral sinuses contained a small amount of fluid blood. Meshes of pia over convexities contained a small amount of clear fluid. Convolutions on either side posterior to fissure of Rolando diminished in size; sulci widened. Brain nearly filled the cavity of the skull; weight, 1,290 grms. Vessels of the base and fissure of Sylvius showed everywhere thin and delicate walls; lumina free, containing a small amount of fluid. On section, the cortex of the brain was, for the most part, of usual thickness, somewhat paler than usual; the layer of large pyramidal ganglionic cells distinct, for the most part; surface of white matter slightly moist; puncta cruenta well marked. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed in gross no appearances worthy of note. Pia was everywhere readily separable from the brain substance. Membranes of the cord and the cord itself showed nothing remarkable.

The left ovary was replaced by a globular mass, the size of the fist, of smooth external surface, of a peculiar doughy consistency, pitting on pressure. On section, tumor found to consist of a single sac; wall about 2 mm. in thickness, containing a mass of hair and fat intimately mingled together. The other organs were as stated in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. The cortex showed absolutely nothing abnormal. In the perivascular spaces of several of the arteries in the white matter, below the cortex, were collections of hæmatoidin in granular form (indicating earlier extravasation of blood). Numerous sections from various parts of the cord failed to show any abnormality.

CASE III.—Hystero-epilepsy. Duration, with increasing severity, from puberty. Ovariectomy; death in fourteen hours. Female, aged thirty.

Autopsy thirty-seven hours after death. Body medium size, well developed and nourished; abundant adipose tissue. Rigor mortis present. An incision in median line above pubes, about 10 cm. in length, united by sutures. Nothing unusual observed about cranium or external surface of calvaria; antero-posterior diameter, 18 cm.; transverse, 12.8 cm.; calvaria 13 mm. in thickness at frontal prominence, 3 mm. in temporal region; ratio of diploë to tables normal; calvaria readily separable from dura. Dura everywhere thin and translucent; vessels contained an excess of dark, fluid blood; sinuses distended with dark, fluid blood; inner surface everywhere smooth and shining. Pia everywhere thin and delicate; vessels contained considerable blood; its meshes, a small amount of clear fluid. Convolutions large, well marked; sulci small. Brain filled the cavity of the skull; weight, 1,488 grms. Vessels of base and fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin and delicate. Each lateral ventricle contained about 10 cc. of clear fluid; ependyma everywhere smooth and shining; velum interpositum and choroid plexus of dark purplish color; third and fourth ventricle not remarkable beyond a similar injection of veins in the floor of the fourth ventricle. Brain substance, in general, rather soft; gray cortex of usual width, somewhat darker in color; white substance showed puncta cruenta throughout in-

creased in size. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed a dark purplish appearance. Pia everywhere separable from brain substance. Membranes of cord and the cord itself showed nothing worthy of note.

Ovaries and Fallopian tubes on both sides were absent. Their place was occupied by a ligatured, cauterized stump. The blood vessels of the remaining organs were generally injected, otherwise not remarkable.

Microscopic examination of brain, fresh. Cortex [in various regions]: pigmentation of the ganglion cells to a moderate degree; here and there, dilatation of the adventitial lymph-sheath, with collections of fat-drops; the vessels throughout the cortex markedly injected. Basal ganglia showed pigmentation of the ganglion cells, with well-marked injection of the vessels. Cerebellum showed injection of the vessels, but otherwise nothing unusual was observed. Pons, medulla, and cord were not examined fresh, but were put whole into Müller's fluid, with portions of brain and cerebellum, for further examination.

After hardening. Nothing abnormal was detected in the cortex or in the white matter of the brain. Examination of various regions of the cord also failed to show any abnormality.

The ovaries — removed by operation — measured 38 x 25 x 19 mm., 38 x 26 x 15 mm., after hardening in Müller's fluid and alcohol. Sections were made through the long diameter of number one: there were four cysts of Graafian vesicles, the size of peas; also a corpus hæmorrhagicum the size of a pea, which, judging from the results of the microscopic examination, must have been from six to ten weeks old; there were also numerous corpora fibrosa. The connective-tissue stroma was infiltrated with round cells, more abundantly in some parts, less so in other parts, but nowhere in excess of what is ordinarily seen in the ovary during its period of activity; *i.e.*, from the age of fifteen to forty-five. The examiner is unable to find in the ovary a sufficient material basis for explaining the symptoms for the relief of which the operation was undertaken.

CASE IV.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage [successive attacks]. Duration, fifteen months. Right hemiplegia, amnesic aphasia, delusions. Female, aged forty-two.

Diagnosis: Subcutaneous hæmorrhages; slight degree of leptomeningitis; chronic endarteritis of basal vessels; cysts of choroid plexuses; areas of cerebral softening, recent and old; hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart; emphysema of the lungs, recent hæmorrhages into the same; chronic fibrous perispleenitis; chronic interstitial nephritis; fibro-myomata of uterus; chronic adhesive peritonitis; pigmentation of mucous membrane of the colon; pigmentation of the liver; chronic endaortitis.

Autopsy twenty-two hours after death. Body small, poorly nourished and much emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Over the right shoulder and right groin below Poupart's ligament were patches about 6 cm. in diameter, part of a purplish, part of a greenish, color. On the inner side of the thigh were numerous circumscribed purplish patches, on an average of 2 cm. in diameter. On the removal of the scalp, an ecchymosis about 3 cm. in diameter was found in the pericranium over the occipital bone in the median line; antero-posterior diameter of skull, 18.3 cm.; transverse, 14 cm.; ratio of diploë to tables as usual. The inner surface showed depressions in the median line corresponding to the abundant development of Pacchionian granulations. Dura was readily separated from the bone; everywhere translucent; the sinuses were filled with partly coagulated blood; the inner surface everywhere smooth and shining. The brain nearly filled the cavity of the skull; weight, 1,441.5 grms. The pia showed a milky opacity, to a slight degree, over the convexities; the meshes contained a small amount of clear fluid. The right vertebral artery, about half the size of the left, showed in its intima circumscribed patches, considerably diminishing the lumen. The other vessels of the base and in the fissure of Sylvius showed similar patches, obstructing, but nowhere obliterating, the lumina. The lateral ventricles contained each about 10 cc. of clear fluid; the ependyma was everywhere smooth and shining; the floor of the ventricle over the posterior part of the left thalamus was depressed, of a yellowish tint, and fluctuated; the choroid plexuses con-

tained numerous cysts filled with clear fluid; the fourth ventricle showed nothing remarkable.

The brain substance, in general, quite firm; on section, the cortex was of the usual thickness, quite pale; the white matter pale also; puncta cruenta few and small; in many portions, the white matter lying in the convolutions showed a cribriform appearance; in the left superior parietal convolution, over an area of nearly 1 cm., the brain substance was dark red in color, and softened. Section of basal ganglia showed the following appearances: in the outer segment of the left nucleus lentiformis posteriorly was a soft, dark red mass, about the size of a filbert-meat imbedded in its substance, forming a cavity; in the posterior portion of the left thalamus was a flattened cavity measuring laterally 30 mm., antero-posteriorly 8 mm., vertically 5 mm.; its walls were tolerably smooth, of a firm consistency, colored a deep snuff yellow; the cavity contained a thin liquid; on the right, in about the middle of the basal ganglia [antero-posterior], was a dark red mass about 4 x 6 mm., occupying the inner capsule and a small portion of the upper part of the outer segment of the nucleus lentiformis. Section of the pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing worthy of special note. The pia was everywhere readily separable from the brain substance. Neither the membranes of the cord nor the cord itself showed anything remarkable.

The lower lobes of the lungs were darker in color and denser than normal; on section, several dark red nodules of the size of English walnuts, of a rather firmer consistency than the surrounding substance, were to be seen in the lower lobe of the right lung. The spleen was adherent to the surrounding organs by old and firm adhesions. There was chronic interstitial nephritis of both kidneys. The bladder and uterus were firmly united in front by old and firm adhesions.

Microscopic examination after hardening. The outer portion of the first layer of the cortex showed a well-marked, finely fibrous meshwork, with spider-cells; the other layers of the cortex were not remarkable, beyond the fact that the perivascular lymph-spaces were large; in the adventitial lymph-sheaths of many of the vessels of cortex and white matter were collections of granular hæmatoidin. [Meningo-

encephalitis.] An examination of sections from various parts of the cord failed to show anything abnormal.

CASE V.—General Paralysis. Duration, about one and a half years. Death from broncho-pneumonia. Male, aged thirty-eight.

Diagnosis: Slight degree of thickening and œdema of pia; adhesions of pia to brain in situations indicated below; chronic circumscribed pericarditis; pigmentation of muscular substance of heart; chronic adhesive pleurisy; chronic vesicular emphysema; acute broncho-pneumonia; acute purulent bronchitis; dilatation of pelvis of kidney.

Autopsy nineteen hours after death. Body of medium size, well developed, considerably emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face apparently normal; nothing remarkable observed about the pericranium or external surface of calvaria; antero-posterior diameter, 17.4 cm.; transverse, 14.3 cm.; sutures open; calvaria measured, on an average, 4 mm. in thickness; usual ratio of diploë to tables; calvaria readily separated from dura. Dura everywhere translucent, its inner surface smooth and shining; sinuses contained a moderate amount of fluid blood. Vessels of pia moderately distended; membrane itself thickened and opaque in patches here and there along the course of vessels; this, however, was not extensive; meshes of pia contained a moderate amount of clear fluid, most marked in the posterior dependent portions. Convolutions somewhat diminished in size; sulci wider than usual. These changes also were slight. Brain almost filled the cavity of the skull; weight, 1,426 grms. The vessels at base and in fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled and lumina free. Pia thin and delicate. Lateral ventricles contained each about 5 cc. of clear fluid; ependyma of lateral ventricles smooth and shining; ependyma of fourth ventricle roughened, granular and warty to a moderate extent. Striæ acusticæ very distinct. Brain substance, in general, quite firm. Cortex in the neighborhood of fissure of Rolando on the right side about one-fourth thinner than usual, also somewhat paler; gray cortex in remaining portions of usual thickness and of good color; white matter, in general, slightly moist and of good consistency; puncta

cruenta somewhat smaller and less numerous than usual. Corpora striata on either side, on section, showed small red streaks corresponding to the vessels; color in general being of a rather darker shade than commonly found. The remaining basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed, on section, nothing worthy of note. Pia readily separable from brain substance, except over the convolutions just anterior and posterior to fissure of Rolando. Membranes of cord were not remarkable. Cord itself slightly diminished in diameter throughout, and quite tough on section. Nothing abnormal was discovered by gross examination.

Other organs sufficiently normal, except as mentioned in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Pia showed a slight increase both in the number of round cells and of the dense connective-tissue fibres. Cortex: the outer portion of the first layer showed a distinct, finely fibrous meshwork, with a few spider-cells. The other layers showed nothing remarkable, so far as nerve elements and neuroglia are concerned. The vessels of the cortex everywhere showed marked round-cell infiltration of the adventitial sheaths, with granular hæmatoidin in the adventitial lymph-spaces; vessels of white matter showed a lesser degree of round-cell infiltration, but considerable pigment in the sheaths. In the posterior columns throughout the cord, the connective-tissue stroma (neuroglia) was considerably increased in amount, with a proportionate diminution in the number of nerve fibres. These changes were more marked in the columns of Burdach (funiculus cuneatus) than in the columns of Goll (funiculus gracilis), and were further advanced in the peripheral portions (*i.e.*, near pia) than in central portions. The dorsal region showed the most advanced changes, the cervical next, the lumbar least. The cord in the affected part showed a thick connective-tissue stroma, taking the stain (carmine and hæmatoxylin) deeply, with a marked diminution in the number of nerve fibres. [Posterior sclerosis.]

CASE VI.—General Paralysis. Two and a half years' duration. History of syphilis. Death from acute purulent peritonitis. Male, aged thirty-seven.

Diagnosis: Pachymeningitis interna chronica hæmorrhagica, with rupture into space between dura and pia; chronic leptomeningitis; meningo-encephalitis; acute purulent peritonitis; necrosis (slough) of vermiform appendix.

Autopsy thirty-one hours after death. Body medium size, well developed, well nourished. Marked lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Calvaria measured antero-posteriorly 18 cm.; in transverse diameter, 14.7 cm.; of usual thickness. Dura of convexities translucent, inner surface smooth and shining; inner surface of dura of base, especially in temporal fossæ, covered by a dark red, hæmorrhagic, rather firmly attached false membrane; here and there were portions which showed more of an iron-rust color. Pia of convexities showed milky opacity, most marked along the course of the fissures and vessels. The convolutions of good shape. Meshes of pia contained no fluid. The brain weighed 1,500 grms., and filled the cavity of the skull. Pia of base showed slight degree of opacity. Vessels of base and of fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled and delicate. Ventricles of usual size; lateral ventricles of distinctly granular, warty appearance. Brain substance, in general, of good color and consistency. Cortex of usual thickness; puncta cruenta of white matter well marked. Section of basal ganglia, pons, and medulla showed no appearances worthy of special note. Pia more intimately adherent to brain substance throughout the brain,—most marked about the fissure of Rolando and posterior portions of brain. Cord showed in gross nothing abnormal. Heart and lungs showed no appearances worthy of special note.

Peritoneal cavity contained, by estimate, about a litre of thin, foul-smelling pus. The coils of intestine adherent to one another by recent fibrinous false membranes; the ileum was nearly collapsed; the jejunum distended with gas; the evidences of inflammatory process were most extensive in ileocæcal region. The vermiform appendix was converted into a gray, very soft, friable, necrosed mass, the thickness of the wall much reduced, and on one portion was an opening through which appeared an inspissated fæcal mass.

Microscopic examination after hardening. From convolutions along the fissure of Rolando. Pia thickened from increase in the amount of fibrous tissue and increase in

the number of round cells; hæmatoidin in the meshes of the pia. Cortex: slightly marked, finely fibrous meshwork, with an occasional spider-cell in the outer portion of the first layer; the other layers of the cortex showed nothing abnormal; there was round-cell infiltration of the adventitial sheath of the blood vessels of the cortex. Left temporal lobe: the first layer of the cortex normal; the vessels of the cortex showed round-cell infiltration of the adventitia. Second frontal convolution: pia thickened from presence of increased number of round cells and increase in connective-tissue fibres. Cortex: outer portion of first layer showed a well-marked, finely fibrous meshwork; other layers not remarkable; round-cell infiltration of adventitia of cortical vessels. Right supra-marginal convolution: the cortex of this convolution showed the same appearances as that last described. [Chronic meningo-encephalitis.] The cord showed no abnormal appearances.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1887.

President.

HENRY B. ROGERS.

Vice-President.

GEORGE HIGGINSON.

Treasurer.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., 28 State Street.

Secretary.

THOMAS B. HALL, 75 State Street.

Trustees.

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*, 44 Brimmer Street.

* CHARLES V. BEMIS, Medford, Mass.

E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH, Framingham, Mass.

EDMUND DWIGHT, 50 State Street.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., 10 Mt. Vernon Street.

GEORGE S. HALE, 10 Tremont Street.

* DAVID P. KIMBALL, 35 Congress Street.

THORNTON K. LOTHROP, 8 Congress Street.

* THOMAS E. PROCTOR, 106 High Street.

NATHANIEL THAYER, 21 Sears Building.

* SAMUEL D. WARREN, 67 Mt. Vernon Street.

ROGER WOLCOTT, 3 Pemberton Square.

Board of Consultation.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M.D.

CHARLES E. WARE, M.D.

ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D.

MORRILL WYMAN, M.D.

D. H. STORER, M.D.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D.

* Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

FRANCIS MINOT, M.D.

WM. L. RICHARDSON, M.D.

SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D.

EDWARD N. WHITTIER, M.D.

GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D.

FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D.

JOHN HOMANS, M.D.

JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.

ARTHUR T. CABOT, M.D.

HENRY H. A. BEACH, M.D.

MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients.

ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, M.D.

WILLIAM W. GANNETT, M.D.

CHARLES P. STRONG, M.D.

HERMAN F. VICKERY, M.D.

GEORGE M. GARLAND, M.D.

JAMES J. MINOT, M.D.

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

GEORGE W. WEST, M.D.

FRANK B. HARRINGTON, M.D.

JOHN W. ELLIOT, M.D.

SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Skin.

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, M.D.

S. W. LANGMAID, M.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients.

OLIVER F. WADSWORTH, M.D.

Dental Surgeon.

FREDERICK BRADLEY, D.M.D.

Microscopist and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.

Chemist.

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D.

Artist.

HENRY P. QUINCY, M.D.

Medical House Pupils, 1886-87.

FRED C. WOODBURY.

LEWIS T. STEVENS.

Surgical House Pupils, 1886-87.

BURNSIDE FOSTER.

HENRY F. DURANT.

GEORGE FRANCIS.

J. PAYSON CLARK.

Matron.

Miss G. L. STURTEVANT.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss ANNA C. MAXWELL.

Apothecary.

WILLIAM A. CAMERON.

OFFICERS OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM.

Superintendent.

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.

1st Assistant Physician.

GEORGE T. TUTTLE, M.D.

2d Assistant Physician.

JAMES W. BABCOCK, M.D.

Medical House Pupils.

E. M. GREENE.

W. R. GILMAN.

Purveyor.

JOHN P. BRADBURY.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss L. E. WOODWARD.

Clerk.

Miss F. E. GILBERT.

Supervisors.

E. W. BOARDMAN.

Miss M. E. GORDON.

Apothecary.

F. W. WILLIS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and July.

Messrs. BEMIS and PROCTOR.

February and August.

Messrs. WOLCOTT and KIMBALL.

March and September.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and LOTHROP.

April and October.

Messrs. DWIGHT and BOWDITCH.

May and November.

Messrs. ELIOT and THAYER.

June and December.

Messrs. HALE and WARREN.

LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and February.

Miss E. GRAY.

Miss E. GOODWIN.

March and April.

Miss TERESA DODGE.

Miss IDA G. BEAL.

Mrs. ROBERT RUSSELL.

Miss PAULINE REVERE.

May.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRAY.

Mrs. THOMAS E. PROCTOR.

June.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRAY.

Mrs. S. ELIOT.

Miss ELIZABETH LOWELL.

July, August, and September.

Miss ANNA ROTCH.

October.

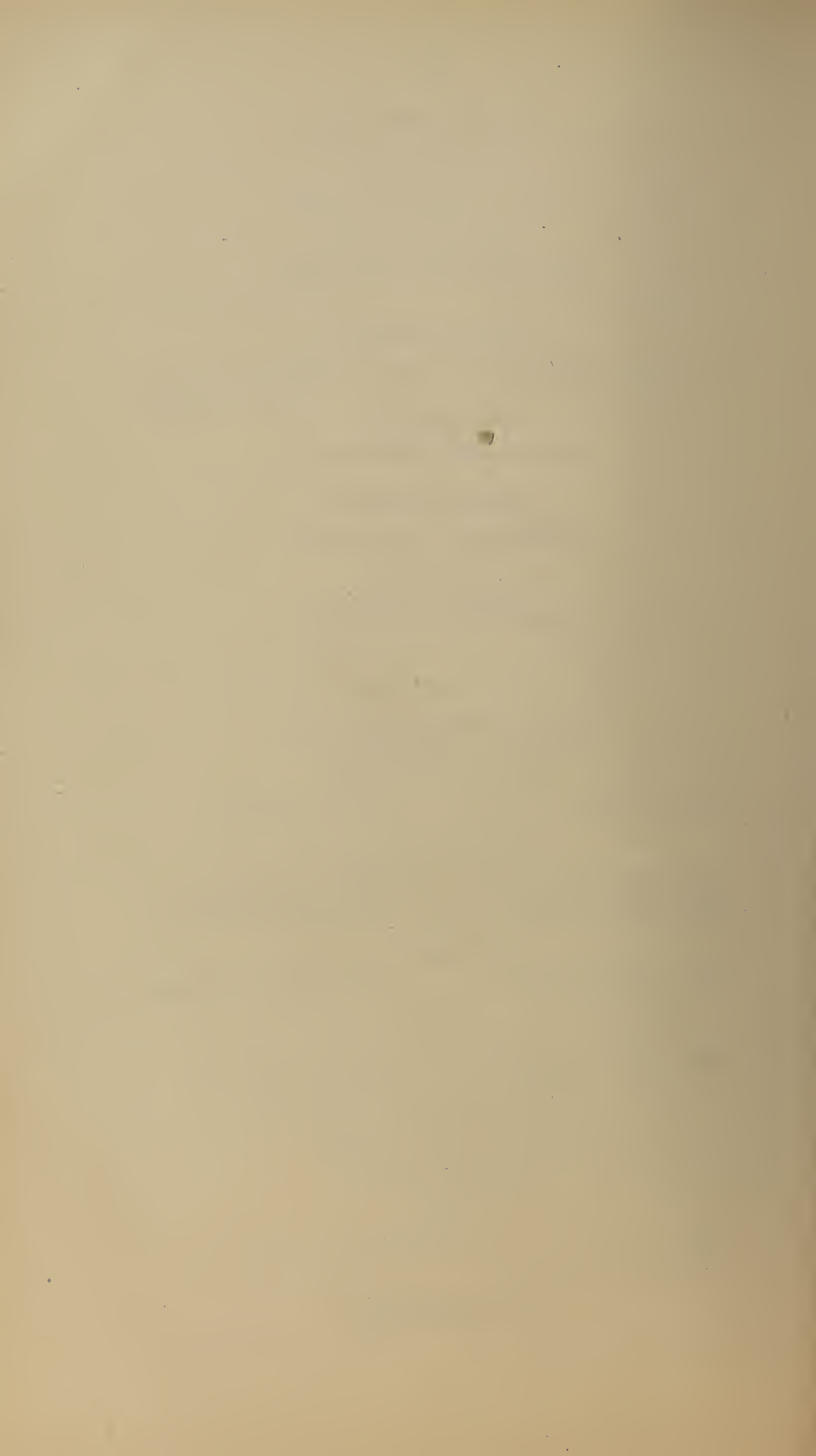
Mrs. S. ELIOT.

Miss E. LOWELL.

November and December.

Mrs. H. W. HAYNES.

Miss A. W. MORRILL.



U.S. - Mass. - Boston.

RA982.B7

SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND
MCLEAN ASYLUM

1887

Printed at the Expense of the Bowditch History Fund

BOSTON
GEO. H. ELLIS, PRINTER, 141 FRANKLIN STREET
1888

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
For the Year 1887.

THE Committee of the Trustees appointed to prepare the annual report of the Board to the Corporation, to whom the accounts of the Treasurer and the reports of the other officials have been referred, respectfully submit the

SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The history of the Hospital and Asylum for the past year presents nothing novel or striking. The same fidelity, devotion to duty, and merciful efficiency of both officers and attendants have, as heretofore, promoted the general welfare, and alleviated the sufferings of many afflicted by bodily or mental disease.

The changes among those intrusted with the care of the institutions are few.

Dr. John W. Pratt, who, as Acting Resident Physician, had been in charge of the Hospital since the decease of Dr. Whittemore, was on February 11 made Resident Physician.

In the beginning of the year, Dr. Francis Minot, who, for the long period of twenty-eight years, had given of his time and professional skill to the Hospital, as Visiting Physician, resigned his office, the Trustees, accepting with great reluctance this resignation, on March 25.

Voted, That the resignation of Dr. Minot be accepted, and that the Secretary be directed to express to him, the 'Trustees' high appreciation of his long and valuable services, and to communicate their thanks therefor, and their regrets at his resignation.

Dr. Minot was then elected a member of the Board of Consultation; and, on April 15, Dr. Reginald H. Fitz was chosen Visiting Physician, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Minot.

In March the office of Aural Surgeon was created; and Dr. J. Orne Green was chosen its first incumbent.

The Corporation has lost by death during the past year its honored President, the Hon. Henry B. Rogers, who, as Trustee, Chairman of the Board, and President of the Corporation, had for nearly half a century taken an active interest in the promotion of the charitable purposes of the Hospital, and exhibited a noteworthy instance of devoted official fidelity.

The following minute was adopted at a meeting of the Trustees held on April 15, 1887:—

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, at their first meeting after the death of the late President of the Corporation, Henry Bromfield Rogers, desire to bear testimony to the very great importance of his services to the Hospital from the year 1839, in which he became a Trustee, to the time of his death. His labors, his gifts, and, above all, his character were of the highest value to the institution, and will preserve his memory as one of its chief benefactors. The Hospital and all connected with it have never had a truer friend.

On October 14, 1887, Mr. George S. Hale, who since the year 1870 had rendered faithful, efficient, and laborious service as Trustee, felt compelled, from circumstances connected with his other manifold duties, to send in his resignation. Mr. Hale's letter was accompanied by a gift from him of \$1,000, "to form a fund to be called the 'Hibbard Occupation

Fund,' the interest of which shall be used in any manner best calculated, in the opinion of the Trustees, to employ the patients at the Asylum in some regular daily use of their time for longer or shorter periods, so far as their condition may permit." The Board accepted with deep regret the resignation of Mr. Hale at a meeting held on October 21, and gratefully acknowledged his gift. Mr. David R. Whitney, who had once held the office of Treasurer of the Corporation, was elected Trustee on November 21, in place of Mr. Hale.

On December 26, the use of a free bed at the Hospital was voted to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company.

From the report by the Resident Physician of the internal administration of the Hospital, hereto appended, it will be seen that the whole number of patients received at the Hospital in the course of the year has been 2,814,—1,539 men, 1,083 women, and 192 children, of whom 36 were under two years of age. For the year 1886 it was 2,580,—1,442 men, 948 women, and 190 children, 21 of whom were under the age of two.

The average number of patients in the Hospital has been this year 185, of whom, on the average, 161 had free beds. Last year the average number of patients was 173, with an average of 152 free beds.

There were at one time during the year 217 patients inmates of the Hospital, the largest number since its foundation.

The Trustees take this opportunity to again remind the friends of the Hospital and the public as well that children, however young, are always welcomed as patients. Experience has proved that their presence in a ward is in many ways beneficial to adult patients in the same room with them, while at

the same time it is believed that the children attain better results by having some older patients among them.

The number of new patients treated in the Out-patient Department this year was 18,981, as against 17,925 in the year 1886.

The repairs in the west wing of the Hospital, which were carried out in the summer of 1887, were similar in character to those made in the east wing the preceding year. Two small wards and a passage-way were thrown into one ward, old bath-rooms and closets removed, and the premises thoroughly renovated. At the same time, changes were made in the corridors and attic to insure greater safety from fire, and additional water buckets and pumps have been provided. During the year, the Thayer Building has been enlarged by the addition of a fourth story at a cost in 1887 of \$8,107.63.

The Trustees desire to correct the statement made in their last report of the cost of the second sanitary tower, which was there given as \$17,342.41. It ought to have been stated at \$13,361.48. The amount expended on both sanitary towers in 1886 was \$17,342.41.

At the Convalescent Home there have been in the course of the year 327 patients.

The appointment of Dr. H. M. Locke, as an assistant physician for temporary service, is the only change made in the Medical Staff of the McLean Asylum since the last report.

As will be seen from the interesting and instructive report of the Superintendent herewith presented, the beneficial results anticipated from the introduction by him at the Asylum of a system of training nurses of both sexes for the insane has been fully realized.

The Trustees recognize that the necessity for the

removal of the Asylum from Somerville to Belmont increases with every successive year. They have hitherto been prevented from erecting new buildings at the latter place by the very large expenditure required and by the want of funds alone. So apparent to them are the unfitness and disadvantages of the present situation that they are contemplating the preparation of plans and the commencement of work in the near future, in anticipation of a sale of the grounds at Somerville, relying upon the assistance of the benevolent friends of the Asylum in case of pressing need.

The following bequests and donations have been received during the year:—

Parts of a bequest of Mrs. Ella F. Roehl, income for free beds,	\$3,000.00
Gift of Waldo March, for photographic apparatus,	100.00
Gift of Miss Mary Russell, for Convalescent Home Fund, .	20.00
Bequest of John H. Eastburn, for support of "Printers' Bed,"	10,000.00
Bequest of Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn, income for free beds, .	1,000.00
Gift of Mrs. Emily W. Appleton, income for free beds, . .	1,000.00
Bequest of Henry B. Rogers, income for free beds,	10,000.00
Bequest of Wm. B. Craft, income for free beds,	5,000.00
Gift of Edward W. Hooper, for expenses of Hospital. . . .	1,500.00
Part of bequest of M. P. Sawyer, income for free beds, . . .	6,273.14
Total,	<u>\$37,893.14</u>

Of this amount, \$37,873 is for the benefit of the Hospital, and \$20 for that of the Convalescent Home.

The Treasurer's accounts for 1887 and the assets of the Corporation, as reported by him, have been examined by the proper Committee, and pronounced correct.

From the report of the Treasurer, which is made a part of this report, it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of the Hospital, Asylum, and Convalescent Home, taken together, exceed the receipts and the income of the Corporation applicable to the payment thereof by the sum of \$22,982.09. This amount, with

the sum of \$8,107.63 expended for the enlargement of the Thayer Building, makes an aggregate of \$31,089.72. This sum, representing the excess of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Hospital over its income, has been drawn from the general invested funds of the Hospital.

The ordinary expenses of the Hospital have, for the past year, exceeded its total income by the sum of \$18,772.14. The excess of expenditures over income was, in 1883, \$13,296.47; in 1884, \$26,374.15; in 1885, \$8,833.03; in 1886, 14,636.85; or a total of \$81,912.64 in the last five years.

The successive annual statements of the Treasurer, showing this excess of expenses over receipts, demand earnest and serious attention. This excess in 1887, as in previous years, is attributable to the number of free beds; and, until such additions are made to our free bed subscriptions and to our Free Bed Funds as will prevent this ever-recurring deficit and the continued encroachment upon the principal of the General Funds of the Hospital, applicable to its yearly expenses, the Trustees deem it worthy of consideration whether more rigorous scrutiny must not be made into the ability to pay of patients who apply to be supported wholly free of charge, the number of whom has increased from 1,633 in the year 1883 to 2,523 in 1887.

The subscriptions to the Free Bed Fund in 1887 amounted to \$11,356. The whole income from "Free Bed Funds," including these subscriptions, was \$48,989.33; while the cost to the Hospital in the maintenance of free beds for the same period was \$105,543.71. Calling attention to these figures and to what has been previously stated in this report of the absolute necessity of an increase in these yearly subscriptions, with the alternative of a reduction in the

number of free patients, the Trustees earnestly appeal to the friends of the Hospital to come to their assistance in this emergency, that the year 1888 may show the largest total subscriptions to the Free Bed Fund in the annals of the Hospital. The amounts required for subscription to free beds are, for one year, \$100; for one life, with right upon nomination to extend it to two lives, \$5,000; for railroad corporations, for use of one bed for twenty-five years, \$10,000; for one year, \$500,—all subject to the Rules of the Hospital.

DAVID P. KIMBALL, }
DAVID R. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the Fifth Article of the By-Laws, the report of the accounts of the Massachusetts General Hospital, made up to the last day of December, 1887, is respectfully submitted, to be laid before the Corporation at its annual meeting.

Dr. FRANKLIN HAVEN, JR., Treasurer, in account with the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. Cr.

To Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1886,	\$8,704.74	By Cash paid Insurance,	\$493.75
" Railroad Bonds paid,	21,600.00	" " Annuitants,	5,052.29
" Union League Club Bonds paid,	4,000.00	" " Annual Report, 1886,	305.91
" Donations and legacies,	37,893.14	" " Taxes at Belmont,	445.13
" One-third profits Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	" " Expenses of Hospital,	120,881.61
" Income from investments,	108,486.35	" " Expenses of Asylum,	139,497.70
" Board of paying patients at Asylum,	124,447.77	" " Expenses of Convalescent Home,	9,201.49
" Board of paying patients at Hospital,	15,869.34	" " Investments, R.R. Bonds,	\$51,000.00
" Board of paying patients at Convalescent Home,	1,909.00	" " " Amoskeag M'f'g Co. stock,	1,234.00
" Notes Receivable,	126,000.00	" " Library,	180.80
" Subscribers for Free Beds (\$5,600 received for this purpose in 1886),	5,756.00	" " Wooden legs,	450.00
" Subscribers for Free Beds for 1888 in advance,	5,556.00	" " Premiums,	3,334.53
" Edward Cowles, Superintendent, balance in account,	2,498.85	" " Photographic apparatus,	100.00
		" " Advertising Warren Prize,	25.00
		" " Floral Place Building,	46,794.41
		" " Real Estate, Fruit Street and vicinity,	62,968.64
		" " Thayer Building Improvements,	8,107.63
		" " J. W. Pratt, Resident Physician, balance in account,	737.74
		" Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1887,	16,910.56
			\$467,721.19

The expense of carrying on the business of the Corporation for the year 1887 has been \$269,580.80, namely:—

On account of Hospital Department, . . .	\$120,881.61	
“ “ “ McLean Asylum, . . .	139,497.70	
“ “ “ Convalescent Home, . . .	9,201.49	
		<u>\$269,580.80</u>

This expense has been met from:—

Amount charged to patients, . . .	\$142,226.11	
Income from various funds applicable, . . .	93,016.60	
Subscriptions for Free Beds for 1887, . . .	11,356.00	
Deficit drawn from the General Fund, . . .	22,982.09	
		<u>\$269,580.80</u>

The receipts at Convalescent Home have exceeded the expenses \$809.39; the expenses at the McLean Asylum have exceeded the receipts \$5,019.34; and the expenses at the Hospital have exceeded the receipts \$18,772.14, making a net deficit of \$22,982.09.

TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1887:—

Expenses at the Hospital (see Table 4), . . \$120,881.61

Receipts.

Income from Redman Fund (see Table 7), . .	\$26,851.67
“ “ Free Bed Funds (see Table 7), .	37,633.63
“ “ Funds, income unrestricted (see Table 7),	2,360.00
“ “ General Fund (see Table 7), .	8,038.83
“ “ Free Bed Subscriptions (see Table 8),	11,356.00
Amount charged to patients,	15,869.34
Deficit from General Fund,	18,772.14
	<u>\$120,881.61</u>

TABLE No. 2.

MCLEAN ASYLUM.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1887:—

Expenses at the Asylum (see Table 5), . . . \$139,497.70

Receipts.

Income from Fund for Beneficiaries,	\$4,425.59
“ “ “ “ Female Beneficiaries,	5,015.00
“ “ Amusement Fund,	590.00
Amount charged to patients,	124,447.77
Deficit from General Fund,	5,019.34
	<u>\$139,497.70</u>

TABLE No. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1887:—

Expenses at Convalescent Home (see Table 6), \$9,201.49

Receipts.

Income from Convalescent Home Fund,	\$8,101.88
Amount charged to patients,	1,909.00
	<u>\$10,010.88</u>
Balance of Receipts over Expenses credited to the General Fund,	<u>\$809.39</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Expenses of the Hospital Department:—

For Stores,	\$40,933.15
Gas and Oil,	3,250.06
Water and Ice,	2,515.50
Wages,	31,402.33
Medicine,	2,884.95
Furniture,	8,574.36
Surgical Instruments,	2,094.90
Surgical Appliances,	1,298.56
Stationery,	815.41
Wines and Liquors,	2,901.89
Salaries,	3,688.00
One-half General Expenses,	1,088.74
Fuel,	6,220.80
Contingencies,	2,176.93
Repairs,	11,036.03
	<u>\$120,881.61</u>

These expenditures have been for account of : —

2,340 Free Patients for 8,372 weeks,	\$105,543.71	
474 Paying Patients for 1,248 weeks,	<u>15,337.90</u>	
		<u>\$120,881.61</u>
The average number of patients was, in 1886,	173	
The average number of patients has been, in		
1887,	185	
The average cost per week was, in 1886, 8,996		
weeks,	\$12.50	
The average cost per week has been, in 1887,		
9,620 weeks,	12.56	
The total expenses were, in 1886,	112,477.29	
The total expenses have been, in 1887,	120,881.61	
The amount paid for account of free patients,		\$105,543.71
The amount received for them has been : —		
From Income of Free Bed Funds,	\$37,633.63	
From 89 Subscribers for this object (see		
Table 8),	<u>11,356.00</u>	
		<u>\$48,989.63</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from the income of the various funds applicable to the purpose, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 5.

EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

For Stores,	\$42,349.50	
Laundry,	9,095.42	
Fuel,	7,365.45	
Stationery,	385.24	
Medicines and Liquors,	2,895.09	
Contingencies,	2,276.50	
Furniture,	6,233.49	
Repairs,	10,747.94	
Diversions,	1,445.78	
Belmont Improvements,	2,891.81	
Water and Ice,	2,540.66	
Lights,	2,957.27	
Wages,	30,225.99	
Salaries,	10,613.70	
One-half General Expenses, \$1,088.73; carriages, \$222,	1,310.73	
Library,	600.00	
Stables,	3,918.04	
Garden,	2,956.57	
		\$140,809.18
Less Cr. Clothing, \$95.02; Farm, \$1,216.46,		1,311.48
		<u>\$139,497.70</u>

These expenditures have been for account of:—

Patients paying cost and more,	\$28,748.30	
Patients paying less than cost,	110,749.40	
		<u>\$139,497.70</u>
The average number of patients in 1886,	169	
The average number of patients in 1887,	160	
The average cost per week in 1886,	\$15.94	
The average cost per week in 1887,	16.35	
The total expenses in 1886,	\$144,374.33	
The total expenses in 1887,	139,497.70	
The amount expended at the Asylum for patients who have paid less than cost has been,	\$110,749.40	
The amount received has been:—		
From patients, 6,569 weeks' board at less than cost,	\$60,005.41	
Income of Funds for Beneficiaries,	4,425.59	
Income of Funds for Female Beneficiaries,	5,015.00	
Income of Amusement Fund,	590.00	
		<u>70,036.00</u>
		<u>\$40,713.40</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from patients paying more than cost, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 6.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

For Stores,	\$3,970.23
Gas and Oil,	48.04
Furniture,	358.19
Wages,	2,907.91
Fuel,	259.99
Ice,	108.89
Repairs,	341.37
Contingencies,	502.92
Labor and work on grounds,	523.95
Surgical Instruments,	74.75
Medicines,	78.00
Wines and Liquors,	22.25
Stationery,	5.00
	<u>\$9,201.49</u>
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,	
males,	144
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,	
females,	<u>164</u>
	308
	<u>311</u>
Whole number discharged during the year,	311
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1888, males,	8
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1888, females,	<u>8</u>
	16

TABLE No. 7.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

From Annuities Receivable,	\$6,400.00
City and Town Bonds,	880.00
United States Bonds,	400.00
Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. Stock,	4,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	37,306.29
Manufacturing Stocks,	3,259.00
Bank Stocks,	4,074.22
Real Estate, Productive,	29,075.74
Notes Receivable,	20,286.16
Union League Club Bonds,	200.00
Interest,	322.70
Railroad Stocks,	1,940.00
Real Estate Investment, Fruit Street and vicinity, . .	342.24
	<u>\$108,486.35</u>

Which has been distributed as follows:—

To G. H. Gay Fund,	\$342.20
Redman Fund,	26,851.67
Warren Prize Fund,	212.22
Bowditch History Fund,	118.00
Wooden Leg Fund,	295.00
Redman Annuities,	936.00
Clara Barton Annuity,	191.22
Surgical Instrument Fund,	79.65
Amusement Fund,	590.00
Free Bed Funds, { for use, \$37,633.63	38,333.63
{ for Joy Annuitants, 700.00	
Beneficiaries at Asylum Funds,	4,425.59
Warren Library Fund,	59.00
One-half Lincoln Fund,—Female Beneficiaries,	5,015.00
Funds with Income Unrestricted,	2,360.00
General Fund,	8,038.83
Convalescent Home Fund,	8,101.88
Asylum Building Fund,	10,441.46
Whittemore Fund,	1,500.00
Urbino Fund,	300.00
Treadwell Library Fund,	295.00
	<u>\$108,486.35</u>
The Income for 1885 was	\$97,911.71
The Income for 1886 was	102,964.50
The Income for 1887 has been	108,486.35

TABLE No. 8.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS FOR 1887.

William Amory,	\$100	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,456
C. W. Amory,	100	Mrs. Arthur Croft,	100
Oliver Ames & Sons' Cor- poration,	100	Martin Brimmer,	100
American Bell Telephone Co.,	56	P. C. Brooks,	100
D. H. Andrews,	100	Shepherd Brooks,	100
Boston & Maine R.R. Co.,	500	Mrs. Laura M. Case,	100
Boston & Lowell R.R. Co.,	300	T. Jefferson Coolidge,	100
Boston & Providence R.R. Co.,	100	T. J. Coolidge, Jr.,	100
Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	500	Mrs. J. G. Cushing,	100
Boston Gas Light Co.,	100	Charles P. Curtis,	100
Sidney Bartlett,	100	Greely S. Curtis,	200
J. P. Bradlee,	100	J. Randolph Coolidge,	100
Mrs. E. B. Bowditch,	200	F. Gordon Dexter,	100
J. L. Bremer,	100	George Dexter,	300
		Mrs. C. H. Dalton,	100
		Stephen G. Deblois,	100
		Samuel Eliot,	100
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,456</u>	<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,356</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	\$4,356	<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	\$7,756
William Endicott, Jr., . . .	100	Charles Merriam, . . .	100
Joseph S. Fay, Jr., . . .	100	Mrs. Caroline Merriam, . .	100
John Foster,	100	C. J. Morrill,	100
Henry H. Fay,	100	Misses M. C. and H. K.	
Mrs. Sarah S. Fay, . . .	200	Mixter,	100
Joseph S. Fay,	100	Old Colony R.R. Co., . .	500
Fitchburg R.R. Co., . . .	200	Pacific Mills Relief Society,	100
George A. Gardner, . . .	100	F. H. Peabody,	100
John L. Gardner,	200	W. D. Pickman,	100
Joseph B. Glover,	100	F. W. Palfrey,	100
Mrs. Ozias Goodwin, . . .	100	Frank E. Peabody,	100
Miss Eliza Goodwin, . . .	100	A. L. Rotch,	100
R. C. Greenleaf,	100	Henry B. Rogers,	100
W. O. Grover,	100	Henry Saltonstall,	100
Mrs. Helen M. Gardner, . .	100	F. R. Sears,	100
George Higginson,	100	J. P. Squire & Co.,	200
F. L. Higginson,	100	Mrs. G. H. Shaw,	100
Miss Eunice Hooper, . . .	100	Henry S. Shaw,	100
George D. Howe,	100	Nathaniel Thayer,	200
Hoosac Tunnel Dock &		J. E. Thayer,	100
Elevator Co.,	100	Bayard Thayer,	100
E. W. Hooper,	100	George W. Wales,	100
F. Haven, Jr.,	100	Charles E. Ware,	100
Samuel Johnson,	100	R. C. Winthrop, Jr., . . .	100
Mrs. Charlotte A. Johnson, .	100	Otis E. Weld,	100
Amory A. Lawrence,	100	Henry Woods,	100
Mrs. Anna C. Lodge,	100	Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200
Theodore Lyman,	100	J. Huntington Wolcott, . .	100
W. Powell Mason,	100	Mrs. Thomas Lindall Win-	
Ida M. Mason,	100	throp,	100
Mass. Humane Society, . .	200	Mrs. J. Huntington Wol-	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,756	cott,	100
			<u>\$11,356</u>

Total Free Bed Subscriptions (88) in 1886, \$10,812

Total Free Bed Subscriptions (89) in 1887, 11,356

TABLE No. 9.—LIBRARY FUNDS.

TREADWELL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income Debit Balance,	\$24.65	
1887, Income received,	295.00	
	<u>\$270.35</u>	
Income expended,	180.80	
	<u>\$89.55</u>	

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887:—

Principal,		5,000.00
Income,	\$89.55	

WARREN LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,		\$1,000.00
Income,	\$580.62	
Amount of Income received, 1887,	59.00	
	<u>\$639.62</u>	

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887:—

Principal,		1,000.00
Income,	\$639.62	

TABLE No. 10.

WOODEN LEG FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,	\$630.19	
1887, Income received,	295.00	
	<u>\$925.19</u>	
Income expended,	450.00	
	<u>\$475.19</u>	

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887:—

Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,	\$475.19	

TABLE No. 11.

THE BOWDITCH HISTORY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886:—

Principal,		\$2,000.00
Income,	1,067.27	
	<u>\$3,067.27</u>	
Amount of Income received,	\$118.00	
Amount of Income expended,	305.91	187.91
	<u></u>	<u>\$2,879.36</u>

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887:—

Principal,	\$2,000.00	
Income,	879.36	
	<u>\$2,879.36</u>	

TABLE No. 12.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1886,	\$1,139,643.18	
Add one-third profits of Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	
Add stock dividend Amoskeag Manufactur- ing Company,	2,766.00	
Add donation of Edward W. Hooper,	1,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,148,909.18
Less balance of Insurance Account,	\$493.75	
Less balance of premiums for Stocks and Bonds,	3,334.53	
Less amount paid J. Wilson, Annuitant, . .	710.00	
Less balance of expenses over Income, . .	22,982.09	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1887,	1,121,388.81	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,148,909.18

TABLE No. 13.

RESTRICTED FUNDS.

Income devoted to Free Beds:—

The Joy Fund, being a bequest from Miss Nabby Joy,	\$20,000.00
Belknap Fund, being a bequest from Jere- miah Belknap,	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Phillips,	5,000.00
Williams Fund, being a bequest from John D. Williams, of estate No. 17 Blackstone Street,	19,600.00
Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	20,000.00
Miss Townsend Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Miss Mary P. Townsend,	11,486.50
Brimmer Fund, being a bequest from Miss Mary Ann Brimmer,	5,000.00
Wilder Fund, being a bequest from Charles W. Wilder,	12,000.00
Sever Fund, being a bequest from Miss Martha Sever,	500.00
Thompson Fund, being a bequest from S. B. Thompson,	500.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$104,086.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$104,086.50
Tucker Fund, being a bequest from Miss Margaret Tucker,	3,312.37
Davis Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Eleanor Davis,	900.00
Loring Fund, being a bequest from Abigail Loring,	5,000.00
Nichols Fund, being a bequest from B. R. Nichols,	6,000.00
Gray Fund, being a donation from John C. Gray,	1,000.00
Dowse Fund, being a bequest from Thomas Dowse,	5,000.00
Todd Fund, being a bequest from Henry Todd,	5,000.00
J. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Jonathan Phillips,	10,000.00
Greene Fund, being a bequest from Benj. D. Greene,	5,000.00
Percival Fund, being a bequest from John Percival,	950.00
Pickens Fund, being a bequest from John Pickens,	1,676.75
Treadwell Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	38,703.91
Raymond Fund, being a bequest from E. A. Raymond,	2,820.00
Harris Fund, being part of a bequest from Charles Harris,	1,000.00
Mason Fund, being a bequest from Wm. P. Mason,	9,400.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	7,000.00
J. L. Gardner Fund, being a donation from J. L. Gardner,	20,000.00
B. T. Reed Fund, being a donation from Benj. T. Reed,	1,000.00
Wm. Reed Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Reed,	5,233.92
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00
Miss Rice Fund, being a bequest from Miss Arabella Rice,	5,000.00
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00
Mrs. J. H. Rogers Fund, being a donation from J. H. Rogers,	1,177.50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$251,760.95</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$251,760.95
Beebe Fund, being a bequest from J. M. Beebe,	50,000.00
Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
Blanchard Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	4,000.00
George Gardner Fund, being a donation from George Gardner,	1,000.00
Hemenway Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Augustus Hemenway,	20,000.00
Jessup Fund, being part of a bequest from Dr. Chas. A. Jessup,	1,000.00
Tufts Fund, being a bequest from Quincy Tufts,	10,000.00
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00
Parker Fund, being a bequest from Jno. Parker, Jr.,	10,000.00
Miss Shaw Fund, being a donation and bequest from Miss M. Louisa Shaw,	5,500.00
Eliza Perkins Fund, being a donation from Mrs. H. B. Rogers,	1,000.00
Dwight Fund, being a donation from Mrs. T. Bradford Dwight,	1,000.00
Hunnewell Fund, being a donation from H. H. Hunnewell,	10,000.00
R. M. Mason Fund, being a bequest from R. M. Mason,	5,000.00
Hannah Lowell Cabot Fund, being a donation from Dr. Samuel Cabot,	1,000.00
Welles Fund, being a donation from Miss Jane Welles,	5,000.00
Black Fund, being a bequest from Miss Marianna Black,	2,000.00
Eben Wright Fund, being an assignment of legacies by the children of T. Jefferson Coolidge,	14,000.00
Paraclete Holmes Fund, being a donation from W. S. Adams,	2,000.00
Estabrooks Fund, being a bequest from J. W. Estabrooks,	1,000.00
The Thayer Fund, being a bequest from Nathaniel Thayer,	30,000.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	59,397.85
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$570,658.80</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$570,658.80	
Ann E. Gray Fund, being a bequest from Miss Ann E. Gray,	5,000.00	
John Bertram Fund, being a donation from Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball, .	5,000.00	
Hannah C. Leland Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Hannah C. Leland, . . .	15,000.00	
Esther E. Beebe Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Esther E. Beebe, . . .	2,000.00	
Ella F. Roehl Fund, being part of a bequest from Ella F. Roehl, . . .	6,000 00	
Two subscriptions from Friends, \$100 each,	200.00	
Henry B. Rogers Fund, being a bequest from Henry B. Rogers,	10,000.00	
John H. Eastburn Fund, being a bequest from John H. Eastburn,	10,000.00	
Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn,	1,000.00	
William B. Craft Fund, being a bequest from William B. Craft,	5,000.00	
Emily W. Appleton Fund, being a dona- tion from Mrs. Emily W. Appleton, .	<u>1,000.00</u>	\$630,858.80

Income devoted to beneficiaries at Asylum:—

The Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	\$20,000.00	
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00	
Appleton Fund, \$10,010 being a bequest from Samuel Appleton, \$20,000 being a donation from Wm. Appleton, . .	30,010.00	
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00	
Austin Fund, being part of a bequest from Mrs. Agnes Austin,	5,000.00	
Kittredge Fund, being a bequest from Rufus Kittredge,	5,500.00	
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00	
Proctor Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor,	<u>1,000.00</u>	
		75,010.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$705,868.80</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$705,868.80
Income devoted to Female Beneficiaries at Asylum:—	
The Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
Income unrestricted:—	
The Waldo Fund, being a bequest from Daniel Waldo,	40,000.00
Income devoted to any purpose except buildings:—	
The Redman Fund, being a bequest from John Redman,	455,113.34
Income devoted to a Triennial Prize:—	
The Warren Prize Fund, being a bequest from Dr. J. M. Warren,	3,579.92
Income devoted to the Library:—	
The Treadwell Library Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	5,000.00
Income devoted to Books for Patients:—	
The Warren Library Fund, being a donation from Dr. J. C. Warren,	1,000.00
Income and Principal devoted to the publication of a History of the Hospital:—	
The Bowditch History Fund, being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	2,000.00
Income devoted to Amusements at the Asylum:—	
The Amusement Fund, \$5,000 being a bequest from Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, \$5,000 being a donation from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other Ladies,	10,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,307,562.06

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,307,562.06	
Income devoted to Special Surgical Instruments:—		
The Surgical Instrument Fund, being a donation from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, \$1,250; donation of Mr. R. M. Moore, \$100, .		1,350.00
The Wooden Leg Fund:—		
Being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch, . . .		5,000.00
The Convalescent Home Fund, .	\$132,280.66	
Donation from Mr. George A. Gardner,	5,000.00	
Donation from Miss Mary Russell,	40.00	
		137,320.66
Permanent Free Beds:—		
Miss Marian Hovey,	\$1,000.00	
Mrs. Fanny H. Morse,	1,000.00	
Henry S. Hovey,	1,000.00	
Edward Woodman,	1,000.00	
Children of Mrs. Henry Windsor,	1,000.00	
D. R. Whitney,	1,000.00	
George Gardner,	1,000.00	
		7,000.00
Redman Annuities,		15,600.00
Clara Barton Annuity,		3,241.00
Asylum Building Fund,		187,415.93
G. H. Gay Fund,		6,142.53
Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund,		33,720.00
S. R. Urbino Fund,	5,000.00	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,709,352.18	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,709,352.18
Add unused income at credit of		
Warren Prize Fund,	\$360.32	
Warren Library Fund,	639.62	
Bowditch History Fund,	879.36	
Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,475.21	
Wooden Leg Fund,	475.19	
Clara Barton Annuity,	191.22	
Treadwell Library Fund,	89.55	
		<u>4,110.47</u>
Total of Restricted Funds,		<u><u>\$1,713,462.65</u></u>

Property on hand belonging to the Corporation
invested as follows:—

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING NO INCOME.

Asylum: Land and Buildings occupied for	
Asylum,	\$320,794.75
Superintendent's balance, . . .	28,468.95
Hospital: Land and Buildings occupied for	
Hospital,	576,091.51
Resident Physician's balance, . .	2,342.59
Convalescent Home: Land and Buildings at	
Belmont,	83,399.41
Memorandum of expectancies, . .	10.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,011,107.21</u>

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING INCOME.

Policies Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	\$160,000.00
500 shares Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	50,000.00
\$50,000 Eastern Railroad Co.'s Bonds,	50,000.00
\$20,000 Kansas City & Cameron Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00
\$5,000 Boston & Albany Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Bonds, .	5,000.00
\$100,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	100,000.00
\$52,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	52,000.00
\$10,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 4 per cent. Bonds, .	10,000.00
\$30,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	30,000.00
\$25,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R.R. 6 per cent. Bonds, .	25,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 6 per cent. Bond, .	1,000.00
\$40,600 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Non-ex. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	40,600.00
\$10,000 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Exempt 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. Land Grant 7	
per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Kansas City, Topeka & Western R.R. 7 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$7,000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	7,000.00
\$5,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds,	5,000.00
\$4,000 Ft. Scott, So. Eastern & Mem. R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	4,000.00
\$10,000 Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R.R., 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$30,000 Union Pacific R.R. Skg. Fd. 8 per cent. Bonds, . .	30,000.00
\$10,000 United States 4 per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$2,000 City of Providence 5 per cent. Bonds,	2,000.00
\$6,000 City of Kansas 8 per cent. Bonds,	6,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$847,600.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$847,600.00
\$3,000	City of Charlestown 6 per cent. Bonds,	3,000.00
\$1,000	City of Lynn 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
\$1,000	City of Chelsea 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
100	Shares Old Colony R.R. Co.,	10,000.00
155	“ Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	15,500.00
14	“ Merrimack Manufacturing Co.,	14,000.00
1	Share Appleton “ “	1,000.00
9	Shares Amory “ “	900.00
14	“ Amoskeag “ “	14,000.00
25	“ Great Falls “ “	2,500.00
5	“ Boston “ “	5,000.00
10	“ Stark Mills “ “	10,000.00
100	“ National Union Bank,	10,000.00
100	“ Suffolk National Bank,	10,000.00
70	“ Tremont “ “	7,000.00
50	“ Old Boston “ “	2,500.00
87	“ State “ “	8,700.00
100	“ Columbian “ “	10,000.00
100	“ Merchants’ “ “	10,000.00
50	“ New England National Bank,	5,000.00
40	“ Massachusetts “ “	10,000.00
50	“ Eagle “ “	5,000.00
Land and Store, 17 Blackstone Street,		19,600.00
“ “ “ 168 Washington Street,		45,000.00
“ “ House, 61 Dartmouth Street,		10,000.00
Redman Estate, Washington Street,		106,000.00
Land and Houses on Warrenton Street,		17,700.00
“ “ Store, 496 Washington Street,		55,500.00
“ “ Houses on Chambers Street,		23,900.00
“ “ “ “ Cross Street,		12,691.64
“ “ House on Harrison Avenue,		9,975.00
“ “ “ “ Poplar Place,		2,500.00
Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets,		66,875.00
Robertson House, Hanover Street,		40,125.00
Building on Floral Place,		46,794.41
Real Estate, Fruit Street and vicinity,		62,968.64
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip,		520.00
Notes secured by Mortgage,		137,100.00
Notes Receivable, Personal and Collateral Securities,		155,000.00
Cash,		16,910.56
Investments producing income,		\$1,832,860.25
Investments producing no income,		1,011,107.21
Total, foot of Trial Balance,		<u>\$2,843,967.46</u>

F. HAVEN, JR., *Treasurer.*

TABLE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS,—1862 TO 1887.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.		Cost of Free Patients.		Other Charities.		Total Expenses of		Average cost per week per patient.		Cost over Board.	
	Hospital.		Hospital.		Hospital.		Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	\$6,628.65		\$35,072.01		\$414.15		\$42,114.81	\$71,823.46	\$6.04	\$7.27	\$36,260.92	\$6,640.81
1863	6,151.27		40,575.14		695.30		47,421.71	69,300.63	6.66	6.98	41,109.46	2,170.56
1864	10,224.81		49,286.53		648.21		60,159.55	101,484.38	8.38	9.76	52,445.01	4,523.85
1865	23,119.62		34,131.83		717.35		57,968.80	120,885.84	9.86	12.49	43,121.53	9,507.86
1866	30,086.08		37,538.12		1,162.60		68,786.80	126,015.83	13.88	12.30	53,809.36	558.19
1867	26,086.67		33,758.02		1,164.53		61,009.22	133,844.14	11.28	13.84	44,291.54	.....
1868	23,663.50		42,481.71		1,419.26		67,564.47	142,535.36	12.74	16.51	52,893.02	14,642.07
1869	20,128.86		40,736.44		1,373.30		62,238.60	138,132.02	10.14	14.21	48,811.90	.....
1870	15,844.35		46,087.42		883.05		62,814.82	134,339.63	10.05	13.83	50,811.01	.....
1871	15,266.51		47,126.12		1,133.74		63,526.37	146,191.23	9.96	15.80	52,447.68	9,996.88
1872	12,664.70		56,537.74		1,497.86		70,700.30	153,327.60	10.10	16.93	59,547.91	14,917.57
1873	16,681.66		69,109.97		2,135.29		87,926.92	165,023.79	10.29	19.23	72,435.94	26,404.27
1874	14,198.41		64,266.27		2,634.60		81,099.28	161,934.11	10.13	19.59	67,548.81	2,750.66
1875	10,677.72		71,447.23		1,761.59		83,886.54	165,660.47	9.72	21.07	71,989.93	11,872.47
1876	11,344.58		82,033.60		1,312.94		94,691.12	164,973.80	9.41	19.72	82,027.86	13,019.51
1877	10,833.10		72,678.63		279.16		83,790.89	143,148.94	9.47	15.66	72,957.79	.....
1878	11,252.42		85,102.61		588.98		96,944.01	136,394.36	9.87	15.55	83,516.61	.....
1879	11,564.44		77,216.88		514.25		89,295.57	117,250.02	10.54	14.30	73,440.58	.....
1880	10,529.35		81,085.73		462.82		92,077.90	131,172.69	10.39	16.48	79,280.61	10,078.33
1881	13,462.12		88,241.17		450.51		102,153.80	134,561.14	11.87	16.92	88,268.68	20,719.30
1882	12,947.98		95,642.45		8,928.82*		117,519.25	138,518.26	12.43	17.02	95,684.95	18,172.21
1883	18,389.28		90,665.70		6,575.92*		115,630.90	139,711.39	12.63	16.16	91,213.57	5,376.89
1884	21,476.00		101,954.31		6,873.69*		130,304.00	139,201.67	14.75	16.00	107,974.18	2,612.02
1885	10,728.87		93,411.59		8,483.90*		112,624.36	140,278.86	11.99	15.72	87,464.96	.....
1886	13,423.09		99,054.20		10,831.84*		123,309.13	144,374.33	12.50	15.94	96,986.71	5,805.42
1887	15,337.90		105,543.61		9,856.94*		130,738.45	139,497.70	12.56	16.35	105,012.17	15,049.93
26 years,											\$1,811,352.69	\$194,818.80

* Including Convalescent Home.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the Year 1887.

Number of Patients in the Hospital January 1, 1888.

Paying,	18
Free,	183
Total,	201

Admitted from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients paying board,	255	174	429
Patients paying board part of the time,	30	15	45
Patients entirely free,	1,373	967	2,340
	1,658	1,156	2,814

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>
Males (Boys), 119,	559	1,099
Females (Girls), 73,	581	575
Children (2), 36,		
	1,140	1,674

Of these, 11 paid \$35; 79 paid \$21; 120 paid \$14; 2 paid \$10.50; 1 paid \$10; 215 paid \$7; 1 paid \$6; 9 paid \$5; 35 paid \$3.50; 1 paid \$2.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year: paying, 447; paying a part of the time, 45; free, 2,523; total, 3,015.

Discharged during the Year.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well,	623	1,071	974	720	1,694
Much relieved,	142	134	160	116	276
Relieved,	139	150	163	126	289
Not relieved,	53	36	55	34	89
Not treated,	70	103	101	72	173
Dead,	127	118	175	70	245
Insane and eloped,	3	20	15	8	23
	<u>1,157</u>	<u>1,632</u>	<u>1,643</u>	<u>1,146</u>	<u>2,789</u>

Number of Patients remaining December 31, 1887.

Males,	110
Females,	91
Total,	<u>201</u>
Paying,	18
Free,	183
Total,	<u>201</u>
Medical,	83
Surgical,	118
Total,	<u>201</u>

Proportion of deaths to whole number of results,
8.78 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of acci-
dents, 490.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one
time was 40; in private rooms, 8; the greatest num-
ber of free patients, 196; the greatest total, 217. The
least number of paying patients at any one time was
11; in private rooms, 1; the least free, 118; the least
total, 150.

The proportion of ward beds occupied by free pa-
tients was 86 per cent.; by paying patients, 14 per
cent.

About 19.8 of the paying patients occupied private

rooms. The average number of patients was 185: males, 107; females, 78.

The average number of paying patients was 24: Americans, 15; foreigners, 9.

The average number in private rooms was 6.

The average number of free patients was 161: Americans, 79; foreigners, 82.

The average time of paying patients was 2.90 weeks; and that of free patients, 3.57.

Residences.

Boston,	1,025
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	1,590
Maine,	32
New Hampshire and Vermont,	73
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	38
Other States,	32
British Provinces,	24
	<hr/>
	2,814

Birthplaces.

Boston,	208
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	757
Maine,	147
New Hampshire,	78
Vermont,	47
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	45
New York,	46
Southern and Western States,	48
	<hr/>
Total Americans,	1,376
British Provinces,	328
Great Britain,	162
Ireland,	754
Germany,	58
Norway and Sweden,	57
France,	13
Switzerland,	2
Italy,	24
Other places,	40
	<hr/>
Total foreigners,	1,438

<i>Males.</i>	Occupations.	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Mechanics,		46	326	9
Laborers,		29	404	7
Farmers,		17	49	2
Minors,		8	127	3
Seamen,		12	57	1
Clerks,		31	109	3
Teamsters,		8	49	1
Traders,		25	44	1
Servants,		7	69	2
Lawyers,		2		
Clergymen,		2		1
Physicians,		8	3	
Merchants,		40	44	
Students,		12	13	
Other professions,		8	79	
		<hr/> 255	<hr/> 1,373	<hr/> 30

Total males, 1,658. Of these, 64 were in private rooms.

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Domestics,	32	334	
Minors,	9	89	2
Wives,	85	306	8
Widows,	18	64	4
Seamstresses,	2	34	1
Spinsters,	10	27	
Operatives,	1	17	
Teachers,	10	10	
Clerks,		22	
Nurses,		23	
Other professions,	7	41	
	<hr/> 174	<hr/> 967	<hr/> 15

Total females, 1,156. Of these, 31 were in private rooms.

Fourteen per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; seventeen per cent. were laborers; thirteen per cent. were mechanics; and nine per cent. were minors.

Admissions Refused.			
Phthisis (Consumption),			8
Syphilis,			3
Chronic Ulcers,			3
Scrofula and Abscesses,			7
<i>Carried forward,</i>			<hr/> 21

<i>Brought forward,</i>	21
Hip and Spine,	9
Chronic Rheumatism,	6
Paralysis,	7
Epilepsy,	1
Of Skin,	1
Contagious,	3
Other diseases,	13
Total,	62

Males,	34
Females,	28
Americans,	48
Foreigners,	14
Residents of Boston,	32
Residents of Massachusetts,	23
Residents of other places,	7

Out-patients.

Number of new patients,	18,981
Men,	8,675
Women,	7,362
Children,	2,944
Americans,	9,601
Foreigners,	9,380
Residents of Boston,	11,259
Of other places,	7,722
Medical department for women,	4,223
Medical department for men and children,	4,294
Surgical department,	5,930
Ophthalmic department,	687
Department for diseases of the skin,	1,785
Department for diseases of the nervous system,	853
Department for diseases of the throat,	1 209

Total attendance, 48,913.

Average daily attendance, 156.

Of the surgical cases there were:—

Head and face,	410
Trunk,	222
Fractures of clavicle,	59
Shoulder and arm,	215
Forearm and wrist,	349
Elbow,	157
Hand,	918
<i>Carried forward,</i>	2,330

<i>Brought forward</i> ,	2,330
Thigh, leg, ankle, foot,	593
Knee,	320
Genito-urinary,	374
Syphilis,	154
Bones and Periosteum,	215
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	115
Abscesses and Inflamed Glands,	642
Ulcers,	206
Burns and Miscellaneous,	981
Total,	5,930

Number of applicants,	16,590
Number admitted,	15,304
Number refused,	484
Number sent to physician's office,	802
Number visited,	1,252
Number visited, correct statement,	715
Number visited, incorrect statement,	537

Convalescent Home:—

Admitted to the Home in 1883,	101
Admitted to the Home in 1884,	187
Admitted to the Home in 1885,	315
Admitted to the Home in 1886,	295

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1887,	11	8	19
Admitted during 1887,	144	164	308
Total,	155	172	327
Discharged,	147	164	311
Remaining Jan. 1, 1888,	8	8	16

The Young Men's Christian Union gave us twenty-five rides, taking out one hundred and fifty-eight patients.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1888.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF THE PRINCIPAL STORES AT THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1879.			1880.			1881.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,375	\$1,716.87	.205	8,815	\$1,692.99	.1941	8,658	\$1,792.20	.207
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	4,123	288.61	.07	4,952	346.64	.07	5,183	367.99	.07
“ Round, “	12,973	1,054.70	.0813	16,414	1,148.98	.07	19,477	1,636.06	.084
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	14,141	1,341.98	.0949	16,439	1,643.90	.10	16,438	1,758.86	.107
Mutton, . . “	12,592	1,385.12	.11	15,522	1,876.60	.1208	21,093	2,720.99	.129
Poultry, . . “	14,488	2,433.98	.168	13,682	2,123.44	.1552	13,562	2,278.41	.168
Butter, . . . “	10,526	2,589.39	.246	11,011	3,366.06	.3057	11,129	3,505.63	.315
Eggs, . . doz.	4,392	843.26	.192	4,214	866.39	.2056	4,401	1,188.27	.26
Flour, . . bbls.	37	266.80	7.40	51	440.15	8.65	49	468.73	9.565
Bread, . . lbs.	36,556	1,827.80	.05	40,536	2,026.80	.05	4,892	1,744.60	.05
Ice, . . . tons.	271 $\frac{3}{4}$	714.70	2.63	280 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,297.56	4.63	305	887.55	2.91
Sugar, . . lbs.	15,462	1,189.32	.0769	21,005	2,003.87	.0954	20,552	1,901.06	.09
Tea, . . . lbs.	848	337.82	.398	1,134 $\frac{1}{2}$	471.95	.416	555	244.22	.44
Milk, . . . qts.	96,186	4,934.34	.0513	89,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,495.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	92,350	4,617.50	.05
Potatoes, . bush.	942	1,010.76	1.073	1,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	902.58	.868	981	1,101.66	1.125

Articles.	1882.			1883.			1884.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	7,856	\$1,931.95	.245	8,793	\$1,975.38	.224	8,845 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,183.64	.246
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	6,522	673.76	.103	6,925 $\frac{1}{2}$	670.88	.095	6,487	583.08	.09
“ Round, “	19,705	1,976.68	.103	22,327	2,120.83	.095	25,821	2,531.60	.098
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,221	2,159.07	.133	16,962	2,047.78	.120	16,438	2,003.44	.121
Mutton, . . “	16,365	2,216.01	.135	21,075	2,999.89	.142	15,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,102.29	.138
Poultry, . . “	12,082	2,348.41	.195	10,263	2,318.56	.225	12,798	2,523.79	.197
Butter, . . . “	16,843	3,770.97	.221	10,468	3,329.97	.317	11,321	3,636.60	.32
Eggs, . . doz.	5,234	1,470.59	.281	5,479	1,491.60	.272	8,374	2,182.67	.26
Flour, . . bbls.	49	459.25	9.937	52	406.00	7.80	53	383.25	7.23
Bread, . . lbs.	35,340	1,943.70	.055	34,971	1,923.42	.055	36,245	1,992.48	.054
Ice, . . . tons.	352 $\frac{3}{4}$	737.72	2.209	380 $\frac{1}{10}$	679.27	1.78	407.55	773.20	1.89
Sugar, . . lbs.	22,192	2,021.57	.091	20,980	1,801.38	.086	22,474	1,563.49	.069
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,114	446.85	.401	1,074	432.60	.402	1,080	435.85	.403
Milk, . . . qts.	95,358	5,007.70	.052	106,032	5,637.78	.053	111,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,907.25	.053
Potatoes, . bush.	1,005	1,374.72	1.368	1,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,129.15	1.063	1,195	1,005.25	.917

Articles.	1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	9,543	\$2,160.12	.226	9,764	\$2,206.32	.225	9,516	\$1,972.84	.20
“ Corned, “	6,345	561.45	.088	6,216	493.61	.08	6,051	423.57	.07
“ Round, “	25,140	2,220.83	.08	28,474	2,456.05	.088	29,957	2,310.12	.077
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	17,220	1,936.58	.112	18,346	1,972.72	.10	18,928	1,652.59	.08
Mutton, . . “	13,189	1,585.60	.12	11,721	1,536.20	.12	12,900	1,357.82	.11
Poultry, . . “	12,149	2,256.88	.185	13,704	2,286.25	.16	14,997	2,390.26	.15
Butter, . . . “	11,447	3,368.27	.294	12,122	3,576.20	.294	12,848	3,761.27	.29
Eggs, . . doz.	9,433	2,328.48	.25	8,971	2,091.22	.25	9,654	2,460.78	.27
Flour, . . bbls.	55	341.85	6.21	55	316.55	5.75	55	304.10	5.56
Bread, . . lbs.	36,685	2,017.67	.055	35,688	1,962.83	.055	40,353	2,219.40	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	433 $\frac{65}{100}$	966.57	2.22	487.52	1,123.21	2.30	512.15	1,177.25	2.30
Sugar, . . lbs.	21,245	1,288.65	.06	23,042	1,357.59	.055	22,604	1,385.12	.06
Tea, . . . lbs.	853	341.70	.40	1,205	482.00	.40	1,265	495.44	.39
Milk, . . . qts.	110,332	5,943.84	.053	113,669	6,054.88	.052	134,232	7,150.11	.052
Potatoes, . bush.	1,158	1,001.25	.942	1,100	1,021.77	.928	1,215	1,352.92	1.11

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, FROM
SEPTEMBER 3, 1821, TO DECEMBER 31, 1887.

Year.	Total admitted.		Whole num- ber treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Much relieved, or relieved in part.	Not relieved.	Not treated, unft, dismissed, etc.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest total.	Least total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of paying weeks.	Average time of free weeks.	Patients remaining un- der treatment Dec. 31.		Out-patients
			Paying board.	Paying board part of time.	Free.																	Paying.	Free.	
21 to	8727	3733	4482	512	...	3991	...	2902	913	105	624	...	...	...	123	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	365	183	167	15	...	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	...	...	56	33	47*	...	...	...	6	...	...	328
1843	435	250	174	11	...	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	...	...	71	40	53	...	...	...	7	...	...	378
1844	453	265	176	12	...	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	...	...	72	37	56	...	...	...	6	...	...	272
1845	459	250	182	27	...	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	...	...	72	37	55	...	...	...	4	...	...	294
1846	674	354	279	41	...	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	...	...	123	54	81	...	...	...	3	...	...	237
1847	804	460	283	61	...	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	...	...	124	94	108	...	...	...	3	...	...	248
1848	870	543	273	54	...	436	50	218	75	58	84	9	...	...	127	90	112	...	...	...	5	...	...	358
1849	746	427	242	77	...	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	...	...	136	83	108	...	...	...	6	...	...	477
1850	839	477	298	64	...	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	...	...	141	77	112	...	...	...	3	...	...	645
1851	826	472	271	83	...	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	...	...	133	104	119	...	...	...	3	...	...	887
1852	925	505	335	85	...	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	...	...	142	108	120	...	...	...	3	...	...	1574
1853	922	490	321	111	...	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	...	...	145	125	133	...	...	...	4	...	...	2223
1854	915	416	352	147	...	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	...	...	152	114	134	...	...	...	3	...	...	3523
1855	976	545	335	96	...	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	...	...	153	120	140	...	...	...	3	...	...	4433
1856	920	549	280	91	...	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	...	...	157	103	128	...	...	...	5	...	...	4676
1857	1015	718	251	46	...	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	...	...	165	91	123	...	...	...	3	...	...	4800
1858	1240	934	257	49	...	698	56	305	73	58	121	9	...	...	175	80	128	...	...	...	4	...	...	4987
1859	1416	1131	253	32	...	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	...	...	162	120	140	...	...	...	4	...	...	5619
1861	1611	1175	425	11	...	843	52	431	77	154	101	6	...	...	166	102	134	...	...	...	2	...	...	5356
1862	1648	1348	283	17	...	856	52	459	96	70	162	9	...	...	158	116	137	...	...	...	2	...	...	5608
1863	1199	1262	326	11	...	916	57	390	84	71	130	8	...	...	157	110	138	...	...	...	3	...	...	4553
1865	1199	564	567	68	...	702	59	295	68	74	104	8	...	...	164	88	113	...	...	...	4	...	...	5264
1866	1120	497	578	45	...	677	60	82	50	74	96	8	...	...	109	78	95	...	...	...	3	...	...	6953
1867	1206	626	556	24	...	676	56	282	62	141	94	7	...	...	126	72	104	...	...	...	3	...	...	8767
1868	1265	771	463	31	...	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	...	...	132	69	102	...	...	...	3	...	...	9792
1869	1390	834	532	24	...	771	55½	352	78	84	107	7	...	...	139	90	118	...	...	...	2	...	...	11878
1870	1302	858	414	30	...	780	60	303	65	68	85	6	...	...	137	98	120	...	...	...	2	...	...	13517
1871	1427	970	432	25	...	821	57½	322	58	73	109	7	...	...	154	91	122	...	...	...	2	...	...	15612
1872	1547	1163	368	16	...	958	62	313	76	84	120	10	...	...	160	97	135	...	...	...	3	...	...	16993
1873	1550	1075	411	64	...	880	57	321	66	86	186	12	...	...	187	129	156	...	...	...	3	...	...	17292
1874	1639	1125	394	120	...	946	57½	396	81	102	127	7	...	...	183	111	149	...	...	...	2	...	...	18004
1875	1841	1445	308	88	...	1032	56	380	78	120	189	10	...	...	199	132	166	...	...	...	2	...	...	18744
1876	1906	1532	282	92	...	1019	53½	502	91	144	150	7	...	...	210	163	185	...	...	...	2	...	...	18960
1877	1657	1270	339	48	...	930	50	409	92	130	130	7	...	...	194	135	164	...	...	...	2	...	...	20566
1878	1794	1433	323	38	...	956	50	505	59	138	134	7	...	...	187	132	165	...	...	...	2	...	...	18443
1879	1813	1436	335	42	...	1040	57	422	84	125	143	7	...	...	188	131	163	...	...	...	2	...	...	16304
1880	2123	1724	354	45	...	1186	54	545	74	150	151	7	...	...	188	156	170	...	...	...	2	...	...	7102*
1881	2106	1678	402	26	...	1324	62	429	70	103	189	8	...	...	195	139	166	...	...	...	2	...	...	14824
1882	2147	1736	399	12	...	1312	61	463	59	13	177	8	...	...	195	143	168	...	...	...	2	...	...	14824
1883	2020	1492	449	79	...	1286	63	378	61	108	181	9	...	...	195	143	168	...	...	...	2	...	...	17016
1884	2096	1667	382	47	...	1318	62	367	68	137	191	8	...	...	186	129	165	...	...	...	3	...	...	17925
1885	2327	1910	371	46	...	1584	68	361	73	129	192	8	...	...	184	147	167	...	...	...	2	...	...	18981
1886	2580	2124	392	64	...	1689	65	411	64	175	192	7	...	...	206	133	173	...	...	...	2	...	...	346413
1887	2814	2340	429	45	...	1694	60	565	89	173	245	8	...	...	217	150	185	...	...	...	2	...	...
	70194		29609			29609		16952	3906	3939	6006													

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is a private, not a public institution.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital on Blossom Street, Boston, on week-days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M.

Recent accidents admitted at all hours.

Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A.M., week-days only.

Applications from a distance must be made in writing, accompanied by a full description of the case by the attending physician, and, when a Free Bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary condition of the patient, and wait for a reply before sending the patient.

Contagious and chronic diseases are not admitted.

Regular charges to paying patients are as follows: in the Jackson Ward (private), \$50 per week; in small room in the Townsend and Bigelow Wards, \$25 per week; in the General Wards, \$10 per week. These rates, covering only expenses of board and lodging, may be increased or abated in individual cases by the Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

THE AMBULANCE

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Accompanied by a medical officer, will be despatched to any point within the city proper for the conveyance of cases of *accident* or *urgent sudden sickness, not contagious*, to this Hospital, or elsewhere, upon notice from a physician, the police, or other responsible source, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

In cases requiring gratuitous treatment, no charge will be made.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN W. PRATT,

*Resident Physician,
Mass. Gen. Hospital, Blossom St.*

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MCLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1887.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Gentlemen,— The following report, with tabular statements relating to the number and condition of the patients treated in the Asylum during the year 1887, is respectfully presented:—

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1887, . . . :	74	93	167
Admissions within the year,	32	43	75
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year, . .	106	136	242
Discharged within the year,	32	46	78
Namely,— as Recovered,	7	19	26
Much improved,	5	4	9
Improved,	3	8	11
Unimproved,	8	7	15
Deaths,	9	8	17
Patients remaining Dec. 31, 1887, } supported as private patients, }	74	90	164
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	104	133	237
“ “ “ “ admitted, . .	31	43	74
“ “ “ “ recovered, . .	7	18	25
Daily average number of patients,	74.33	85.91	160.24

During the year one man, a case of melancholia, was twice admitted and twice discharged. One man and three women, present at the beginning of the year, were discharged and readmitted. Thus there were two hundred and forty-two cases treated, representing two hundred and thirty-seven persons.

Of the seventy-four persons admitted during the year, thirty-nine were regarded as recent cases, and thirty-five as chronic, or incurable.

Fifty-four persons, twenty-one men and thirty-three women, had never been in any hospital. Of the remaining twenty persons, fifteen, seven men and eight women, were admitted for the second time; three persons, two men and one woman, for the third time; one woman for the fourth time; and one man for the twenty-third time.

Thirty cases—representing twenty-nine persons, fourteen men and fifteen women—were admitted as voluntary patients upon their own written applications. Of these, seventeen were cases of melancholia, seven of mania, one of hysteria, and four of general paralysis. Of these twenty-nine persons, two were committed after entering the Asylum as voluntary cases, and one was twice admitted as a voluntary case. The thirty voluntary cases admitted during the year furnished eight recoveries; and twenty-five such cases remaining from previous years furnished five other recoveries during this year, making a total of thirteen recoveries out of fifty-five cases,—the total number of this class under treatment during the year. Thus, the voluntary class has yielded a percentage of 36.66 on the admissions of 1887. Of this class admitted during the year, four other cases were discharged improved or much improved, and four not improved. Of these thirty cases admitted in 1887 there were remaining, at the end of the year, fourteen

persons, seven men and seven women; and thirteen persons, six men and seven women, also remained from the admissions of previous years, so that the total remaining under the voluntary relation is twenty-seven persons, thirteen men and fourteen women.

The number of persons admitted as voluntary patients under the present law is as follows: namely, 1881, 1; 1882, 11; 1883, 33; 1884, 49; 1885, 34; 1886, 29; 1887, 29,—a total of 186 persons in seven years.

In 1887 there were eighteen less admissions, eighteen less discharges, and twenty-one less cases under treatment than during the year 1886; and the number present was three less at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Of the seventy-six persons discharged, including deaths, seven, three men and four women, were transferred to other hospitals in this State.

Of the twenty-five persons discharged recovered, eighteen had never before been inmates of any hospital; and all of the remaining seven persons had been in this Asylum. These seven persons had previously made thirty-five recoveries.

The average duration of illness from the beginning of attack in all cases recovered was 10.34 months, and the average duration of their residence in the Asylum was 6.86 months.

The percentage of recoveries on all admissions, for the year 1887, was 34.7. There were ten less recoveries than in the previous year. There were seventeen deaths, three more than last year.

The work of the year, as to the numbers admitted, discharged, and recovered, and the daily average under treatment, was less than that of last year. With ten less recoveries, the percentage of recov-

eries on admissions was diminished 4. The number of voluntary cases admitted was two-fifths of all the admissions. The percentage of recoveries furnished by this class of patients was 2 more than its due proportion, showing that slight advantage in this regard is derived from this class.

The general condition of the Asylum — as to its state of repair, the use of modern appliances and improvements of various kinds, the alterations for making rooms and halls lighter and more cheerful, the recent entire renewal of the heating apparatus, and the like — is better than at any time of late years. During the five years previous to 1880, in the expectation of an early removal to Belmont, it was natural that there should be a restriction of expenditures for repairs and alterations. Since the date mentioned, the renovation of the whole house, that has been gradually made, is now quite complete, including especially the apartments occupied by patients. The liberal additions that have been made to the accommodations for nurses, both male and female, have contributed to the good results brought about by the radical change in the system of instruction in nursing following the establishment of the Training School. Thus, the improvement of the personal comfort of the patients has been attended to; and this has been greatly promoted by the increase in the number of night nurses. The special improvement of the nursing service in general has also contributed to the curative influences that are to be gained by proper care.

Good progress has been made in the same direction, not only in maintaining the previous work of the Training School, but the system has been further developed. The second class of eight women was graduated during the year, and the graduates now

number twenty-four. Two of these have very successfully completed the additional course in the General Hospital, and two others have entered upon it. One of the former is to return to the Asylum as a supervisor and assistant teacher at the beginning of the new year; and others have been engaged in other asylums, from which applications for such trained nurses are being frequently received. This already proves the correctness of the prediction that a new way is being opened for the occupation of competent young women, in which important, desirable, and most useful positions can be gained in the asylums after a comparatively short period of special training. The demand for such service in the private nursing of the insane and of nervous invalids is increasing with the supply, and the work is profitable for those who engage in it. Only four of the graduates remained in the service at the end of the year, but this is quite in accordance with the expectation. The number of these will increase as time goes on. The number of applicants for admission to the school is ample, and in its two classes of women there are now sixteen in one and nineteen in the other. The classes of men are now fully organized, one numbering six and the other nineteen. The first class will soon graduate, one member of it having already been promoted to be a supervisor. The results so far of the training of the men have been very satisfactory.

It must be said that the labor and attention required — particularly in developing the organization of such a system of training, in preparing courses of lectures, etc.—are considerable in the aggregate; but, by being spread over much time, and with a proper provision of teachers, there need not be much inconvenience to the medical staff. To fully develop and substitute such a system in any asylum might require

a number of years before certain traditions of the old way could be eliminated, and all go on smoothly with a minimum of interference with the regular duties of the medical officers. The organization once completed, however, their share of the new work should be little more than the giving of weekly lectures and, perhaps, conducting a class recitation of the men. There is always some way to adjust these conditions; but, in the outset, the fact should be squarely met that what is so much worth having is worth all it will cost, and so some extra teaching force should be provided at the beginning. It is undoubtedly true that, were no "graduates" to remain in the asylums, the value and comfort of this system would be so great in the current benefit of carrying it on that, once appreciated, no asylum superintendent would be deprived of it. The necessary attention to it that is required of medical officers is good for them as well as for the nurses and, most important of all, for the patients.

The appointment of Dr. H. M. Locke as an assistant physician is to be mentioned as for temporary service. He was formerly a medical house pupil of the Asylum.

The pathological report of Dr. Gannett will be found in the Appendix, containing the results of the continuation of the work in that department.

The prospectus of the Training School will also be found in the Appendix, stating the requirements of applicants, terms, etc., both for men and women.

The Medical Library of the Asylum, organized within a few years, has now over a thousand volumes, and nearly as many pamphlets, relating to the mind and nervous-system, and including some general medical works. Nearly one-half of all these were acquired during the past year. Among them are

valuable files of journals, both home and foreign, some of them rare and difficult to collect. Many of the modern publications are being added to the Library as they appear, and the older and classical works as they can be obtained. The books are all carefully classified upon a system similar to that of the Boston Medical Library, but with an expansion of the sections containing those treating of the special subject pertaining to the Asylum; and a complete card catalogue adds greatly to the usefulness of the collection. Any pamphlets relating to this or collateral subjects will be gladly received and appreciated, and will find a useful place here; and the same of books,—if offered as contributions or for sale, they will be gratefully accepted or bought to make up deficiencies in the Library. It can be made very valuable and useful otherwise than to the Asylum alone, even if in duplication somewhat of the more general libraries. To the Asylum, such a special library is invaluable.

The grateful thanks of the patients, and all who are concerned in their care, are always given to the friends of the Asylum for their continued kindnesses, that show their interest and sympathy.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges (including Deaths).			Daily Average of Patients in the House.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
January, . .	1	1	2	..	4	4	74.96	81.00	155.96
February, .	1	2	3	..	4	4	72.25	81.25	153.50
March, . .	2	5	7	2	4	6	74.25	83.75	158.00
April, . . .	6	3	9	2	3	5	74.00	88.45	162.45
May, . . .	3	3	6	3	3	6	75.77	86.26	162.03
June, . . .	4	6	10	1	2	3	75.36	86.80	162.16
July, . . .	5	4	9	6	4	10	75.38	87.33	162.71
August, . .	1	5	6	6	4	10	75.51	89.20	164.71
September, .	4	1	5	3	4	7	72.23	90.17	162.40
October, . .	2	7	9	..	8	8	74.19	85.71	159.90
November, .	..	2	2	2	4	6	75.73	84.70	160.43
December, .	3	4	7	7	2	9	72.29	86.36	158.65
Total cases, .	32	43	75	32	46	78	74.33	85.91	160.24
Total persons,	31	43	74	31	45	76	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

Number of the Admission.	Cases admitted.			Times previously recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	21	33	54	..	2	2
Second,	7	8	15	3	4	7
Third,	3	1	4	..	2	2
Fourth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Twenty-third, . .	1	..	1	22	..	22
Total of cases, . .	32	43	75	25	8	33
Total of persons, .	31	43	74	..	..	..

These 33 recoveries represent 11 persons, 9 having recovered one, 1 two, and 1 twenty-two times.

TABLE No. 4.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Ages.	At first attack of Insanity.			When admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 yrs.,	2	1	3	1	..	1
“ 20 “ 25 “	1	7	8	1	6	7
“ 25 “ 30 “	1	5	6	1	5	6
“ 30 “ 35 “	2	7	9	3	8	11
“ 35 “ 40 “	4	4	8	4	3	7
“ 40 “ 50 “	5	2	7	5	4	9
“ 50 “ 60 “	5	5	10	5	4	9
“ 60 “ 70 “	..	2	2	..	2	2
“ 70 “ 80 “	1	..	1	1	1	2
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	21	33	54	21	33	54

TABLE No. 5.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Nativity.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	3	2	1	1	4	3
New Hampshire, .	5	5	3	3	8	8
Vermont,	3	3	1	3	4	6
Massachusetts, . .	11	12	25	26	36	38
Rhode Island, . .	1	1	2	1	3	2
Connecticut, . . .	1	1	1	..	2	1
New York, . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1
England,	2	2	1	2	3	4
Ireland,	2	2	3	3	5	5
New Brunswick, .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia, . . .	1	1	3	2	4	3
Germany,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Argentine Republic,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total of <i>persons</i> , .	31	31	43	43	74	74

TABLE No. 6.

RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County,	8	15	23
Middlesex County,	11	12	23
Essex County,	4	2	6
Norfolk County,	1	3	4
Plymouth County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bristol County,	1	..	1
Barnstable County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hampshire County, . . . . .	..	2	2
Dukes County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Nantucket, . . . . .	..	1	1
Maine, . . . . .	..	1	1
New Hampshire,	2	2	4
Vermont,	2	..	2
Rhode Island,	1	..	1
New York, . . . . .	..	1	1
Missouri,	1	..	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	..	1	1
Argentine Republic,	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	32	43	75
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	31	43	74

TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Number of the Admission.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	8	14	22	12	15	27	2	4	6
Second, . .	2	4	6	3	3	6	1	1	2
Third, . . .	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Fourth, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty-third,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total <i>cases</i> , .	12	19	31	17	18	35	3	6	9
Total <i>persons</i> ,	12	19	31	16	18	34	3	6	9

TABLE No. 8.
OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Housewife, . . . . .	..	19	19
Clerk,	1	2	3
Manufacturer,	1	..	1
Merchant,	6	..	6
Farmer,	1	..	1
Student, . . . . .	..	1	1
Teacher,	1	3	4
Lawyer,	1	..	1
Clergyman,	1	..	1
Civil Engineer,	1	..	1
Editor,	1	..	1
Mechanic,	4	..	4
Watch-maker,	1	..	1
Conductor,	1	..	1
Carpenter,	1	..	1
Car-driver,	1	..	1
Librarian, . . . . .	..	1	1
Botanist,	1	..	1
Liquor-dealer,	1	..	1
Nurse, . . . . .	..	1	1
Dressmaker, . . . . .	..	1	1
Servant, . . . . .	..	1	1
No occupation,	7	14	21
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	31	43	74

TABLE No. 9.
REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

Previous Duration.	First Admission to any Hospital.			All other Admissions.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 mo., .	4	14	18	3	3	6	7	17	24
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	7	4	11	..	..	..	7	4	11
“ 3 “ 6 “	2	7	9	1	3	4	3	10	13
“ 6 “ 12 “	4	5	9	4	..	4	8	5	13
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	3	1	4	..	1	1	3	2	5
“ 2 “ 5 “	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
“ 5 “ 10 “	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	1	3
“ 10 “ 20 “	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
“ 20 “ 30 “	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total <i>cases</i> ,	21	33	54	11	10	21	32	43	75
Total <i>persons</i>,	..	..	..	10	10	20	31	43	74
Average of known persons (in years),	.89	.50	.65	1.62	1.41	1.50			

TABLE No. 10.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	6	14	20
Mania, chronic,	2	6	8
Mania, hysterical, . . . . .	..	3	3
Mania, puerperal, . . . . .	..	1	1
Folie-du-doute, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hysteria,	1	..	1
Epilepsy,	1	..	1
Melancholia, acute,	8	14	22
Melancholia, chronic,	2	2	4
Melancholia, puerperal, . . . . .	..	1	1
Dementia, chronic,	2	1	3
Dementia, senile,	1	..	1
General Paralysis,	9	..	9
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	32	43	75
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	31	43	74

TABLE No. 11.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Grief,	1	2	3
Anxiety,	6	5	11
Shock, . . . . .	..	1	1
Disappointment,	1	1	2
Religious excitement,	1	1	2
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	1	7	8
Sunstroke,	3	..	3
Overwork,	2	3	5
Constitutional,	6	1	7
Change of life, . . . . .	..	4	4
Childbirth, . . . . .	..	4	4
Intemperance,	2	..	2
Hysteria, . . . . .	..	1	1
Spinal sclerosis,	1	..	1
Old age,	1	..	1
Opium, . . . . .	..	1	1
Tobacco,	1	..	1
Unknown,	6	12	18
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	32	43	75
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	31	43	74

TABLE No. 12.

RELATION TO HOSPITALS OF THE PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any Hospital,	21	33	54
Former inmates of this Hospital,	5	7	12
Former inmates of other Hospitals in this State :—			
South Boston,	1	1	2
Private Asylum,	2	..	2
Former inmates of Hospitals in other States,	2	1	3
Former inmates of this Hospital and of other Hospitals in this State :—			
Northampton, . . . . .	..	1	1
Former inmates of this Hospital and of Hospitals in other States,	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	32	43	75
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	31	43	74

TABLE No. 13.

DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	3	15	18	5	3	8	1	8	9	6	5	11	7	7	14	22	38	60
Second, . . . . .	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	4	4	8
Third,	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	5
Fourth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
Fifth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Twenty-third,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of cases,	7	19	26	5	4	9	3	8	11	8	7	15	9	8	17	32	46	78
Total of persons, . . .	7	18	25	5	4	9	3	8	11	8	7	15	9	8	17	32	45	77

TABLE No. 14.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	2	7	9	2	4	6	1	..	1
“ 3 “ 6 “	..	3	3	4	7	11	3	2	5
“ 6 “ 12 “	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	12	14
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.	..	1	1	..	3	3	1	2	3
“ 2 “ 5 “	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3
Total cases,	7	19	26	7	19	26	7	19	26
Total persons,	7	18	25	7	18	25	7	18	25
Average of known cases (in months),	1.63	2.31	2.13	3.50	8.10	6.86	6.56	11.74	10.34

TABLE No. 15.

CASES RESULTING IN DEATH.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo., . .	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
From 1 to 3 mo.,	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
“ 3 “ 6 “	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
“ 6 “ 12 “	2	..	2	3	..	3	4	..	4
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 2 “ 5 “	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	1	3	..	2	2	..	6	6
“ 10 “ 15 “	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3
“ 15 “ 20 “	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ 20 “ 25 “	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 30 “ 35 “	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total,	9	8	17	9	8	17	9	8	17
Average of known cases (in months),	39.92	19.08	30.11	47.91	83.37	64.60	87.82	102.45	94.71

TABLE No. 16.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH.

Form of Insanity.	Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute, . . .	4	10	14	1	..	1
Mania, chronic, . . .	..	..	..	1	3	4
Mania, hysterical, . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hebephrenia,	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hysteria,	1	..	1	..	..	..
Melancholia, acute, .	1	7	8	1	..	1
Melancholia, puerperal,	..	1	1	..	..	..
Dementia, senile, . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dementia, chronic, . .	..	..	..	..	3	3
General Paralysis, . .	..	..	..	5	..	5
Epilepsy, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Neurasthenia, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total of cases,	7	19	26	9	8	17
Total of persons, . . .	7	18	25	9	8	17

TABLE No. 17.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis,	5	..	5
Exhaustion from Mania,	1	..	1
Exhaustion from Melancholia,	1	..	1
Exhaustion from Epilepsy,	1	..	1
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Pneumonia,	1	..	1
Apoplexy, . . . . .	..	1	1
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis, . . . . .	..	2	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . . . .	..	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus, . . . . .	..	1	1
Cancer of Breast, . . . . .	..	2	2
Neurasthenia, . . . . .	..	1	1
Totals,	9	8	17

TABLE No. 18.

RECOVERIES, CLASSIFIED BY RESULTS OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.*

Number of the Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Not Improved.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Second, . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
Third,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Fourth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fifth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twenty-third, . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of cases, . .	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	4	8
Total of persons, .	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7

* This classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

TABLE No. 19.

DEATHS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF INSANITY AND OF TREATMENT.

Period.	Duration of Insanity.			Whole known period of Hospital Residence.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
From 1 to 3 months,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 3 “ 6 “	..	..	..	1	1	2
“ 6 “ 12 “	2	..	2	2	..	2
“ 1 “ 2 years,	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 2 “ 5 “	1	2	3	1	1	2
“ 5 “ 10 “	1	4	5	..	4	4
“ 10 “ 20 “	2	1	3	1	1	2
“ 20 “ 30 “	..	..	..	1	1	2
“ 30 “ 40 “	1	1	2	..	..	..
Total,	9	8	17	9	8	17
Average of known cases (in months),	93.08	124.56	102.01	49.14	106.25	76.02

TABLE No. 20.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Ages.	At time of the first Attack.			At time of Death.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 20 “ 25 “	1	2	3	..	..	..
“ 25 “ 30 “	2	..	2	1	..	1
“ 30 “ 35 “	1	..	1	2	2	4
“ 35 “ 40 “	1	1	2	1	..	1
“ 40 “ 45 “	1	1	2	2	..	2
“ 45 “ 50 “	1	..	1	1	1	2
“ 50 “ 60 “	1	2	3	1	..	1
“ 60 “ 70 “	..	1	1	1	2	3
“ 70 “ 80 “	..	..	..	..	2	2
“ 80 “ 90 “	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ 90 “ 100 “	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total,	9	8	17	9	8	17

TABLE No. 21.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE
MCLEAN ASYLUM.

FROM ITS OPENING, OCT. 6, 1818, TO DEC. 31, 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Who'e No. under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, etc.	Recov'd.	Remain- ing at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818-25	398	344	623	29	205	110	279	..
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	..
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	..
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	..
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	..
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	..
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	..
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	..
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	..
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	..
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	..
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	..
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	47	21	172	178
1872	93	101	265	23	63	15	164	173
1873	92	95	256	13	63	19	161	165
1874	75	88	236	10	58	20	148	159
1875	85	83	233	16	51	16	150	156
1876	92	74	242	20	36	18	168	160
1877	110	103	278	20	68	15	175	175
1878	63	84	238	12	66	6	154	168
1879	76	79	230	12	48	19	151	157
1880	51	48	202	6	30	12	154	152
1881	66	65	220	14	37	14	155	150
1882	82	70	237	8	36	26	167	156
1883	109	111	276	17	57	37	165	164
1884	113	103	278	17	52	34	175	166
1885	95	100	270	17	46	37	170	171
1886	93	96	263	14	46	36	167	169
1887	75	78	242	17	35	26	164	160
	7,089	6,925		1,026	2,944	2,955		

TABLE No. 22.

TABLE OF APPLICATIONS, ADMISSIONS, ETC., FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS,—1864-1887.

Years.	Applications.		Admissions.		American.		Foreign.		Not Admitted.		Discharged, cured, relieved, or improved.		Percentage of same on Ad- missions.		Died.		Whole number under care in the year.		Number of free patients.		Paying all the time.		Paying part of the time.		Greatest total number at any time.		Least total at any time.		Average.		Greatest number at any one time of Free or Pay- ing at Hospital.		Average time in weeks Paying and Free at Hospital.		Hospital.	Out-patients.
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.		
1864	1932	1599	101	654	99	945	2	333	1306	80	8.168	79.1	130	27	242	1749	302	1388	350	11	157	208	110	192	138	200	139	33	3.2	4.4	5619	Hospital.				
1865	1430	1199	82	571	80	628	2	231	997	68	8.315	82.9	104	17	140	1347	277	687	592	68	164	195	88	181	113	186	137	72	3.7	4.8	5356	Free.				
1866	1328	1120	103	542	100	587	3	208	109	69	81.17	66.9	96	29	132	1224	295	556	623	45	109	203	78	192	95	197	62	58	3.4	5.1	5608	Paying.				
1867	1419	1206	89	558	88	648	1	213	9.8	81	79.43	91	94	27	113	1301	286	676	601	24	126	200	72	172	104	186	77	62	3.4	4.3	4553	Free.				
1868	1474	1265	92	604	92	661	0	209	1015	71	80.03	77.1	85	23	98	1373	218	840	502	31	132	181	69	160	102	166	97	56	3.0	3.5	5264	Paying.				
1869	1633	1390	108	681	108	709	0	243	1123	82	80.03	75.9	107	18	93	1217	284	930	563	24	139	196	90	177	118	187	98	55	3.4	4.3	6953	Free.				
1870	1706	1392	79	584	76	718	3	404	1083	73	83.20	92.4	85	12	140	1427	342	958	439	30	137	195	98	181	120	187	106	45	3.4	4.8	8767	Paying.				
1871	1781	1427	75	649	75	778	0	354	1143	52	80.09	69.3	109	13	178	1537	253	1056	456	25	154	187	91	167	122	178	126	43	3.1	3.9	9792	Free.				
1872	1815	1547	93	665	88	882	5	268	1271	52	82.15	55.9	120	23	259	1701	265	1289	396	16	160	179	97	163	135	173	133	42	3.1	4.3	11878	Paying.				
1873	1958	1550	92	640	85	910	7	408	1201	64	77.43	69.5	186	13	291	1700	256	1195	441	64	187	171	129	158	156	165	156	44	3.3	6.0	13517	Free.				
1874	2153	1639	75	713	68	926	7	514	1342	54	81.88	72	127	10	234	1800	236	1251	394	120	183	167	111	144	149	159	146	41	2.7	5.6	15612	Paying.				
1875	2357	1841	85	799	72	1022	13	516	1412	57	76.70	67	189	16	285	1989	233	1565	336	88	199	165	132	145	166	156	176	31	2.8	5.2	16993	Free.				
1876	2560	1906	92	900	82	1006	10	654	1621	45	85.04	48.9	150	20	245	2096	242	1696	308	92	210	173	163	148	185	160	182	36	3.2	5.7	17292	Paying.				
1877	2131	1657	110	863	103	794	7	474	1339	57	80.80	51.8	130	20	147	1847	278	1270	339	48	194	184	135	168	164	175	178	33	2.8	5.5	18004	Free.				
1878	2275	1794	63	946	58	848	5	481	1461	45	81.43	71.4	134	12	200	1950	238	1578	334	38	187	182	132	154	165	168	170	34	2.8	5.2	18744	Paying.				
1879	2310	1813	76	979	63	834	13	497	1462	46	80.63	60.5	143	12	222	1971	230	1577	352	42	188	164	131	150	163	157	165	30	2.8	5.1	18960	Free.				
1880	2701	2123	51	1117	46	1006	5	578	1731	32	81.53	62.7	151	6	351	2284	202	1864	371	45	188	159	156	146	170	152	165	35	2.5	4.5	20566	Paying.				
1881	2786	2106	66	1074	57	1032	9	680	1853	37	82.19	56	189	14	391	2270	220	1835	419	26	195	161	139	147	166	150	168	39	2.79	4.41	18443	Free.				
1882	2587	2147	82	1127	73	1020	9	440	1775	47	87.83	57.3	177	8	348	2302	237	1876	399	12	195	166	143	149	168	156	167	35	2.84	4.41	16304	Paying.				
1883	2460	2020	109	1035	93	985	16	440	1694	63	82.33	53.8	181	17	432	2185	276	1633	473	79	189	171	143	151	168	164	168	40	2.75	4.80	*7102	Free.				
1884	2494	2096	113	1043	95	1053	18	398	1685	57	80.39	50.4	191	17	397	2310	278	1815	448	47	186	175	129	154	165	166	159	40	3	4.14	14824	Paying.				
1885	2636	2327	95	1178	84	1149	11	299	1945	62	85.38	65.3	192	17	443	2472	270	2044	382	46	184	185	147	159	167	171	166	26	2.38	4.08	17016	Free.				
1886	2686	2580	93	1313	85	1267	8	106	2100	68	81.39	73.1	192	14	471	2756	263	2283	409	64	206	191	133	167	173	169	178	30	2.78	3.72	17925	Paying.				
1887	2876	2814	75	1376	66	1438	9	62	2239	46	80.24	61.3	245	17	490	3015	242	2523	429	45	217	176	150	157	185	160	196	40	2.90	3.57	18981	Free.				

* Out-patient Department open only five months.

TABLE No. 23.
TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF PRINCIPAL STORES AT McLEAN ASYLUM.

Articles.	1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, lbs.,	69,313	\$9,573.72	.1381	71,169	\$9,350.98	.1313	72,269	\$9,377.03	.1298	76,333	\$8,762.60	.1136
Mutton and Lamb, “	22,221	2,154.00	.0969	26,865	2,288.99	.0852	27,142	2,614.26	.0962	28,694	2,574.84	.0897
Veal, “	11,916	1,319.68	.1107	11,747	1,218.43	.1037	14,977	1,590.73	.1062	10,799	1,162.19	.1076
Poultry, “	12,806	2,753.43	.215	14,300	2,716.52	.189	15,453	2,674.98	.172	15,565	2,802.43	.180
Ham, etc., “	11,220	1,480.33	.131	13,105	1,358.58	.103	13,292	1,460.57	.109	13,093	1,512.56	.115
Eggs, doz.,	10,579	2,590.78	.244	11,046	2,402.08	.216	11,193	2,339.44	.209	10,888	2,258.75	.207
Lard, lbs.,	2,045	201.10	.098	1,724	144.26	.083	1,471	114.26	.077	2,015	169.56	.084
Flour, bbls.,	541	3,531.57	6.527	528	2,901.42	5.49	512	2,728.73	5.32	530	2,728.62	5.13
Butter, lbs.,	20,991	5,497.28	.261	22,738	5,014.07	.220	20,931	4,650.73	.222	21,320	4,756.39	.223
Coffee, “	2,904	720.65	.248	3,162	714.18	.234	3,336	691.16	.207	3,361	822.04	.244
Tea, “	1,215	403.02	.331	1,286	433.42	.337	1,188	389.00	.327	1,264	394.08	.311
Sugar, “	28,351	1,951.19	.068	29,404	1,891.91	.064	28,996	1,824.45	.063	28,373	1,712.08	.060
Lights, Gas, etc., feet,	.....	3,461.92	.....	.....	2,978.91	.....	.....	2,693.02	.....	.....	2,957.27	.....
Coal, tons,	1,434 ³⁹³ ₃₀₀₀	7,786.65	5.427	1,190 ⁵³⁰ ₂₀₀₀	6,297.49	5.29	1,328 ²²⁵ ₂₀₀₀	7,087.31	5.34	1,332 ¹⁶¹⁶ ₂₀₀₀	7,145.92	5.36
Wood, cords,	.....	.....	.....	10 ² ₂	70.88	6.75	20	140.00	7.00	10 ² ₂	84.00	8.00
Ice, tons,	486 ¹⁸⁰⁰ ₂₀₀₀	930.62	1.911	426 ⁵⁰⁰ ₂₀₀₀	955.49	2.241	473 ⁶⁰⁰ ₂₀₀₀	1,088.56	2.30	554 ¹³⁰⁰ ₂₀₀₀	1,275.66	2.10

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MCLEAN ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital having established, at the McLean Asylum for the Insane, a school for nurses, offer to give to men and women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact; also, one from some responsible person as to their good character and good health. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Asylum and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for two months on probation.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Asylum and of the Board of Trustees; and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months of trial are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the direction of the Trustees; and the same authorities can

in like manner discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Asylum, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick; the managing of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores; bandaging, applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food; the administering of enemias and use of the catheter; attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship; the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent, and suicidal patients.

They are also given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards, in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulants, and medicine; and the managing of convalescents.

The instruction is given mainly by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the Supervisors and Head Nurses. Lectures and demonstrations will be given, at stated periods, by the Asylum Medical Staff. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Asylum. Women will be paid twelve

dollars (\$12) per month during the first year, and fifteen dollars (\$15) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. Men will be paid twenty-three dollars (\$23) per month during the first year, and twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month during the second year. Their education during this time is considered as compensation for their services. Women graduates will be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month; men graduates, twenty-seven dollars (\$27) and thirty dollars (\$30) per month, according to length of service.

The men and women are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the asylum uniform.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the School, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A graduate of this School, who wishes to have additional practical experience and instruction in general nursing, has the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entering the Boston Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Such graduates will, after one year's satisfactory study, receive the diploma from that School, in addition to the diploma received from the McLean Asylum Training School.

N.B.— *This paper to be filled in (in the Candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.*

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Christian name in full of Candidate.
2. Are you single, widow, or widower?
3. Your present occupation or employ-
ment? }
4. Age last birthday, and date and place
of birth? }
5. Height? Weight?
6. In what school or schools educated?
and in what place? }
7. Are you strong and healthy? and have
you always been so? }
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary
complaint? }
11. If a widow or widower, have you chil-
dren? How many? Their ages?
How are they provided for? }
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic
responsibility, so that you are not
liable to be called away? }
13. Where (if any) was your last situa-
tion, and how long were you in it? }
14. Have you ever been in any Training
School or employed in any hospital
or asylum? If so, where and how
long in each place? }
15. The names in full and addresses of
two persons not of your own kin-
dred, to be referred to. State how
long each has known you. If pre-
viously employed, one of these must
be the last employer. } Name,
Address,
has known me years.
Name,
Address,
has known me years.

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,
Candidate.

Present Address,

Date, 188

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

EXAMINATIONS BY W. W. GANNETT, M.D., PATHOLOGIST.

CASE I.—Cerebral Syphilis. Three years duration. Confusion of ideas; loss of memory; considerable dementia; right hemiplegia; coma. Death in thirty-six hours. Male, aged thirty-five.

Diagnosis: Syphilitic (gummatous) leptomeningitis; multiple gummata of the brain developing from the pia; slight degree of chronic granular ependymitis; venous engorgement of the lungs, with hemorrhages; venous engorgement of the kidneys; syphilitic orchitis and periorchitis; chronic interstitial hepatitis.

Autopsy twelve hours after death. Body of medium size, well developed, well nourished. Marked lividity of dependent parts. Rigor mortis present. Yellowish tint about face, neck, and shoulders. Just below right knee, dry, dark brown patches. Calvaria of usual thickness; diploë contained considerable blood. Dura thickened and opaque in patches along course of the longitudinal sinus; yellowish tint present; superior longitudinal sinus contained dark fluid blood and few soft dark coagula; inner surface smooth and shining. Convolutions somewhat flattened. Weight of brain, 1,545 grms. Pia rather dry, showing over the convexities a slight degree of milky opacity along the course of the vessels running in the fissures. In the pia, on the right side, just posterior to the fissure of Rolando and laterally, was a circumscribed yellow patch, about 1 cm. in diameter, somewhat depressed below the level of the surrounding surface. On section, its position was found to correspond to a sulcus; it showed a pyramidal shape, apex downward. Consistency in general was quite firm, almost cartilage-like. The centre was yellow and opaque; periphery gray and translucent. In the longitudinal fissure in the convolutions of the

frontal lobes, right side, were a circumscribed yellow nodule, like that already described, and a long, narrow yellowish nodule, about 2 cm. in length, representing an infiltration of the meshes of the pia with a similar material. On the opposite side of the fissure, left frontal lobe, was another similar nodule. The pia at the base, covering the pons, the optic chiasma, and posterior portions of the frontal lobes, was much thickened and of an opaque, grayish-yellow color, of a density resembling that of cartilage. On vertical section the pia was found to be infiltrated with a grayish-yellow, opaque, dense material surrounding the blood-vessels, the walls of which were notably thickened. The pia in the fissures of Sylvius was similarly thickened; and projecting from it into the brain substance were several well-marked nodules about the size of large peas, which were dense, and showed on section an opaque-yellow, firm, central portion and a narrow periphery of a gray, translucent material. Ependyma of the lateral and fourth ventricles showed a very slight granular appearance. Section through the gray cortex, the white matter as well as the basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum, showed no appearances worthy of note. Pia, in general, readily separable from the brain substance. Other pathological conditions as described in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination. Pia showed a considerable increase both in the number of round cells and in the amount of dense connective tissue. Cortex: the outer portion of the first layer of the cortex showed a fairly well-marked, finely-fibrous meshwork; the other layers of the cortex not remarkable. The vessels of the cortex showed a slight degree of round-cell infiltration of adventitia. The nodules showed the characteristic structure of gummata.

CASE II.—Paralytic Insanity. Seven years duration. Loss of memory; unsteady gait; impaired speech; irritability; inequality of pupils; exaggerated tendon reflex; epileptiform seizures; nausea and vomiting; conjugate deviation of eyes to left; paralysis more marked on right side; coma; death. Male, aged fifty-seven.

Diagnosis: Slight degree of circumscribed leptomeningitis; dilatation of the lateral ventricles; chronic granular ependymitis; nodules of softening (cavities) in various portions of

ganglia described ; new growth involving areas as described ; chronic adhesive pleurisy ; emphysema of lungs ; cicatrices of kidneys ; embolic infarctions ; circumscribed catarrhal cystitis ; acute catarrhal colitis ; chronic endaortitis.

Autopsy twenty-five hours after death. Body medium size, well developed and fairly well nourished. Lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Nothing unusual noticed about external surface of calvaria ; skull mesocephalic ; calvaria thin. Dura everywhere translucent ; sinuses contained small amount of partly clotted blood. The pia along the course of the vessels and sulci showed a slight degree of milky opacity ; elsewhere, pia was thin, delicate, and contained the usual amount of blood. Along the longitudinal fissure, the meshes of the pia contained a small amount of clear thin fluid. The convolutions well marked ; sulci narrow. Brain filled the cavity of skull ; weight, 1,304 grms. The vessels of the base and fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin and delicate, except two small, opaque nodules in the wall of the basilar artery, not diminishing, however, the lumen of the vessel. Pia at base was everywhere thin and delicate. Lateral ventricles contained each about 40 cc. of clear fluid ; ependyma markedly granular and warty throughout ; also third and fourth ventricles ; choroid plexus and velum interpositum contained the usual amount of blood.

Brain substance, in general, quite firm ; cortex of usual thickness, and rather more yellowish than usual ; white matter of good color ; puncta cruenta well marked ; opening of vessels rather larger than usual. In the floor of the right lateral ventricle, at about the middle of the nucleus caudatus, was a depression about 15 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. in depth. Section of basal ganglia showed the following appearances : In the outer posterior portion of the left thalamus opticus, bordering on the internal capsule, was a slit-like cavity, about 12 mm. long and 2 mm. in diameter ; its walls rather ragged and of slightly yellowish tint. In the inferior posterior part of thalamus opticus, and extending into the corpora quadrigemina, nearly obliterating the inner capsule at this point, and extending into the left crus cerebri, was a nodule the size of a large filbert, about the consistency of brain substance, with a grayish nucleus the size of a large pea, surrounded by a grayish-red, almost gelatinous, very

vascular periphery. Corresponding to the depression above mentioned, in the floor of the right ventricle was a cavity the size of a filbert, involving the inner portion of the nucleus caudatus, the whole of the inner capsule at that point, and extending into the inner segment of the right nucleus lentiformis. The edges were irregular and of slightly yellowish tint. In the posterior part of the right nucleus lentiformis was a horizontal, slit-like opening, measuring about 15 mm. laterally, 8 mm. antero-posteriorly, 4 mm. vertically. The pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no appearances worthy of special note. The pia everywhere separable from brain substance. The cord showed in gross nothing abnormal. The pathology of other organs as described in diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Brain and cord were quite friable, so that the sections could not be made so thin as was desirable. Failed to show anything abnormal beyond a moderate degree of round-cell infiltration of the adventitia of the arteries. The soft areas were areas of softening.

CASE III.—Melancholia. Four months duration. Suicidal attempt with revolver (calibre 32), bullet entering just above right auditory meatus, and passing beneath temporal muscle, from which it was extracted. Death two and a half months after injury. Male, aged fifty-seven.

Diagnosis: Suppurative inflammation of pericranial tissues near the right ear; perforating wound of skull; comminuted fracture of the squamous and petrous portions of right temporal bone, with displacement of fragments; exfoliation of bone; external and internal pachymeningitis, acute; hemorrhage beneath dura, with partial organization; abscess of brain; yellow softening of brain; hemorrhage into brain substance; chronic adhesive pleurisy; hemorrhages into lung; acute purulent bronchitis, with broncho-pneumonia; cysts of kidney; chronic aortitis.

Autopsy fifteen hours after death. Body large, well developed and nourished. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and of cranium to face apparently normal; antero-posterior diameter, 18.8 cm.; transverse, 13.9 cm. From the right ear, thin, foul puriform fluid exuded. On removal of scalp, the pericranial tissues just behind the right ear, about

1 cm. below its upper border, were found to be discolored bluish-black over an area 2 cm. square, from the centre of which numerous small granules of lead were removed. The temporal muscles showed a similar bluish discoloration. In the middle of right temporal bone was a depressed comminuted fracture, measuring 25 x 30 mm., some portions near the centre being loose, those on periphery being, for the most part, adherent to the surrounding bone. Around the edge of fracture, several minute bits of lead were embedded. On the inner surface, the outer portion of petrous portion of the temporal bone showed a series of comminuted fractures, with elevation of fragments. About 1 cm. from the vertical portion was an opening in the petrous portion, which connected both with the meatus and with a fistulous track lying just above meatus. Calvaria showed no noteworthy appearances; freely separated from the dura. The dura on the right side showed numerous bluish-black patches; on the inner surface, on the right side, were numerous dark patches, elevated above the surface about 1 mm., which could not be washed or scraped off. The pia over convexity of the right hemisphere had a slightly yellowish tint, and on pressure this half of the brain fluctuated. Upon removal of the brain, it was found that the dura was intimately adherent to the pia over the seat of fracture in the right temporal bone, already described. Just beneath this adherent portion of dura in the temporal lobe were two cavities, one the size of a large English walnut, with sharply marked, smooth walls of connective tissue, about 1 mm. thick, just to the outside of which could be seen brain substance showing nothing abnormal beyond a series of small, dark red points following the course of this wall. The other cavity was about the size of a plum, its contents consisting of softened brain substance. To the outside of this cavity, for a distance of nearly 2 cm. in all directions, the brain substance was softened, moist, of a pale yellow color, resembling baked custard. Above and to the inside of these two cavities was one of irregular shape, nearly as large as a peach, situated in the white matter of the temporal, lower parietal, and anterior occipital lobes, also involving the whole of the posterior third of the nucleus lentiformis and a portion of the contiguous inner capsule. This cavity contained dark red, rather soft

blood-clots, the brain substance surrounding it being softened, of a gray color, and with abundant punctate hemorrhages. The remaining portions of brain substance were quite firm, and showed nothing remarkable. The sinuses in the dura were everywhere free. Other organs were as specified in the diagnosis.

CASE IV.—General Paralysis. Duration, five years. Change of character; delusions of persecution; dementia. Death from exhaustion. Male, aged thirty-seven.

Diagnosis: Œdema of the pia; chronic granular ependymitis; chronic meningo-encephalitis; chronic vesicular emphysema; cloudy swelling of the kidneys to a slight degree.

Autopsy twenty-nine hours after death. Body below medium size, fairly well developed, considerably emaciated. Slight lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and of cranium to face apparently normal. Calvaria of usual thickness, showing nothing remarkable, readily separated from the dura. The dura everywhere translucent; inner surface smooth and shining; sinuses contained dark soft coagula. Meshes of pia contained a small amount of thin, clear fluid. Convolutions of good form, slightly diminished in size; sulci somewhat larger than usual. Veins of pia moderately injected. Brain nearly filled cavity of skull, and weighed 1,209 grms.; escape of considerable clear fluid on its removal. Vessels at base and in fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled, delicate. Lateral ventricles contained each about 20 cc. clear fluid; ependyma of lateral, third, and fourth ventricles thickened, granular, and warty. Section of hemispheres showed cortex, in general, of the usual thickness; somewhat paler than normal; white matter pale, rather moist; puncta cruenta fewer and smaller than usual. Section of the basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no appearances worthy of special note. Pia in general more adherent than usual to brain substance, for the most part removing with it small portions of the cortex, and leaving irregular surface behind. Neither the membranes of the spinal cord nor the cord itself presented any appearances worthy of note. Other organs as described in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Pia: slight in-

crease in the round cells and in the connective tissue fibres. Cortex: outer portion of first layer showed a well-marked, finely-fibrous meshwork, with a few spider-cells. Other layers of cortex, as well as the white matter, presented no abnormal appearances. Vessels of cortex showed everywhere a moderate degree of round-cell infiltration of the adventitia. Nothing abnormal detected in any portion of the cord.

CASE V.—General Paralysis. Four years duration. Delusions of great wealth; irritability and violence; unequal pupils; patellar reflex absent; ataxic gait. Death from thrombosis. Male, aged forty.

Diagnosis: Œdema of brain; atrophy of brain; dilatation of ventricles; chronic ependymitis; cribriform appearance of white matter; chronic meningo-encephalitis; fluid condition of blood; emphysema and œdema of lungs; pulmonary embolus, with secondary thrombus formation and thrombosis of left iliac and femoral veins.

Autopsy thirty-six hours after death. Body of medium size, well developed and well nourished. Marked lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Nothing unusual noticed about the calvaria. Dura everywhere translucent; sinuses contained dark blood. Meshes of pia contained a moderate amount of clear, thin fluid. Sulci somewhat wider and convolutions smaller than usual. Over middle of the left convexity was a cyst the size of a walnut. The brain did not fill cavity of skull; weight, 1,418 grms; on removal there escaped a large amount of thin, clear fluid. The pia showed slight opacity along course of vessels. Vessels of base and of fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled and delicate; lumina free. Lateral ventricles enlarged about twice their natural size, each containing about 40 cc. of fluid; ependyma of lateral ventricles anteriorly was slightly granular and posteriorly smooth; ependyma of fourth ventricle markedly granular and warty. Brain substance, in general, quite firm on section; cortex pale, and in central region on right side thinner than usual; white matter pale; surface moist; puncta cruenta few and small. Perivascular lymph-spaces enlarged, so as to give a cribriform appearance. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no appearances worthy of special note. Pia intimately adherent to

brain substance, so that portions of brain substance were removed with it, leaving a ragged surface beneath. Cord and its membranes in gross showed nothing unusual. Pathological condition of other organs as described in diagnosis.

Microscopical examination. Pia showed considerable increase in number of round cells and in amount of fibrous tissue. Cortex: outer portion of first layer showed a fairly well-marked, finely fibrous meshwork, with an occasional spider-cell; other layers not remarkable. Slight degree of round-cell infiltration of adventitia of vessels throughout the cortex.

CASE VI.—Acute Mania. Fifth attack within thirteen years, duration about ten months. Death from exhaustion. Male, aged forty.

Diagnosis: Circumscribed atrophy of the first layer of cortex, with circumscribed interstitial encephalitis of this layer; periarteritis of cortical vessels; chronic granular ependymitis; chronic vesicular emphysema of lungs; acute purulent bronchitis; acute broncho-pneumonia, circumscribed; chronic adhesive pleurisy; slight degree of cloudy swelling of kidneys.

Autopsy fifteen hours after death. Body rather below medium size, fairly well developed and nourished. Lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Calvaria of medium thickness, readily separable from dura. Dura everywhere translucent, showing nothing remarkable; sinuses contained a small amount of dark fluid blood. Pia everywhere thin and delicate; its meshes contained no fluid; the vessels showed a moderate degree of injection and an abundant development of Pacchionian granulations. Brain filled cavity of skull, and weighed 1,545 grms. Vessels at base and in fissure of Sylvius thin-walled and delicate; the finer vessels of the pia injected. Lateral ventricles contained each about 5 cc. clear fluid; the ependyma of lateral ventricles, lining posterior horns, thickened and coarsely granular; ependyma of fourth ventricle not remarkable; choroid plexuses and velum interpositum of a dark purplish color. Section of the brain substance showed it to be firm, the cortex of usual width, slightly darker than usual in color; puncta

cruenta of white matter of usual number and size. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no appearances worthy of special note. Pia everywhere readily separable from brain substance. Pathological condition of other organs described in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Pia showed nothing abnormal. Most portions of the first layer of the cortex were normal, but here and there in circumscribed patches in the outer portion of the first layer could be seen a finely fibrous meshwork, with well-marked spider-cells; also, circumscribed areas of round-cell infiltration in the outer part of the first layer. The remaining layers of the cortex were apparently normal. There was a slight degree of round-cell infiltration of the adventitial sheaths of the vessels of the cortex, and the vessels of both cortex and white matter were markedly injected.

CASE VII.—Chronic Mania. Sixteen years duration. Death from cancer of the breast. Female, aged seventy-eight.

Diagnosis: Slight œdema of the pia; slight degree of atrophy of brain; cancer of the breast and pleura; occlusion of cystic duct by calculus; dilatation of the gall-bladder; fibro-miomata of uterus.

Autopsy thirty-five hours after death. Body below medium size, fairly developed, considerably emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Left breast was occupied by a mass the size of the hand, composed of numerous nodules, varying in size from a pea to a large walnut, flattened, very firm, and dense. Loss of epidermis over an area about the size of a quarter of a dollar. On section, the nodules presented a dense grayish tissue, in which, here and there, yellowish specks were to be seen. In the right axillary region was a group of flattened nodules about the size of an English walnut, showing on section a grayish, translucent substance, with numerous grayish-yellow specks. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face apparently normal. Calvaria of usual thickness. Dura everywhere translucent; superior longitudinal sinus contained small amount of partly coagulated blood; inner surface everywhere smooth and shining. Pia everywhere thin and delicate; the meshes, especially in

sulci, contained a small amount of thin, clear fluid. Convolutions slightly diminished in size. Vessels at base and in fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled and delicate. Ventricles of usual size; ependyma smooth and shining. Cortex of usual thickness, showing on section nothing remarkable; puncta cruenta normal as to number and size. Section of basal ganglia, pons, and medulla showed nothing abnormal. Cord and its membranes showed in gross nothing remarkable, except softening from post-mortem changes. Other organs were sufficiently normal, except as described in diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Neither in the brain nor in the cord were any abnormalities discovered with the microscope.

CASE VIII. General Paralysis. Duration, about one year. Death from exhaustion. Male, aged forty-three.

Diagnosis: Diffuse hyperostosis of skull; œdema of pia; chronic granular ependymitis; meningo-encephalitis; atrophy of cortex; periarteritis; circumscribed sclerosis of cord; chronic adhesive pleurisy; chronic vesicular emphysema of lungs; circumscribed nodule of chronic desquamative broncho-pneumonia; hyperplasia of intestinal follicles.

Autopsy six hours after death. Body of medium size, well developed, much emaciated. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Cranium meso-cephalic. Calvaria double usual thickness; diploë obliterated. Grooves for middle meningeal artery of usual depth. Dura everywhere translucent; inner surface smooth and shining. Pia showed throughout a milky opacity; the meshes contained a moderate amount of thin, clear fluid. The brain nearly filled the cavity of the skull, and weighed 1,276 grms. Pia of base showed a slight degree of milky opacity. The vessels of base and fissure of Sylvius thin-walled and delicate. Lateral ventricles contained each, by estimate, 20 cc. clear fluid; both ventricles enlarged, especially in anterior and posterior horns; ependyma of all the ventricles granular and tougher than usual. A section of hemispheres showed brain substance, in general, to be of good consistency; gray cortex of usual thickness, though rather pale; white matter not remarkable. Section of the basal

ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no appearances worthy of special note. Pia everywhere readily separable from the brain substance. Membranes of cord not remarkable. Diameter of cord throughout diminished; on section showed in gross no unusual appearances. Pathology of other organs as described in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination after hardening. Pia showed a slight increase in the amount of dense fibrous tissue. The first layer of the cortex showed the finely fibrous meshwork to a slight degree, with numerous spider-cells throughout. At the bottom of many of the sulci were patches, involving the first and second layers, where few or no nerve-fibres could be made out. These patches took the stain less readily than surrounding parts, and in them were to be seen scattered irregular nuclei. The third, fourth, and fifth layers apparently normal. The vessels of the cortex were injected, and there was round-cell infiltration of the adventitial sheaths to a moderate degree. In the outer posterior portion of the funiculi cuneati of the cervical cord were symmetrical patches, in which there was a marked increase in the connective tissue and a proportionate diminution in the number of nerve-fibres. In the lateral region in the dorsal cord on one side was a patch about 1 mm. in diameter, in which there was an entire disappearance of nerve-fibres, a mass of fibrous tissue remaining. The lower portions of the cord showed no such changes. The central canal throughout the cord, and especially in the lower portions, was dilated. The diameter of the cord, as a whole, was diminished about one-fifth.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1888.

President.

CHARLES H. DALTON.

Vice-President.

GEORGE HIGGINSON.

Treasurer.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., 28 State Street.

Secretary.

THOMAS B. HALL, 75 State Street.

Trustees.

- SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*, 44 Brimmer Street.
* CHARLES V. BEMIS, Medford, Mass.
E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH, Framingham, Mass.
EDMUND DWIGHT, 50 State Street.
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., 32 Beacon Street.
* DAVID P. KIMBALL, 35 Congress Street.
THORNTON K. LOTHROP, 8 Congress Street.
* THOMAS E. PROCTOR, 106 High Street.
NATHANIEL THAYER, 21 Sears Building.
* SAMUEL D. WARREN, 67 Mt. Vernon Street.
DAVID R. WHITNEY, 85 Devonshire Street.
ROGER WOLCOTT, 53 Tremont Street.

Board of Consultation.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M.D.	MORRILL WYMAN, M.D.
ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D.	GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.
D. H. STORER, M.D.	RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D.
FRANCIS MINOT, M.D.	

* Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D.

EDWARD N. WHITTIER, M.D.

GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D.

FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

WM. L. RICHARDSON, M.D.

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D.

JOHN HOMANS, M.D.

JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.

ARTHUR T. CABOT, M.D.

HENRY H. A. BEACH, M.D.

MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients.

ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, M.D.

HERMAN F. VICKERY, M.D.

WILLIAM W. GANNETT, M.D.

GEORGE M. GARLAND, M.D.

CHARLES P. STRONG, M.D.

JAMES J. MINOT, M.D.

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

GEORGE W. WEST, M.D.

FRANK B. HARRINGTON, M.D.

JOHN W. ELLIOT, M.D.

SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Skin.

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, M.D.

S. W. LANGMAID, M.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients.

OLIVER F. WADSWORTH, M.D.

Aural Surgeon.

J. ORNE GREEN, M.D.

Microscopist and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.

Chemist.

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D.

Artist.

HENRY P. QUINCY, M.D.

Medical House Pupils, 1887-88.

HENRY B. JACOBS.

NORMAN F. CHANDLER.

Surgical House Pupils, 1887-88.

EDWARD F. CUSHING.

RICHARD SPRAGUE.

HOMER GAGE.

ARTHUR K. STONE.

Matron.

Miss G. L. STURTEVANT.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss ANNA C. MAXWELL.

Apothecary.

WILLIAM A. CAMERON.

OFFICERS OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM.*Superintendent.*

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.

1st Assistant Physician.

GEORGE T. TUTTLE, M.D.

2d Assistant Physician.

JAMES W. BABCOCK, M.D.

Medical House Pupil.

ALBERT C. STANARD.

Purveyor.

JOHN P. BRADBURY.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss L. E. WOODWARD.

Clerk.

Miss F. E. GILBERT.

Supervisors.

GEORGE B. OBER.

Miss ELLA M. ALLEN.

Apothecary.

F. W. WILLES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and July.

Messrs. WOLCOTT and KIMBALL.

February and August.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and LOTHROP.

March and September.

Messrs. DWIGHT and BOWDITCH.

April and October.

Messrs. ELIOT and THAYER.

May and November.

Messrs. WARREN and WHITNEY.

June and December.

Messrs. BEMIS and PROCTOR.

LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and February.

Miss E. GRAY.

Miss E. GOODWIN.

March and April.

Miss TERESA DODGE.

Miss IDA G. BEAL.

Mrs. N. THAYER.

May.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRAY.

Mrs. THOMAS E. PROCTOR.

June.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRAY.

Mrs. S. ELIOT.

Mrs. R. S. RUSSELL.

Miss ELIZABETH LOWELL.

July, August, and September.

Mrs. R. S. RUSSELL.

Miss ANNA ROTCH.

October.

Mrs. S. ELIOT.

Miss E. LOWELL.

November and December.

Mrs. H. W. HAYNES.

Miss A. W. MORRILL.

General.

Miss MARTHA SILSBEE.

Miss CLARA T. ENDICOTT.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admitting Asylum Patients.

Messrs. WARREN and DWIGHT.

Finance.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and KIMBALL.

Accounts and Expenditures.

Messrs. WOLCOTT, THAYER, and LOTHROP.

Buildings and Repairs.

Messrs. DWIGHT, WARREN, and ELIOT.

Free Beds.

Messrs. BOWDITCH and PROCTOR.

The General Library and Warren Fund.

Messrs. ELIOT and WHITNEY.

Book of Donations.

Dr. BEMIS.

Nominations.

Messrs. ELIOT, BOWDITCH, WOLCOTT, and LOTHROP.

New Asylum and Grounds.

Messrs. DWIGHT, ELIOT, WARREN, ENDICOTT, and BOWDITCH.



HELIX TYPE PRINTING CO.

BRADLEE WARD AND THEATRE.

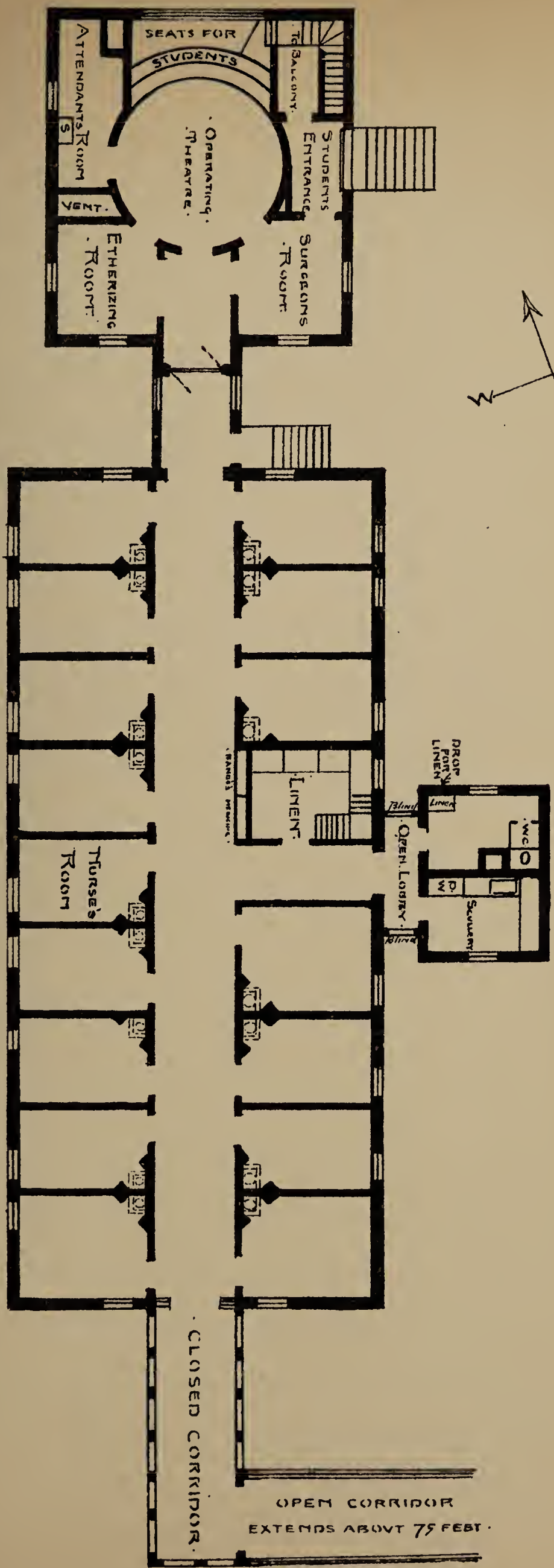
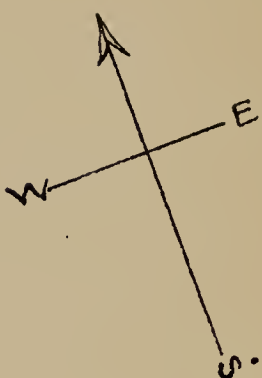
BOSTON, MASS



POSTER, N.Y.S.

INTERIOR OF BRADLEE OPERATING THEATRE.

MASS GEN. HOSPITAL, BOSTON. BRADLEE WARD AND OPERATING THEATRE.



FLOOR PLAN.

1889.

SCALE 19 FT TO 1 INCH

THE BRADLEE WARD AND THEATRE.

In April, 1888, the Trustees began the construction of the Bradlee Ward and Theatre, and completed the same near the close of the year. Its location is in front of the Thayer Building for Nurses and 50 feet to the west of the Townsend Ward. It is one story high, built of brick, with freestone lintels and sills, with a roof of slate. The dimensions of the ward are 82 by 36½ feet; wall, 20 feet high; the floor 6 feet above the grade of the ground. It is divided longitudinally by a hall 8 feet wide by 24 feet high, covered by a monitor roof, with windows opening inward. The pavilion contains fifteen rooms for patients, having one bed each. There are also a nurses' sitting-room, a large linen room and two closets for medicines and surgical supplies. Each room has a corner fireplace and also an independent nest of steam radiators hung beneath the floor and supplied with fresh air by ducts from the outside. This air supply is controlled by regulators, and any desired temperature is obtained. Over the windows are small windows, hung from the bottom, to admit air without a direct draft upon the beds. All corners of the rooms are curved. The interior finish is simple, all unnecessary mouldings being avoided. The location of the building is such that each room has the direct sunlight during a part of the day. The means of ventilation are by the open fireplace; by two registers,—one in the side wall above the fireplace and one in the centre of the ceiling, both connecting with a ventilating flue in the chimney. The walls and ceilings throughout are painted in oil colors. In the middle of the ward is a cross-hall 4½ feet wide, opening by double swinging doors to an annexed building, the sanitary department of the ward. Between this and the ward proper an air space is provided, a constant passage of air being supplied from the outside by two large side openings, fitted with open blinds. A wall divides the building midway, making two apartments of equal size. The inside walls are of pressed and white enamelled brick. Of the two rooms, the one to the right serves as a scullery. The one to the left of the dividing wall contains the sanitary closet and hopper and an opening to the basement for soiled clothes. No other part of the ward has connection with the sewer. A double

door at the northerly end of the main hall opens upon a corridor leading to the amphitheatre. The corridor is divided midway by swinging doors. A door to the right opens upon a flight of steps, intended for the entrance and exit of the hospital attendants. Beyond the swinging doors, a door in front opens directly to the amphitheatre floor, one on the right to a surgeons' consultation-room, and one on the left to an etherizing room. Doors from either room connect with the theatre. The walls are of pressed brick. The floors, like those of the corridor and theatre, are of asphalt.

The floor of the amphitheatre is circular in outline, with a diameter of 18 feet. Directly over this is a monitor roof of hammered glass, with an area of 280 square feet. Contiguous with this glass roof, at the northerly end of the theatre, is a window made of 4 sheets of plate glass, the combined area of which is 192 square feet.

Starting at either side of this window is a wainscoting of polished white Italian marble, continued so that it encircles the whole operating space. Above this wainscoting and projecting over it is the first circle or tier of the balcony, guarded in front by a heavy iron and brass railing. The balcony affords standing room for about 100 spectators. Opening out of the amphitheatre on the westerly side is a general supply room. The corresponding space on the easterly side is a passage-way from an outside entrance to a flight of granite stairs, leading to the balcony. From this passage-way, through an arched opening in the marble wall, access is had to additional standing room for 25 spectators. This standing room is obtained by three semicircular tiers of marble and flagging, extending from the amphitheatre floor to the sill of the large northern window. The entire basement is concreted. It has no stairway connection with the floor above. The ward and theatre are lighted by electricity.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND
MCLEAN ASYLUM

1888

Printed at the Expense of the Bowditch History Fund

BOSTON
GEO. H. ELLIS, PRINTER, 141 FRANKLIN STREET
1889

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
For the Year 1888.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee appointed by the Trustees to prepare a report of the Board, to be presented to the Corporation at its annual meeting.

The charitable work of succoring the poor in sickness and providing relief and protection for the insane, which was committed to the first Board of Trustees by the benevolent founders and benefactors of the Hospital and Asylum and which has been carried on by their successors so faithfully and efficiently for nearly three-quarters of a century, has been continued by the present Board of Trustees during another year: affording alleviation or cure to 23,389 sick or suffering persons, of whom 22,418 received treatment free of charge and 971 paid in whole or in part, their cost to the Asylum or Hospital. Of the free patients, 2,549 occupied free beds at the Hospital, 391 at the Convalescent Home, 6 at the Asylum and 19,472 were new out patients, treated at the Hospital. Of the paying patients, 707 were inmates of the Hospital, 6 of the Convalescent Home and 258 of the Asylum.

This work has been accomplished at an expense of \$284,322.18. Of this amount, \$156,452.12 was received from paying patients, the principal part of

which — namely, \$131,390.70 — came from Asylum patients; while the Hospital patients paid only \$25,061.42. A portion of the remainder, \$99,613.30, came from income from invested funds applicable to free beds; and \$12,106 from free-bed subscriptions and donations. The deficiency, \$16,150.76, representing the excess of ordinary expenditures over income, was drawn from the principal of the General Fund. In this respect, the year 1888 does not differ from the five preceding years. In each of these years, the ordinary expenses have exceeded the income; and the total deficiency for the past six years amounts to \$98,063.40.

The subscriptions and donations to the Free Bed Fund in 1888, amounting to \$12,106, show an increase of \$750 over those of the previous year. The Trustees confidently hope for a large increase in the number of subscribers to this fund, believing that thereby the annual deficiency may be much reduced and at the same time, an extended interest in the charities and work of the Hospital created.

The Treasurer's report in detail is appended hereto and his accounts have been examined by the proper Committee and pronounced correct.

The changes in the Medical and Surgical Staff during the year have been few. A new rule has been adopted by the Trustees with regard to the Staff, limiting the age of eligibility to the position of Visiting Surgeon of the Hospital to 63 years; and of Visiting Physician to 65 years. An addition to the Medical Staff at the Asylum has been made by the appointment of Dr. William Noyes as Pathologist and Assistant Physician; and at the Hospital, Dr. Otis K. Newell has been appointed Surgeon to out patients, in place of Dr. West, resigned.

Early in the year, a communication was received

by the Trustees from Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, on behalf of himself and brothers, offering to establish a fund, in amount \$10,000, to be called "The Samuel Cabot Fund for Pathological Investigation"; the income of which is to be used for the payment of the services of a Pathologist at the Hospital, who shall hold himself in readiness at all times, to make such pathological examinations and investigations as shall be required by the Visiting Surgeons and Physicians. The offer was gratefully accepted by the Trustees; and Dr. William F. Whitney has been appointed to perform the special duties designated by the generous donors.

During the year, the Board of Trustees has lost by death one of its oldest members in term of service. Appointed by the Commonwealth in 1871, Mr. Samuel D. Warren has continuously since then, served the interests of the Hospital with faithfulness and zeal. The appreciation of his services by his colleagues is shown in the following minute which was adopted at a meeting of the Trustees held in May, 1888:—

The death of Mr. Warren is a great loss to the Hospital and to the Trustees. Although the infirmities of his later years had interfered with active services, his excellent judgment and his kindly intercourse were as valuable as ever; and now that they are finally taken away, their loss will be deeply regretted. His associates bear cordial and reverent witness to his generous interest in the work committed to them and to the various benefits which he has rendered it in the past seventeen years. His memory will be cherished in the Hospital.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Warren was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frederick L. Ames.

In January, a gift of \$50,000 was received from Miss Helen C. Bradlee as a memorial of her brother, the late J. Putnam Bradlee. With the approval of Miss Bradlee, a new operating theatre with ward attached,

isolated as much as possible, has been built for the treatment of a class of cases in surgery which specially demands every possible antiseptic precaution. The building is among the first, it is believed, which have been erected for this purpose; and the Trustees confidently expect that much suffering will be alleviated and many lives prolonged by reason of this most noble and charitable gift of Miss Bradlee. The buildings are now completed and will be henceforth known as the Bradlee Ward and Theatre. The sum remaining after the completion of the building has, with the giver's consent, been appropriated to the introduction into the Hospital of an electric light plant; and to the building of a tramway connecting Wards B. C. D. E. and the new ward with the kitchen; thus enabling the patients to receive their food in a much better condition than when transported by hand, through the long corridors connecting the outlying wards with the central building.

Besides Miss Bradlee's gift, donations and bequests have been received as follows : —

Donation of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, for a permanent free bed,	\$1,000.00
Donation of Edward F. Deland, Esq., for a permanent free bed,	1,000.00
Donation of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, "to be the nucleus of a Samuel Cabot Fund for Pathological Investigation," . .	1,000.00
Donation of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, "toward the first year's salary of the Pathologist,"	200.00
Donation of Hon. George S. Hale, for "Hibbard Occupation Fund," the income to be used for the "occupation of patients at the Asylum,"	1,000.00
Donation of Mrs. Anna T. Phillips, for free beds,	1,000.00
Donation of Miss Helen W. Faulkner, for free beds,	1,000.00
Donation of Mrs. Annie Ruth Hayden, as a memorial of her husband, to be called "The Charles R. Hayden Fund for Free Beds,"	2,000.00
Donation of Mahlon D. and John P. Spaulding, Esqs., the income to be used for free beds,	10,000.00
Donation of Miss Sarah R. Spalding, in memory of her brother, to constitute the "Joel Spalding Fund for Free Beds,"	3,000.00

Donation of Mrs. George C. Shattuck, for free beds,	\$500.00
Donation of Francis V. Balch, Esq.,	50.00
Donation of "a friend," for free beds,	10.00
Donation of "an old lady,"	20.00
Donation of F. E., through Thomas E. Proctor, Esq., for free beds,	20.00
Bequest of Mrs. James McGregor to the free bed fund, . . .	1,000.00
Bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth B. I. B. Dixwell for the Conva- lescent Home,	1,000.00
Part of a bequest of Mrs. Ella F. Roehl, for free beds, . . .	1,200.00
Part of a bequest of M. P. Sawyer, the income to be used for free beds,	2,255.21

Early in the year, the Library for the use of patients at the Hospital was moved to a more convenient room. Some five hundred books were found to be so worn or of such doubtful value, as to be useless; and have been discarded. Sixty-three new books have been added by purchase; and twenty-five have been presented by friends. A new catalogue has been printed and a copy placed in every ward. The Trustees would be glad to add to the Library any books suited to invalid reading, which friends of the Hospital may feel disposed to give.

During the year, 189 children were received at the Hospital, of whom 41 were under two years of age. The Trustees would again remind the friends of the Hospital and the public that they are glad at all times, to offer the benefits of the Hospital to children. And they also take this opportunity to say that the Convalescent Home is not intended exclusively for convalescents from the Hospital under their charge; but that convalescents from other hospitals or private patients, who require the rest and refreshment which such a Home can give, are always welcome.

The most serious matter occupying the attention of the Trustees since their last report has been the condition and needs of the Asylum at Somerville. Dr. George E. Ellis, in concluding his continuation of the

“History of the Hospital,” which closes with the year 1873, says:—

These pages close at a critical period in the history and future prospects of the asylum at Somerville. The spacious edifices which have been gathered by enlargements and the erection of new structures around the original dwelling purchased by the Trustees, even with all the ingenuity and skill and all the large outlays of money spent upon them, have never been regarded as wholly satisfactory in their arrangements

And then, after commenting on the encroachments upon the spacious gardens and grounds made by the neighboring railroads, Dr. Ellis adds:—

The Trustees, under the present condition of things, have been brought to the conclusion that it is highly desirable for them to find a new site for the Asylum.

Since the above was written, fifteen years have passed: the Asylum has not been removed; and the objections to the buildings and the site are more cogent than ever. The original buildings were erected more than one hundred years ago; and although additions and alterations have been made from time to time, to adapt them to the demands arising from an ever-growing experience in the care of the insane, still it has been impossible to engraft the new upon the old so as to overcome the deficiencies and make a comprehensive whole. In the mean time, those most experienced and skilled in the care of the insane have come to the conclusion that the proper classification of patients depends very largely, upon the form and arrangement of Asylum buildings; and that these “shape and control more than any one single element the quality and efficiency” of all Asylum work.

In addition to the unfortunate construction of the buildings, the encroachments of the railroads con-

tinue; and the surroundings become more unsuitable every day; and so the Trustees feel deeply the necessity of an early removal. To this end, they have become the owners of an extensive tract of land at Belmont, high and salubrious; and have already erected upon a portion of it "The Convalescent Home," for the use of the General Hospital. They have also accumulated an Asylum building fund, now amounting to nearly \$200,000. But this sum together with what may be realized from the sale of the present Asylum site, will not construct such buildings as present experience demands for the proper classification and distribution of patients. Moreover, it will be impossible to sell the Somerville estate until the new buildings are completed and the patients removed. To borrow money to be paid in part, from the sale of the old Asylum estate, is undesirable; particularly as that estate may be slow of sale. Nevertheless, so impressed are the Trustees with the importance and necessity of the change that the study of plans is now going on; and if they can be completed to the satisfaction of the Trustees in time, they hope in the Spring, to begin work upon one or perhaps two buildings for convalescent patients of the Asylum,—one for males and one for females. And they confidently believe that if their plans can be carried to a complete consummation, the new Asylum will be at once, more than self-supporting and at the same time, its meliorating and curative powers greatly increased. But this cannot be accomplished by the Trustees with the slender means at present in their control. It can only be brought about by generous and liberal gifts from the benevolent and charitable men and women of Massachusetts.

DAVID R. WHITNEY,
FREDERICK L. AMES,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the Fifth Article of the By-Laws, the report of the accounts of the Massachusetts General Hospital, made up to the last day of December, 1888, is respectfully submitted to be laid before the Corporation at its annual meeting.

Dr.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer, in account with the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Cr.

To Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1887,	\$16,910.56	By Cash paid Insurance,	\$5,712.82
" Railroad Bonds sold,	50,000.00	" " Annuitants,	4,001.58
" United States Bonds sold,	10,000.00	" " Annual Report, 1887,	303.21
" Real Estate, No. 183 Harrison Avenue, sold,	11,500.00	" " Taxes at Belmont,	456.00
" One-third profits Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	" " Expenses of Hospital,	135,229.47
" Donations and legacies,	77,205.21	" " Expenses of Asylum,	139,178.98
" Income from investments,	115,861.58	" " Expenses of Convalescent Home,	9,913.73
" Notes Receivable,	190,000.00	" " Investments,	114,642.25
" Notes Payable,	4,500.00	" " Library,	347.13
" Board of paying patients at Asylum,	131,390.70	" " Wooden legs,	525.00
" Board of paying patients at Hospital,	23,009.42	" " Premiums,	1,665.75
" Board of paying patients at Convalescent Home,	2,052.00	" " Belmont Improvements,	6,345.10
" Subscribers for Free Beds (\$5,556 received for this purpose in 1887),	6,550.00	" " Real Estate, corner of Washington and Kneeland Streets,	150,000.00
" Subscribers for Free Beds for 1889 in advance,	5,125.00	" " Real Estate, Fruit Street and vicinity,	26,203.60
" Edward Cowles, Superintendent, balance in account,	1,615.37	" " Thayer Building Improvements,	1,821.21
" Jno. W. Pratt, Resident Physician, balance in account,	561.94	" " Tramway, Hospital,	73.44
		" " Electric Lighting, Hospital,	92.93
		" " Ward E and Theatre, Hospital,	27,347.45
		" " Salary of Pathologist, Hospital,	323.00
		" " Heirs of Mrs. Susan G. Huse, Redman Annuitant,	4,000.00
		" Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1888,	23,099.13
	<u>\$651,281.78</u>		<u>\$651,281.78</u>

The expenses of carrying on the business of the Corporation for the year 1888 have been \$284,322.18, namely:—

On account of Hospital Department, . . .	\$135,229.47	
“ “ “ McLean Asylum,	139,178.98	
“ “ “ Convalescent Home,	<u>9,913.73</u>	\$284,322.18

These expenses have been met from:—

Amount charged to patients,	\$156,452.12	
Income from various funds applicable, . . .	99,613.30	
Subscriptions for Free Beds for 1888, . . .	12,106.00	
Deficit drawn from the General Fund, . . .	<u>16,150.76</u>	\$284,322.18

The receipts at Convalescent Home have exceeded the expenses \$377.47; the receipts at the McLean Asylum have exceeded the expenses \$2,412.32; and the expenses at the Hospital have exceeded the receipts \$18,940.55, making a net deficit of \$16,150.76.

TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1888:—

Expenses at the Hospital (see Table 4), . .	\$135,229.47
---	--------------

Receipts.

Income from Redman Fund (see Table 7), .	\$27,306.78	
“ “ Free Bed Funds (see Table 7), .	38,222.48	
“ “ Funds, income unrestricted (see Table 7),	2,400.00	
“ “ General Fund (see Table 7), .	13,244.24	
“ “ Free Bed Subscriptions (see Table 8),	12,106.00	
Amount charged to patients,	23,009.42	
Deficit from General Fund,	<u>18,940.55</u>	\$135,229.47

TABLE No. 2.

McLEAN ASYLUM.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1888:—

Expenses at the Asylum (see Table 5), . . .		\$139,178.98
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Income from Fund for Beneficiaries,	\$4,500.60	
“ “ “ “ Female Beneficiaries, .	5,100.00	
“ “ Amusement Fund,	600.00	
Amount charged to patients,	131,390.70	
		<u>141,591.30</u>
Balance of Receipts over Expenses credited to the General Fund,		<u>\$2,412.32</u>

TABLE No. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1888:—

Expenses at Convalescent Home (see Table 6),		\$9,913.73
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Income from Convalescent Home Fund, . .	\$8,239.20	
Amount charged to patients,	2,052.00	
		<u>10,291.20</u>
Balance of Receipts over Expenses credited to the General Fund,		<u>\$377.47</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Expenses of the Hospital Department:—

For Stores,	\$43,955.05
Gas and Oil,	3,267.23
Water and Ice,	2,443.58
Wages,	33,782.94
Medicine,	2,890.15
Furniture,	9,873.43
Surgical Instruments,	3,199.99
Stationery,	833.79
Wines and Liquors,	3,022.80
Salaries,	3,750.00
One-half General Expenses,	855.89
Fuel,	10,343.89
Contingencies,	2,058.79
Library,	62.58
Repairs,	14,889.36
	<u>\$135,229.47</u>

These expenditures have been for account of :—

2,549 Free Patients for 8,840 weeks,	\$119,634.59	
707 Paying Patients for 1,196 weeks,	15,594.88	
		<u>\$135,229.47</u>
The average number of patients was, in 1887,	185	
The average number of patients has been, in		
1888,	193	
The average cost per week in 1887 was	\$12.56	
The average cost per week in 1888 has been . .	13.47	
The total expenses were, in 1887,	120,881.61	
The total expenses have been, in 1888,	135,229.47	
The amount paid for account of free patients,		\$119,634.59
The amount received for them has been :—		
From Income of Free Bed Funds,	\$38,222.48	
From Subscribers for this object (see		
Table 8),	12,106.00	
		<u>\$50,328.48</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from the income of the various funds applicable to the purpose, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 5.

EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

For Stores,	\$43,643.47	
Laundry,	9,059.88	
Fuel,	9,081.34	
Stationery,	426.87	
Medicines and Liquors,	2,263.63	
Contingencies,	2,223.43	
Furniture,	6,795.73	
Repairs,	10,940.90	
Diversions,	1,598.15	
Belmont Improvements,	1,668.84	
Water and Ice,	2,354.34	
Lights,	3,089.74	
Wages,	29,490.15	
Salaries,	9,760.00	
One-half General Expenses,	1,092.89	
Library,	600.00	
Stables,	3,873.82	
Garden,	2,777.05	
		<u>\$140,740.23</u>
Less Cr. Clothing, \$240.87; Farm, \$1,320.38,		1,561.25
		<u>\$139,178.98</u>

These expenditures have been for account of: —

Patients paying cost and more,	\$34,146.73
Patients paying less than cost,	105,032.25
	<u>\$139,178.98</u>
The average number of patients in 1887,	160
The average number of patients in 1888,	164
The average cost per week in 1887,	\$16.35
The average cost per week in 1888,	15.98
The total expenses in 1887,	\$139,497.70
The total expenses in 1888,	<u>139,178.98</u>
The amount expended at the Asylum for patients who have paid less than cost has been,	\$105,032.25
The amount received has been: —	
From patients, 6,452 weeks' board at less than cost,	\$60,961.74
Income of Funds for Beneficiaries,	4,500.60
Income of Funds for Female Beneficiaries,	5,100.00
Income of Amusement Fund,	<u>600.00</u>
	<u>71,162.34</u>
	<u>\$33,869.91</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from patients paying more than cost, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 6.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

For Stores,	\$4,041.22
Gas and Oil,	62.65
Furniture,	297.22
Wages,	3,222.85
Fuel,	823.59
Ice,	114.06
Repairs,	801.73
Contingencies,	410.26
Surgical Instruments,	31.35
Medicines,	89.50
Wines and Liquors,	<u>19.30</u>
	<u>\$9,913.73</u>
Whole number of patients admitted during the year, males,	224
Whole number of patients admitted during the year, females,	<u>173</u>
	397
Number of patients Jan. 1, 1888,	16

Whole number discharged during the year,	394
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1889, males,	12
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1889, females,	7
	<u>19</u>

TABLE No. 7.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

From Annuities Receivable,	\$6,400.00
City and Town Bonds,	680.00
United States Bonds,	400.00
Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co: Stock,	4,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	41,241.87
Manufacturing Stocks,	3,924.00
Bank Stocks,	8,904.29
Real Estate, Productive,	38,512.87
Notes Receivable,	8,903.15
Interest,	861.80
Railroad Stocks,	1,940.00
Del. Mut. Ins. Co.,	93 60
	<u>\$115,861.58</u>

Which has been distributed as follows:—

To G. H. Gay Fund,	\$368.55
Redman Fund,	27,306.78
Warren Prize Fund,	214.79
Bowditch History Fund,	120.00
Wooden Leg Fund,	300.00
Redman Annuities,	791.58
Clara Barton Annuity,	194.46
Surgical Instrument Fund,	81.00
Amusement Fund,	600.00
Free Bed Funds, { for use, \$38,222.48	38,922.48
{ for Joy Annuitants, 700.00	
Beneficiaries at Asylum Funds,	4,500.60
Warren Library Fund,	60 00
One-half Lincoln Fund,—Female Beneficiaries,	5,100.00
Funds with Income Unrestricted,	2,400.00
General Fund,	13,244.24
Convalescent Home Fund,	8,239 20
Asylum Building Fund,	11,244.90
Whittemore Fund,	1,500.00
Urbino Fund,	300.00
Treadwell Library Fund,	300.00
Samuel Cabot Fund,	53.00
Hibbard Fund,	20.00
	<u>\$115,861.58</u>

The Income for 1885 was	\$97,911.71
The Income for 1886 was	102,964.50
The Income for 1887 was	108,486.35
The Income for 1888 has been	115,861.58

TABLE No. 8.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS FOR 1888.

American Bell Telephone Co.,	\$56	George Higginson,	\$100
Oliver Ames & Sons' Corpora-		Miss E. Hooper,	100
tion,	100	E. W. Hooper,	100
C. W. Amory,	100	George D. Howe,	100
William Amory,	100	Francis W. Hunnewell,	100
D. H. Andrews,	100	Mrs. Charlotte A. Johnson,	100
Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	500	Samuel Johnson,	100
Boston & Lowell R.R. Co.,	300	David P. Kimball,	100
Boston & Maine R.R. Co.,	500	L. C. Kimball,	100
Boston & Providence R.R. Co.,	100	Amory A. Lawrence,	100
Mrs. E. B. Bowditch,	200	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge,	100
J. L. Bremer,	100	Thornton K. Lothrop,	100
Richard Briggs,	100	Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop,	100
Martin Brimmer,	100	Theodore Lyman,	100
P. C. Brooks,	100	Ida M. Mason,	100
Shepherd Brooks,	100	W. Powell Mason,	100
William S. Bullard,	100	Mass. Humane Society,	200
Mrs. Laura M. Case,	100	Mrs. Caroline Merriam,	100
J. Randolph Coolidge,	100	Charles Merriam,	100
J. T. Coolidge, Jr.,	100	Misses M. C. and H. K. Mixter,	100
T. Jefferson Coolidge,	100	C. J. Morrill,	100
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,	100	Alexander Moseley,	100
Mrs. Arthur Croft,	100	Old Colony R.R. Co.,	500
Charles P. Curtis,	100	F. W. Palfrey,	100
Greely S. Curtis,	100	F. H. Peabody,	100
Mrs. J. G. Cushing,	100	Frank E. Peabody,	100
F. Gordon Dexter,	100	C. E. Perkins,	100
George Dexter,	300	W. D. Pickman,	100
Mrs. C. H. Dalton,	100	A. L. Rotch,	100
Stephen G. Deblois,	100	Mrs. B. S. Rotch,	100
Edmund Dwight,	100	Henry Saltonstall,	100
Samuel Eliot,	100	F. R. Sears,	100
William Endicott, Jr.,	100	Mrs. F. R. Sears, Jr.,	100
Employers' Liability Assur-		Mrs. G. H. Shaw,	100
ance Corporation, Lim'd,	100	Henry S. Shaw,	100
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Fay,	100	J. P. Squire,	200
Henry H. Fay,	100	J. P. Squire & Co.,	100
Joseph S. Fay,	100	Nathaniel Thayer,	200
Joseph S. Fay, Jr.,	100	George W. Wales,	100
Fitchburg R.R. Co.,	500	Mrs. Charles E. Ware,	100
John Foster,	100	Otis E. Weld,	100
George A. Gardner,	100	Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200
Mrs. Helen M. Gardner,	100	R. C. Winthrop, Jr.,	100
John L. Gardner,	200	Mrs. Thomas Lindall Win-	
Joseph B. Glover,	100	throp,	100
Miss Eliza Goodwin,	100	Henry Woods,	100
Mrs. Mary P. Greenleaf,	100	J. Huntington Wolcott,	100
W. O. Grover,	100	Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott,	100
F. Haven, Jr.,	100	Other donations,	50
F. L. Higginson,	100		
			\$12,106

TABLE No. 9.—LIBRARY FUNDS.

TREADWELL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887 :—		
Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,	\$89.55	
1888, Income received,	300.00	
	<u>\$389.55</u>	
Income expended,	347.13	
	<u>\$42.42</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1888 :—		
Principal,		5,000.00
Income,	\$42.42	

WARREN LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887 :—		
Principal,		\$1,000.00
Income,	\$639.62	
1888, Income received,	60.00	
	<u>\$699.62</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1888 :—		
Principal,		1,000.00
Income,	\$699.62	

TABLE No. 10.

WOODEN LEG FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887 :—		
Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,	\$475.19	
1888, Income received,	300.00	
	<u>\$775.19</u>	
Income expended,	525.00	
	<u>\$250.19</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1888 :—		
Principal,		5,000.00
Income,	\$250.19	

TABLE No. 11.

THE BOWDITCH HISTORY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887 :—		
Principal,		\$2,000.00
Income,	\$879.36	
1888, Income received,	120.00	
	<u>\$999.36</u>	
Income expended,	303.21	
	<u>\$696.15</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1888 :—		
Principal,		2,000.00
Income,	\$696.15	

TABLE No. 12.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1887,	\$1,121,388.81	
Add one-third profits of Mass. Hospital Life		
Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	
Add donation of Miss Helen C. Bradlee, .	50,000.00	
Add donation of Mr. Francis V. Balch, . .	50.00	
Add profit on sale of land and house, Har-		
rison Avenue,	1,382.75	
		\$1,177,821.56
Less balance of Insurance Account, . . .	\$5,712.82	
Less balance of premium for Stocks and		
Bonds,	1,665.75	
Less amount paid J. Wilson, Annuitant, .	710.00	
Less balance of expenses over Income, . .	16,150.76	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1888,	1,153,582.23	
		<u>1,177,821.56</u>

TABLE No. 13.

RESTRICTED FUNDS.

Income devoted to Free Beds:—

The Joy Fund, being a bequest from Miss	
Nabby Joy,	\$20,000.00
Belknap Fund, being a bequest from Jere-	
miah Belknap,	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from	
Wm. Phillips,	5,000.00
Williams Fund, being a bequest from	
John D. Williams, of estate No. 17	
Blackstone Street,	19,600.00
Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest	
from John Bromfield,	20,000.00
Miss Townsend Fund, being a donation	
from the Executors of the will of	
Miss Mary P. Townsend,	11,486.50
Brimmer Fund, being a bequest from	
Miss Mary Ann Brimmer,	5,000.00
Wilder Fund, being a bequest from	
Charles W. Wilder,	12,000.00
Sever Fund, being a bequest from Miss	
Martha Sever,	500.00
Thompson Fund, being a bequest from	
S. B. Thompson,	500.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$104,086.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$104,086.50
Tucker Fund, being a bequest from Miss Margaret Tucker,	3,312.37
Davis Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Eleanor Davis,	900.00
Loring Fund, being a bequest from Abigail Loring,	5,000.00
Nichols Fund, being a bequest from B. R. Nichols,	6,000.00
Gray Fund, being a donation from John C. Gray,	1,000.00
Dowse Fund, being a bequest from Thomas Dowse,	5,000.00
Todd Fund, being a bequest from Henry Todd,	5,000.00
J. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Jonathan Phillips,	10,000.00
Greene Fund, being a bequest from Benj. D. Greene,	5,000.00
Percival Fund, being a bequest from John Percival,	950.00
Pickens Fund, being a bequest from John Pickens,	1,676.75
Treadwell Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	38,703.91
Raymond Fund, being a bequest from E. A. Raymond,	2,820.00
Harris Fund, being part of a bequest from Charles Harris,	1,000.00
Mason Fund, being a bequest from Wm. P. Mason,	9,400.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	7,000.00
J. L. Gardner Fund, being a donation from J. L. Gardner,	20,000.00
B. T. Reed Fund, being a donation from Benj. T. Reed,	1,000.00
Wm. Reed Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Reed,	5,233.92
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00
Miss Rice Fund, being a bequest from Miss Arabella Rice,	5,000.00
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00
Mrs. J. H. Rogers Fund, being a donation from J. H. Rogers,	1,177.50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$251,760.95</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$251,760.95
Beebe Fund, being a bequest from J. M. Beebe,	50,000.00
Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
Blanchard Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	4,000.00
George Gardner Fund, being a donation from George Gardner,	1,000.00
Hemenway Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Augustus Hemenway,	20,000.00
Jessup Fund, being part of a bequest from Dr. Chas. A. Jessup,	1,000.00
Tufts Fund, being a bequest from Quincy Tufts,	10,000.00
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00
Parker Fund, being a bequest from Jno. Parker, Jr.,	10,000.00
Miss Shaw Fund, being a donation and bequest from Miss M. Louisa Shaw,	5,500.00
Eliza Perkins Fund, being a donation from Mrs. H. B. Rogers,	1,000.00
Dwight Fund, being a donation from Mrs. T. Bradford Dwight,	1,000.00
Hunnewell Fund, being a donation from H. H. Hunnewell,	10,000.00
R. M. Mason Fund, being a bequest from R. M. Mason,	5,000.00
Hannah Lowell Cabot Fund, being a donation from Dr. Samuel Cabot,	1,000.00
Welles Fund, being a donation from Miss Jane Welles,	5,000.00
Black Fund, being a bequest from Miss Marianna Black,	2,000.00
Eben Wright Fund, being an assignment of legacies by the children of T. Jefferson Coolidge,	14,000.00
Paraclete Holmes Fund, being a donation from W. S. Adams,	2,000.00
Estabrooks Fund, being a bequest from J. W. Estabrooks,	1,000.00
The Thayer Fund, being a bequest from Nathaniel Thayer,	30,000.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	61,653.06
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$572,914.01</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$572,914.01	
Ann E. Gray Fund, being a bequest from Miss Ann E. Gray,	5,000.00	
John Bertram Fund, being a donation from Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball, . .	5,000.00	
Hannah C. Leland Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Hannah C. Leland,	15,000.00	
Esther E. Beebe Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Esther E. Beebe,	2,000.00	
Ella F. Roehl Fund, being part of a bequest from Ella F. Roehl,	7,200.00	
Two subscriptions from Friends, \$100 each,	200.00	
Henry B. Rogers Fund, being a bequest from Henry B. Rogers,	10,000.00	
John H. Eastburn Fund, being a bequest from John H. Eastburn,	10,000.00	
Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn,	1,000.00	
William B. Craft Fund, being a bequest from William B. Craft,	5,000.00	
Emily W. Appleton Fund, being a dona- tion from Mrs. Emily W. Appleton, .	1,000.00	
Charles R. Hayden Fund, being a dona- tion from Mrs. Annie Ruth Hayden,	2,000.00	
Spaulding Fund, being a donation of Mahlou D. and John P. Spaulding, .	10,000.00	
Shattuck Fund, being a donation of Mrs. George C. Shattuck,	500.00	
Joel Spalding Fund, being a donation of Miss Sarah R. Spalding,	3,000.00	
McGregor Fund, being a bequest of Mrs. James McGregor,	1,000.00	\$650,814.01

Income devoted to beneficiaries at
Asylum :—

The Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	\$20,000.00	
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00	
Appleton Fund, \$10,010 being a bequest from Samuel Appleton, \$20,000 being a donation from Wm. Appleton, . .	30,010.00	
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$58,510.00	\$650,814.01

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$58,510.00	\$650,814.01
Austin Fund, being part of a bequest from Mrs. Agnes Austin,	5,000.00	
Kittredge Fund, being a bequest from Rufus Kittredge,	5,500.00	
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00	
Proctor Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor,	<u>1,000.00</u>	
		75,010.00
Income devoted to Female Bene- ficiaries at Asylum:—		
The Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,		85,000.00
Income unrestricted:—		
The Waldo Fund, being a bequest from Daniel Waldo,		40,000.00
Income devoted to any purpose except buildings:—		
The Redman Fund, being a bequest from John Redman,		455,113.34
Income devoted to a Triennial Prize:—		
The Warren Prize Fund, being a bequest from Dr. J. M. Warren,		3,579.92
Income devoted to the Library:—		
The Treadwell Library Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,		5,000.00
Income devoted to Books for Pa- tients:—		
The Warren Library Fund, being a donation from Dr. J. C. Warren,		1,000.00
Income and Principal devoted to the publication of a History of the Hospital:—		
The Bowditch History Fund, being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,		2,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$1,317,517.27</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,317,517.27
Income devoted to Amusements at the Asylum :—	
The Amusement Fund, \$5,000 being a bequest from Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, \$5,000 being a donation from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other Ladies,	10,000.00
Income devoted to Special Surgi- cal Instruments :—	
The Surgical Instrument Fund, being a dona- tion from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, \$1,250 ; donation of Mr. R. M. Moore, \$100, .	1,350.00
The Wooden Leg Fund :—	
Being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	5,000.00
The Convalescent Home Fund, .	\$132,280.66
Donation from Mr. George A. Gardner,	5,000.00
Donation from Miss Mary Rus- sell,	40.00
Bequest of Elizabeth B. I. B. Dix- well,	<u>1,000.00</u>
	138,320.66
Permanent Free Beds :—	
Miss Marian Hovey,	\$1,000.00
Mrs. Fanny H. Morse,	1,000.00
Henry S. Hovey,	1,000.00
Edward Woodman,	1,000.00
Children of Mrs. Henry Windsor,	1,000.00
D. R. Whitney,	1,000.00
George Gardner,	1,000.00
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,	1,000.00
Edward F. Daland,	1,000.00
Mrs. Anna I. Phillips,	1,000.00
Miss Helen W. Faulkner,	<u>1,000.00</u>
	11,000.00
Redman Annuities,	11,600.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,494,787.93</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,494,787.93
Clara Barton Annuity,	3,241.00
Asylum Building Fund,	198,660.83
G. H. Gay Fund,	6,511.08
Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund,	33,720.00
S. R. Urbino Fund,	5,000.00
Hibbard Occupation Fund,	1,000.00
Samuel Cabot Fund for Patholog- ical Investigation,	1,000.00
Add unused income at credit of	
Warren Prize Fund,	\$575.11
Warren Library Fund,	699.62
Bowditch History Fund,	696.15
Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,556.21
Wooden Leg Fund,	250.19
Clara Barton Annuity,	385.68
Treadwell Library Fund,	42.42
Hibbard Occupation Fund,	20.00
	<hr/>
	4,225.38
Total of Restricted Funds,	<hr/> <u>\$1,748,146.22</u> <hr/>

Property on hand belonging to the Corporation
invested as follows:—

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING NO INCOME.

Asylum: Land and Buildings occupied for	
Asylum,	\$320,794.75
Superintendent's balance, . . .	26,853.58
Hospital: Land and Buildings occupied for	
Hospital,	605,426.54
Resident Physician's balance, . .	1,780.65
Convalescent Home: Land and Buildings at	
Belmont,	90,200.51
Memorandum of expectancies, . .	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,045,136.03

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING INCOME.

Policies Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	\$160,000.00
500 shares Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	50,000.00
\$50,000 Eastern Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds,	50,000.00
\$20,000 Kansas City & Cameron Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds,	20,000.00
\$5,000 Boston & Albany Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Bonds, .	5,000.00
\$100,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	100,000.00
\$52,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	52,000.00
\$11,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 4 per cent. Bonds, .	11,000.00
\$30,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	30,000.00
\$25,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R.R. 6 per cent. Bonds, .	25,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. Coll. Tr. 5 per cent.	
Bonds,	91,500.00
\$50,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,	50,000.00
\$1,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 6 per cent. Bond, .	1,000.00
\$40,600 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Non-ex. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	40,600.00
\$10,000 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Exempt 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. Land Grant 7	
per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Kansas City, Topeka & Western R.R. 7 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$7,000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	7,000.00
\$5,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds,	5,000.00
\$4,000 Ft. Scott, So. Eastern & Mem. R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	4,000.00
\$10,000 Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R.R. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$30,000 Union Pacific R.R. Skg. Fd. 8 per cent. Bonds, . .	30,000.00
\$16,000 Old Colony Steamboat 6 per cent. Bonds,	16,000.00
\$2,000 City of Providence 5 per cent. Bonds,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$890,100.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$890,100.00
\$6,000 City of Kansas 8 per cent. Bonds,	6,000.00
\$3,000 City of Charlestown 6 per cent. Bonds,	3,000.00
\$1,000 City of Lynn 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
\$1,000 City of Chelsea 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
100 Shares Old Colony R.R. Co.,	10,000.00
155 " Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	15,500.00
14 " Merrimack Manufacturing Co.,	14,000.00
1 Share Appleton " "	1,000.00
9 Shares Amory " "	900.00
14 " Amoskeag " "	14,000.00
25 " Great Falls " "	2,500.00
5 " Boston " "	5,000.00
10 " Stark Mills " "	10,000.00
100 " National Union Bank,	10,000.00
100 " Suffolk National Bank,	10,000.00
70 " Tremont " "	7,000.00
25 " Old Boston " "	2,500.00
87 " State " "	8,700.00
100 " Columbian " "	10,000.00
160 " Merchants' " "	16,000.00
50 " New England National Bank,	5,000.00
40 " Massachusetts " "	10,000.00
50 " Eagle " "	5,000.00
Land and Store, 17 Blackstone Street,	19,600.00
" " " 168 Washington Street,	45,000.00
" " House, 61 Dartmouth Street,	10,000.00
Redman Estate, Washington Street,	106,000.00
Building on Floral Place,	46,794.41
Land and Store, 496 Washington Street,	55,500.00
Land and Houses on Warrenton Street,	17,700.00
" " " " Chambers Street,	23,900.00
" " " " Cross Street,	9,191.64
" " House " Poplar Place,	2,500.00
Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets,	66,875.00
Robertson House, Hanover Street,	40,125.00
Real Estate, Fruit Street and vicinity,	89,172.24
Land and Buildings on Washington and Kneeland Streets,	150,000.00
Notes secured by Mortgage,	102,100.00
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip,	520.00
Cash,	23,099.13
Investments producing income,	\$1,866,277.42
The land and buildings on Washington Street, corner of Kneeland Street, were bought subject to a mortgage of \$200,000, due May 26, 1890.	
Investments producing no income,	1,045,136.03
Total, foot of Trial Balance,	<u>\$2,911,413.45</u>

F. HAVEN, JR., *Treasurer.*

TABLE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS,—1862 TO 1888.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.		Cost of Free Patients.		Other Charities.		Total Expenses of		Average cost per week per patient.		Cost over Board.	
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	\$6,628.65	\$35,072.01	\$414.15	\$42,114.81	\$71,823.46	\$6.04	\$7.27	\$36,260.92	\$6,640.81			
1863	6,151.27	40,575.14	695.30	47,421.71	69,300.63	6.66	6.98	41,109.46	2,170.56			
1864	10,224.81	49,286.53	648.21	60,159.55	101,484.38	8.38	9.76	52,445.01	4,523.85			
1865	23,119.62	34,131.83	717.35	57,968.80	120,885.84	9.86	12.49	43,121.53	9,507.86			
1866	30,086.08	37,538.12	1,162.60	68,786.80	126,015.83	13.88	12.30	53,809.36	558.19			
1867	26,086.67	33,758.02	1,164.53	61,009.22	133,844.14	11.28	13.84	44,291.54				
1868	23,663.50	42,481.71	1,419.26	67,564.47	142,535.36	12.74	16.51	52,893.02	14,642.07			
1869	20,128.86	40,736.44	1,373.30	62,238.60	138,132.02	10.14	14.21	48,811.90				
1870	15,844.35	46,087.42	883.05	62,814.82	134,339.63	10.05	13.83	50,811.01				
1871	15,266.51	47,126.12	1,133.74	63,526.37	146,191.23	9.96	15.80	52,447.68	9,996.88			
1872	12,664.70	56,537.74	1,497.86	70,700.30	153,327.60	10.10	16.93	59,547.91	14,917.57			
1873	16,681.66	69,109.97	2,135.29	87,926.92	165,023.79	10.29	19.23	72,435.94	26,404.27			
1874	14,198.41	64,266.27	2,634.60	81,099.28	161,934.11	10.13	19.59	67,548.81	2,750.66			
1875	10,677.72	71,447.23	1,761.59	83,886.54	165,660.47	9.72	21.07	71,989.93	11,872.47			
1876	11,344.58	82,033.60	1,312.94	94,691.12	164,973.80	9.41	19.72	82,027.86	13,019.51			
1877	10,833.10	72,678.63	279.16	83,790.89	143,148.94	9.47	15.66	72,957.79				
1878	11,252.42	85,102.61	588.98	96,944.01	136,394.36	9.87	15.55	83,516.61				
1879	11,564.44	77,216.88	514.25	89,295.57	117,250.02	10.54	14.30	73,440.58				
1880	10,529.35	81,085.73	462.82	92,077.90	131,172.69	10.39	16.48	79,280.61	10,078.33			
1881	13,462.12	88,241.17	450.51	102,153.80	134,561.14	11.87	16.92	88,268.68	20,719.30			
1882	12,947.98	95,642.45	8,928.82*	117,519.25	138,518.26	12.43	17.02	95,684.95	18,172.21			
1883	18,389.28	90,665.70	6,575.92*	115,630.90	139,711.39	12.63	16.16	91,213.57	5,376.89			
1884	21,476.00	101,954.31	6,873.69*	130,304.00	139,201.67	14.75	16.00	107,974.18	2,612.02			
1885	10,728.87	93,411.59	8,483.90*	112,624.36	140,278.86	11.99	15.72	87,404.96				
1886	13,423.09	99,054.20	10,831.84*	123,309.13	144,374.33	12.50	15.94	96,986.71	5,805.42			
1887	15,337.90	105,543.61	9,856.94*	130,738.45	139,497.70	12.56	16.35	105,012.17	15,049.93			
1888	15,594.88	119,634.59	10,785.86*	146,015.33	139,178.98	13.47	15.98	112,220.05	7,788.28			
7 years,									\$1,923,572.74			\$202,607.08

* Including Convalescent Home.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the Year 1888.

Number of Patients in the Hospital January 1, 1889.

Paying,	17
Free,	182
Total,	199

Admitted from January 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients paying board,	362	191	553
Patients paying board part of the time,	103	51	154
Patients entirely free,	1,453	1,096	2,549
	1,918	1,338	3,256

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>
Males (Boys), 125,	650	1,268
Females (Girls), 64,	635	703
Children (2), 41,	1,285	1,971

Of these, 1 paid \$56; 1 paid \$50; 63 paid \$35; 29 paid \$21; 201 paid \$14; 7 paid \$10.50; 6 paid \$10; 273 paid \$7; 1 paid \$6; 19 paid \$5; 3 paid \$3.50; 2 paid \$3.00.

Whole number of patients treated during the year: paying, 570; paying a part of the time, 154; free, 2,731; total, 3,455.

Discharged during the Year.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Well,	703	1,318	1,212	809	2,021
Much relieved,	135	138	149	124	273
Relieved,	174	193	189	178	367
Not relieved,	53	47	57	43	100
Not treated,	51	159	107	103	210
Dead,	136	141	191	86	277
Insane and eloped,	4	6	8	2	10
	<hr/> 1,256	<hr/> 2,002	<hr/> 1,913	<hr/> 1,345	<hr/> 3,258

Number of Patients remaining December 31, 1888.

Males,	115
Females,	84
Total,	<hr/> 199
Paying,	17
Free,	182
Total,	<hr/> 199
Medical,	80
Surgical,	119
Total,	<hr/> 199

Proportion of deaths to whole number of results, 8.50 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 496.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time was 42; in private rooms, 8; the greatest number of free patients, 194; the greatest total, 215. The least number of paying patients at any one time was 14; in private rooms, 3; the least free, 113; the least total, 156.

The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was 80 per cent.; by paying patients, 20 per cent.

About 16.4 of the paying patients occupied private

rooms. The average number of patients was 193: males, 114; females, 79.

The average number of paying patients was 23: Americans, 15; foreigners, 8.

The average number in private rooms was 6.

The average number of free patients was 170: Americans, 80; foreigners, 90.

The average time of paying patients was 2.16 weeks; and that of free patients, 3.46.

Residences.

Boston,	1,107
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	1,850
Maine,	45
New Hampshire and Vermont,	94
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	41
Other States,	57
British Provinces,	62
	<hr/>
	3,256

Birthplaces.

Boston,	216
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	916
Maine,	172
New Hampshire,	106
Vermont,	61
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	57
New York,	54
Southern and Western States,	68
	<hr/>
Total Americans,	1,650
British Provinces,	347
Great Britain,	205
Ireland,	857
Germany,	45
Norway and Sweden,	55
France,	39
Switzerland,	3
Italy,	22
Other places,	33
	<hr/>
Total foreigners,	1,606

<i>Males.</i>	Occupations.	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Mechanics,		79	326	32
Laborers,		25	400	23
Farmers,		36	70	7
Minors,		14	120	10
Seamen,		12	62	8
Clerks,		55	98	4
Teamsters,		20	68	6
Traders,		19	76	10
Servants,		4	88	3
Lawyers,		11	2	
Clergymen,		5	5	
Physicians,		8	8	
Merchants,		48	23	
Students,		13	43	
Other professions,		13	64	
		<hr/> 362	<hr/> 1,453	<hr/> 103

Total males, 1,918. Of these, 63 were in private rooms.

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Domestics,	15	341	11
Minors,	9	78	6
Wives,	118	388	30
Widows,	24	88	4
Seamstresses,	1	43	
Spinsters,	12	31	
Operatives,		14	
Teachers,	1	14	
Clerks,	3	14	
Nurses,	2	33	
Other professions,	6	52	
	<hr/> 191	<hr/> 1,096	<hr/> 51

Total females, 1,338. Of these, 28 were in private rooms.

13 per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; 15 per cent. were laborers; 12 per cent. were mechanics; and 7 per cent. were minors.

	Admissions Refused.
Phthisis (Consumption),	13
Chronic Ulcers,	8
Scrofula and Abscesses,	2
Hip and Spine,	12
Debility and Senility,	7
Paralysis,	13
Epilepsy,	3
Of Skin,	7
Other diseases,	18
Total,	<hr/> 83

Males,	51
Females,	32
Americans,	53
Foreigners,	30
Residents of Boston,	22
Residents of Massachusetts,	39
Residents of other places,	22

Out-patients.

Number of new patients,	19,472
Men,	8,041
Women,	7,460
Children,	3,971
Americans,	10,082
Foreigners,	9,390
Residents of Boston,	10,801
Of other places,	8,671
Medical department for women,	4,162
Medical department for men and children,	4,300
Surgical department,	6,265
Ophthalmic department,	591
Department for diseases of the skin,	1,908
Department for diseases of the nervous system,	807
Department for diseases of the throat,	1,439

Total attendance, 50,073.

Average daily attendance, 160.

Of the surgical cases there were:—

Head and face,	427
Abscesses and Inflamed Glands,	569
Fractures of clavicle,	89
Trunk,	216
Shoulder joint and humerus,	253
Elbow,	164
Forearm and wrist,	429
Hand,	903
Felons,	301
Thigh, leg, ankle, foot,	635
Knee,	283
Genito-urinary,	624
Disease of rectum,	205
Hernia,	72
Tumors, malignant,	156
Tumors, benignant,	125
Bones and Periosteum,	161
Ulcers,	173
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	96
Burns and Miscellaneous,	384
Total,	<u>6,265</u>

Number of applicants,	16,021
Number admitted,	14,754
Number refused,	429
Number sent to physician's office,	838
Number visited,	1,203
Number visited, correct statement,	723
Number visited, incorrect statement,	480

Convalescent Home:—

Admitted to the Home in 1883,	101
Admitted to the Home in 1884,	187
Admitted to the Home in 1885,	315
Admitted to the Home in 1886,	295
Admitted to the Home in 1887,	308

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1888.	8	8	16
Admitted during 1888.	224	173	397
Total,	232	181	413
Discharged,	220	174	394
Remaining Jan. 1, 1889,	12	7	19

The Young Men's Christian Union gave us forty-four rides, taking out one hundred and seventy-six patients.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1889.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF THE PRINCIPAL STORES AT THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,815	\$1,692.99	.1941	8,658	\$1,792.20	.207	7,856	\$1,931.95	.245
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	4,952	346.64	.07	5,183	367.99	.07	6,522	673.76	.103
“ Round, “	16,414	1,148.98	.07	19,477	1,636.06	.084	19,705	1,976.68	.103
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,439	1,643.90	.10	16,438	1,758.86	.107	16,221	2,159.07	.133
Mutton, . . “	15,522	1,876.60	.1208	21,093	2,720.99	.129	16,365	2,216.01	.135
Poultry, . . “	13,682	2,123.44	.1552	13,562	2,278.41	.168	12,082	2,348.41	.195
Butter, . . . “	11,011	3,366.06	.3057	11,129	3,505.63	.315	16,843	3,770.97	.221
Eggs, . . doz.	4,214	866.39	.2056	4,401	1,188.27	.26	5,234	1,470.59	.281
Flour, . . bbls.	51	440.15	8.65	49	468.73	9.565	49	459.25	9.937
Bread, . . lbs.	40,536	2,026.80	.05	4,892	1,744.60	.05	35,340	1,943.70	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	280 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,297.56	4.63	305	887.55	2.91	352 $\frac{1}{4}$	737.72	2.209
Sugar, . . lbs.	21,005	2,003.87	.0954	20,552	1,901.06	.09	22,192	2,021.57	.091
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,134 $\frac{1}{2}$	471.95	.416	555	244.22	.44	1,114	446.85	.401
Milk, . . . qts.	89,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,495.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	92,350	4,617.50	.05	95,358	5,007.70	.052
Potatoes, . bush.	1,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	902.58	.868	981	1,101.66	1.125	1,005	1,374.72	1.368

Articles.	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,793	\$1,975.38	.224	8,845 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,183.64	.246	9,543	\$2,160.12	.226
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	6,925 $\frac{1}{2}$	670.88	.095	6,487	583.08	.09	6,345	561.45	.088
“ Round, “	22,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,120.83	.095	25,821	2,531.60	.098	25,140	2,220.83	.08
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,962	2,047.78	.120	16,438	2,003.44	.121	17,220	1,936.58	.112
Mutton, . . “	21,075	2,999.89	.142	15,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,102.29	.138	13,189	1,585.60	.12
Poultry, . . “	10,263	2,318.56	.225	12,798	2,523.79	.197	12,149	2,256.88	.185
Butter, . . . “	10,468	3,329.97	.317	11,321	3,636.60	.32	11,447	3,368.27	.294
Eggs, . . doz.	5,479	1,491.60	.272	8,374	2,182.67	.26	9,433	2,328.48	.25
Flour, . . bbls.	52	406.00	7.80	53	383.25	7.23	55	341.85	6.21
Bread, . . lbs.	34,971	1,923.42	.055	36,245	1,992.48	.054	36,685	2,017.67	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	380 $\frac{1}{10}$	679.27	1.78	407.55	773.20	1.89	433.65	966.57	2.22
Sugar, . . lbs.	20,980	1,801.38	.086	22,474	1,563.49	.069	21,245	1,288.65	.06
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,074	432.60	.402	1,080	435.85	.403	853	341.70	.40
Milk, . . . qts.	106,032	5,637.78	.053	111,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,907.26	.053	110,332	5,943.84	.053
Potatoes, . bush.	1,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,129.15	1.063	1,195	1,005.25	.917	1,158	1,001.25	.942

Articles.	1886.			1887.			1888.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	9,764	\$2,206.32	.225	9,516	\$1,972.84	.20	10,224	\$2,394.77	.23
“ Corned, “	6,216	493.61	.08	6,051	423.57	.07	6,019	421.33	.07
“ Round, “	28,474	2,456.05	.088	29,957	2,310.12	.077	31,966	2,624.93	.08
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	18,346	1,972.72	.10	18,928	1,652.59	.08	18,054	1,831.18	.10
Mutton, . . “	11,721	1,536.20	.12	12,900	1,357.82	.11	11,775	1,472.68	.125
Poultry, . . “	13,704	2,286.25	.16	14,997	2,390.26	.15	14,242	2,321.90	.16
Butter, . . . “	12,122	3,576.20	.294	12,848	3,761.27	.29	13,103	3,897.19	.29
Eggs, . . doz.	8,971	2,091.22	.25	9,654	2,460.78	.27	11,201	3,060.25	.273
Flour, . . bbls.	55	316.55	5.75	55	304.10	5.56	64	390.75	6.10
Bread, . . lbs.	35,688	1,962.83	.055	40,353	2,219.40	.055	37,270	2,049.87	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	487.52	1,123.21	2.30	512.15	1,177.25	2.30	433.98	1,060.98	2.44
Sugar, . . lbs.	23,042	1,357.59	.055	22,604	1,385.12	.06	23,563	1,717.13	.07
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,205	482.00	.40	1,265	495.44	.39	1,859	733.24	.40
Milk, . . . qts.	113,669	6,054.88	.052	134,232	7,150.11	.052	144,823	7,704.16	.053
Potatoes, . bush.	1,100	1,021.77	.928	1,215	1,352.92	1.11	1,080	1,098.30	1.01

Year.	Total admitted.		Whole num-ber treated.			Paying part of the time.	Paying board all the time.	Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Much relieved, or relieved in part.	Not relieved.	Not treated, unft, dismissed, etc.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest total.	Least total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of paying weeks.	Average time of free weeks.	Patients remaining un-der treatment Dec. 31.		Out-patients treated.	
	Free.	Paying.	Paying board.	Paying part of time.	Free.																			Paying.	Free.		Paying.
21 to 1843	8727	3733	4482	512	3991	...	...	3991	...	2902	913	105	624	...	...	...	123	54	47*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	365	183	167	15	136	37	37	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	...	...	56	33	47*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844	435	250	174	11	183	43	43	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	...	...	71	40	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845	453	265	176	12	205	45	45	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	...	...	72	37	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1846	459	250	182	27	211	46	46	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	...	...	72	37	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	674	354	279	41	340	50	50	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	...	...	123	54	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848	804	460	283	61	400	50	50	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	...	...	124	94	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	870	543	273	54	436	50	50	436	50	218	75	58	84	9	...	...	127	90	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	746	427	242	77	363	48	48	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	...	...	136	83	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	839	477	298	64	387	46	46	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	...	...	141	77	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	826	472	271	83	410	50	50	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	...	...	133	104	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	925	505	335	85	423	46	46	423	46	257	70	66	82	9	...	...	142	108	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	922	490	321	111	456	50	50	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	...	...	145	125	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	915	416	352	147	478	49	49	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	...	...	152	114	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	976	545	335	96	510	55	55	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	...	...	153	120	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	920	549	280	91	514	50	50	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	...	...	157	103	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	1015	718	251	46	653	53	53	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	...	...	165	92	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	1240	934	257	49	698	56	56	698	56	305	73	57	99	7	...	...	175	80	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	1240	997	201	42	831	59	59	831	59	318	79	57	154	9	...	...	162	120	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861	1416	1131	253	32	843	52	52	843	52	431	77	70	162	9	...	...	166	102	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	1611	1175	425	11	916	57	57	916	57	459	96	84	130	8	...	...	158	116	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	1648	1348	283	17	856	52	52	856	52	459	96	84	130	8	...	...	158	116	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	1199	1262	326	11	916	57	57	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	...	...	157	110	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	1199	564	567	68	687	59	59	702	59	295	68	74	104	8	...	...	157	110	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	60	60	702	60	82	50	74	96	8	...	...	164	88	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	1206	626	556	24	677	56	56	677	56	282	62	141	94	7	...	...	164	88	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	1265	771	463	31	757	60	60	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	...	...	162	72	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	1390	834	532	24	840	60	60	840	60	352	78	84	107	7	...	...	139	90	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	1302	858	414	30	958	60	60	958	60	303	65	68	85	6	...	...	137	98	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	1427	970	432	25	1056	57	57	1056	57	322	58	73	109	7	...	...	137	98	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	1547	1163	368	16	1289	62	62	1289	62	322	58	73	109	7	...	...	154	91	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	1550	1075	411	64	880	57	57	880	57	321	66	86	127	12	...	...	160	97	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	1639	1125	394	120	946	56	56	946	56	396	81	102	127	7	...	...	187	129	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	1841	1445	308	88	1032	56	56	1032	56	380	78	120	189	10	...	...	183	111	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	1906	1532	282	92	1019	53	53	1019	53	502	91	144	150	7	...	...	199	132	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	1657	1270	339	48	930	50	50	930	50	409	92	130	130	7	...	...	210	163	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	1794	1433	323	38	956	50	50	956	50	505	59	138	134	7	...	...	194	135	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	1813	1436	335	42	1040	57	57	1040	57	422	84	125	143	7	...	...	187	132	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	2123	1724	354	45	1186	54	54	1186	54	545	74	150	151	7	...	...	188	131	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	2106	1678	402	26	1324	62	62	1324	62	429	70	103	189	8	...	...	195	139	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	2147	1736	399	12	1312	61	61	1312	61	463	59	13	177	8	...	...	195	143	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	2096	1667	382	47	1286	63	63	1286	63	378	61	108	181	8	...	...	189	143	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	2327	1910	371	46	1318	62	62	1318	62	367	68	137	191	9	...	...	186	129	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	2580	2124	392	64	1584	68	68	1584	68	361	73	129	192	8	...	...	206	133	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	2814	2340	429	45	1689	65	65	1689	65	411	64	175	192	7	...	...	184	147	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	3256	2549	553	154	1694	60	60	1694	60	565	89	173	245	8	...	...	206	133	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	3256	2549	553	154	2021	61	61	2021	61	640	100	210	277	8	...	...	215	156	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73750				31030			31030		17592	4006	4149	6283		...	...	215	156	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Out-patient Department open only five months.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is a private, not a public institution.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital on Blossom Street, Boston, on week-days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M.

Recent accidents admitted at all hours.

Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A.M., week-days only.

Applications from a distance must be made in writing, accompanied by a full description of the case by the attending physician, and, when a Free Bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary condition of the patient, and wait for a reply before sending the patient.

Contagious and chronic diseases are not admitted.

Regular charges to paying patients are as follows: in the Jackson Ward (private), \$50 per week; in small room in the Townsend and Bigelow Wards, \$25 per week; in the General Wards, \$10 per week. These rates, covering only expenses of board and lodging, may be increased or abated in individual cases by the Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

THE AMBULANCE

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Accompanied by a medical officer, will be despatched to any point within the city proper for the conveyance of cases of *accident* or *urgent sudden sickness, not contagious*, to this Hospital, or elsewhere, upon notice from a physician, the police, or other responsible source, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

In cases requiring gratuitous treatment, no charge will be made.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN W. PRATT,

*Resident Physician,
Mass. Gen. Hospital, Blossom St.*

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MCLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1888.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Gentlemen,— The following report, with tabular statements relating to the number and condition of the patients treated in the Asylum during the year 1888, is respectfully presented:—

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1888, . . .	74	90	164
Admissions within the year,	47	58	105
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year, . .	121	148	269
Discharged within the year,	45	58	103
Namely,— as Recovered,	16	26	42
Much improved,	6	7	13
Improved,	3	5	8
Unimproved,	7	10	17
Deaths,	13	10	23
Patients remaining Dec. 31, 1888, } supported as private patients, }	76	90	166
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	119	145	264
“ “ “ “ admitted, . .	46	56	102
“ “ “ “ recovered, . .	17	25	42
Daily average number of patients,	76.44	88.17	164.61

During the year one man and two women were twice admitted. One woman present at the beginning of the year was discharged and readmitted; and one man was discharged, readmitted, and discharged. Thus there were two hundred and sixty-nine cases treated, representing two hundred and sixty-four persons.

Of the one hundred and two persons admitted during the year, sixty-four were regarded as recent cases, and thirty-eight as chronic, or incurable.

Seventy-nine persons, thirty-eight men and forty-one women, had never been in any hospital. Of the remaining twenty-three persons, ten, four men and six women, were admitted for the second time; five persons, two men and three women, for the third time; four persons, one man and three women, for the fourth time; three persons, one man and two women, for the sixth time; one woman for the seventh time; and one woman for the thirteenth time.

Thirty-five cases—representing thirty-four persons, eleven men and twenty-three women—were admitted as voluntary patients upon their own written applications. Of these, eighteen were cases of melancholia, eight of mania, one of “fixed ideas,” three of delusional insanity, two of senile insanity, one of secondary dementia, and one of general paralysis. Of these thirty-four persons, three were committed after entering the Asylum as voluntary cases, and one was twice admitted as a voluntary case. The thirty-five voluntary cases admitted during the year furnished eight recoveries; and twenty-seven such cases remaining from previous years furnished six other recoveries during this year, making a total of fourteen recoveries out of sixty-two cases,—the total number of this class under treatment during the year. Thus, the voluntary patients have yielded 40 per cent. of recov-

eries on the admissions of that class for 1888. Of this class admitted during the year, six other cases were discharged improved or much improved, eight not improved, and one dead. Of these thirty-five cases admitted in 1888 there were remaining, at the end of the year, eighteen persons, three men and fifteen women; and eleven persons, six men and five women, also remained from the admissions of previous years, so that the total remaining under the voluntary relation is twenty-nine persons, nine men and twenty women.

The number of persons admitted as voluntary patients under the present law is as follows: namely, 1881, 1; 1882, 11; 1883, 33; 1884, 49; 1885, 34; 1886, 29; 1887, 29; 1888, 34,—a total of 220 persons in eight years.

In 1888 there were thirty more admissions, twenty-five more discharges, and twenty-seven more cases under treatment than during the year 1887; and the number present was two more at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Of the one hundred and two persons discharged, including deaths, ten, four men and six women, were transferred to other hospitals in this State, and two women to hospitals in other States.

Of the forty-two persons discharged recovered, thirty-three had never before been inmates of any hospital; and, of the remaining nine persons, six had been in this Asylum, two in Boston Lunatic Hospital, and one in a foreign asylum. These nine persons had previously made twenty-nine recoveries.

The average duration of illness from the beginning of attack in all cases recovered was 14.55 months, and the average duration of their residence in the Asylum was 8.77 months.

The percentage of recoveries on all admissions,

for the year 1888, was 40. There were sixteen more recoveries than in the previous year, and the proportion of recent cases to the admissions was not more than in five of the nine preceding years. There were twenty-three deaths, six more than last year.

The work of the year, as to the numbers admitted, discharged, and recovered, and the daily average under treatment, was much more than that of last year. With sixteen more recoveries, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was increased 5.3, or 1.3 over that of the next preceding year.

The number of voluntary cases admitted was exactly one-third of all the admissions. The percentage of recoveries furnished by this class was the same as that of the other class, showing that no advantage in this regard is derived from the voluntary cases. The admissions, recoveries, and the relative percentages, during the last nine years, have been as follows:—

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Recoveries.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1880	51	12	23.53
1881	66	14	21.21
1882	82	26	30.48
1883	109	37	33.94
1884	113	34	30.09
1885	95	37	38.05
1886	93	36	38.7
1887	75	26	34.7
1888	105	42	40.

The important improvement made in the construction of the cottage building occupied by excited female patients, though not quite completed, is already contributing to their comfort and the convenience of their care. The new corridor, giving separate and direct entrance to the different sections of each of the cottage wards, made by new partitions, with wide folding-doors, is to be complemented by the arrangement of a way of approach for carriages, so that

patients newly admitted can be received into more secluded rooms, and kept apart from others, when it is required. The rearrangement of the Belknap Ward on the ground floor, for use as a small infirm-ary ward, with exit from it by a casement window directly upon a roomy and a sunny veranda shaded by an awning in summer, has proved most useful for some of the weaker patients. They were also easily taken out of doors, to lie upon cots under the trees in the garden, or to be moved about in wheeled chairs; and thus many hours were spent in the open air, with evident curative effects.

The enlargement of the building in the ladies' garden, formerly devoted to billiards and bowling, is now quite completed, permitting its continued use for those recreations, and at the same time constituting a gymnasium equipped with modern apparatus. The aim is to apply to therapeutic uses, by the newest scientific methods, the systematic practice of physical training, adapting it to the individual need of each patient for whom it shall be prescribed. This is a practical enlargement of the principle upon which massage has been largely and successfully applied through the teaching of our nurses in the art of giving it. In like manner, a part of the training of every nurse is to give such knowledge of physical training as will make it possible to individualize the supervision of such exercise for each patient likely to be benefited by it. Not only this, but it is believed that it will be valuable in many cases in private practice, if the physician can find in his patient's nurse some knowledge and experience in this regard. The system is to be introduced here by a competent teacher from the Allen Gymnasium in Boston, where a class of the Asylum nurses is already under training. Miss Allen is entitled to our thanks for her

helpful interest in this matter. This training of the nurses is normal in its character,—they are taught not only the practice, but so much of the theory of the medical uses of physical exercise as to be enabled to apply it intelligently to others. This is easily possible with the trained nurse properly instructed as to the mechanism of the body, and in observing the physical signs of the effects of such exercise. A further benefit may be derived for the patients in connection with this system. There will be evolved, in due time, the competent nurse who may become a permanent resident officer of the Asylum, having charge of all the work at the gymnasium, and also of the means of occupation, recreation, etc.,—in and out of doors. With such an officer in each department, male and female, efficiency and continuity could be given to useful methods that tend to become nobody's business because they are everybody's. In 1882, some pieces of gymnasium apparatus were obtained from Dr. Sargent of the Hemenway Gymnasium, for our male patients, as noted in the Asylum Report for that year. Some use has since been made of the apparatus, but more regularly and systematically during the past year, in which a number of patients have derived much benefit from systematic physical training. It has been surprising to see how a torpid melancholiac can have his interest aroused in the development of his biceps. Mention should be made of the successful management, by Dr. H. M. Locke of the Asylum medical staff, of a series of athletic sports and games. Much interest was excited in the process of playing for the championship, in the contests for which a considerable number of patients entered the lists. The preliminary games were played from time to time during two summer months; and the final contests at tennis, base-ball, croquet, quoits, billiards,

and running races, were witnessed by interested audiences of ladies and gentlemen. The general social effect as between patients and nurses, aside from the direct benefit of the exercise to the participants, was very good.

The Training School for Nurses gives evidence of progress in the enlargement and perfection of its work. The success of its graduates in private nursing outside of the Asylum, in general work as well as the special care of nervous and mental cases, is satisfactory proof of the correctness of the prevision as to the policy of the school. At the same time, the prediction is being fulfilled that an increasing number would, by preference, remain in, or return to, the service of the Asylum. The growing certainty of commanding equal compensation in private work with those trained in the general hospitals is already attracting applicants from more distant localities than before. The sources of supply have heretofore been almost limited to Northern New England and the provinces of Canada. In the class of 1888 were graduated five men and fifteen women, of whom twelve still remain. Of former classes, five are now in the service. The present senior class includes fifteen men and twelve women, and the junior class includes sixteen men and sixteen women. In the Appendix may be found the prospectus of the school and the form of application; also, the schedule of the course of study as printed for the convenience of the pupils. It is published here to serve as an answer to many inquiries as to how the school is organized, how the work is arranged, by whom the teaching is done, and what text-books are used. It will be seen that the share of the work assigned to the medical staff includes one hour per week for a lecture to the senior class (men and women together) by the medical super-

intendent, two hours for lectures by the first assistant, two hours for recitations to the second assistant, and a few hours in the whole term for demonstrations by the temporary third assistant. All the other teaching is done by the superintendent of the school and by supervisors and head nurses, except that the teachers of cooking and physical training are employed from outside the Asylum.

It is to be hoped that in the organization of the work of Asylum Schools the importance will be recognized of giving as full a training as possible in general nursing, as well as in the special care of the insane. The trained Asylum nurse should not be found at a loss, when called upon outside of the Asylums, to render the service that should be expected of a nurse. The larger the capacity to serve the public, in this regard, the greater the certainty of success in the profession of nursing. Such capacity has an immediate commercial value, and redounds in the end to the benefit of the Asylum in the attraction thus created for new applicants, to say nothing of the larger duty of the Asylum to serve the public in all that pertains to its special work. In becoming the source of good, it brings returns of good to itself. The specialist nurse will surely be a failure in this respect.

There is another important reason for giving every nurse as broad a training as possible in the general principles and practice of all nursing, just as a physician should receive a general education in the profession of medicine before he limits himself to a specialty. The danger and evil of all Asylum work is routine practice,—limitation to one line of observations,—to the neglect of bodily diseases in general. It is true that the majority of the population of all Asylums is in various stages of dementia; it may be true also that, as an eminent alienist says, not only the nurses,

but the medical staff, suffer from a tendency to the lowering of mental tone, because of the constant association with defective minds.

To counteract such tendencies, everything possible should be done to amplify the "hospital" idea in the work. The teaching of "bodily" nursing in a training school excites the interest not only of the nurses, but of the medical staff, in all the manifestations of bodily disorder that can be found, and lends value to the practical care of all morbid conditions. Routine and monotony kill interest when the aim is not beyond the simple care of many incurables: this is the bane of Asylum work. Let the most be made of all bodily and mental conditions as clinical data, and with knowledge of these even dements become interesting to the nurse. Here lies the way by which we must hope to interpose more intelligent efforts for the amelioration or prevention of such mental conditions, or, better, to arrest at an earlier stage the tendency to dementia. With the prevalence of the "hospital" spirit, the nurses become more alert in the recognition and reporting of both physical and mental symptoms; and the professional interest of the medical staff itself is quickened not only in the observation of the clinical material in hand, but to inform itself in regard to the subjects upon which instruction is to be given. Such work cannot be done without an important reflex benefit to the teachers.

The truth is that a large part of the benefit to the nurses individually, and therefore to the service in general, is in the mental development that comes from the mere fact of the study and the consequent mental training. It enlarges their power of observation and their ability to describe what they see. Moreover, all that is included in the teaching of general nursing, by text-books and lectures in the usual manner, is of

such direct value to the pupil, as so much useful knowledge in physiology and hygiene and what to do in emergencies, that it is at once so appreciated by intelligent persons. It is found that such subjects are interesting: the pupil sees the good of knowing something about them, and there is besides a wholesome stimulus in the expectation of rewards for the professional use of the knowledge they are gaining. Thus we have in our hands an effective means for arousing our households out of the ruts of deadening routine, by giving attention to a matter that is not only legitimate, but of imperative importance. There is ample time in a two years' course to cover the field of general nursing, as far as Asylum teaching can go, and the special nursing of the insane as well; and the latter is most easily and quickly taught and comprehended upon the basis of the former. Thoroughness in the work and careful preparation for it will bring the best and most lasting results to all concerned; and the narrow limitations of the training of nurses to only that which is immediately necessary for the insane is to be earnestly deprecated.

The general purpose which has governed the work of the past nine years here has led to the fostering of the "hospital" spirit in the nursing service and in the labors of the medical staff. It is believed that the effect of this is shown in the increased activity of the business of the Asylum and of the movement of its population,—the invitation it gives to the incoming of recent cases,—and the gradual increase in the number and percentage of recoveries, allowance being made for some degree of natural fluctuation in the numbers, as shown in the table upon a preceding page. Much prominence has been given in our annual reports to the "hospital idea," and the subject of the training of nurses. It is regretted if there has been

any misunderstanding of our aim and methods. It might be inferred that there is danger here of thinking more of these things than of the patients. It is enough to say that, as far as they are concerned, the school work is carefully kept behind the scenes, and the paramount theme of discourse and exhortation is what the nurse can do to get these sick people well. It seems well to say also that this whole matter is to be regarded as a means to an end,—one of the essential preliminaries to the advance that may be hoped for in the treatment of the insane. Dr. Ray has said of “the good attendant” that his “constant presence with the patients giveth him opportunity to see and hear much that may escape the attention of the officers in their casual visits, and his eyes and ears are ever open for this purpose.” The nurse must always hold a place between the patient and the physician: the intelligent and well-trained nurse can be made an instrument of precision,—an efficient thinking instrument,—to aid the physician by close observations and to apply fittingly for him remedial influences that by their effects may enlarge his own knowledge.

These reflections perhaps need no justification; for, however one may theorize, these propositions here made are to be set down as demonstrated, and as facts of experience, in the work of this Asylum in all its history. If our present conclusions are correct, they stand as the result of logical aims, and represent the rewards of labors that were half annulled by the adverse conditions under which these were wrought. Such conclusions justify the strongest appeal for better conditions, that can only be had in new buildings, with the “hospital adjustments” suited to modern requirements. The hope of advancement in the care and cure of the insane lies largely in the perfection of the appliances we have to work with,

both for promoting the immediate personal welfare of the sick and for the prosecution of scientific inquiry. One of the most urgent demands of the time is for the better accommodation of the sick of the class represented in such asylums as the McLean; and in these exist special advantages for the establishment of the highest order of scientific work, the highest aim of which is the understanding and prevention of insanity. What is needed is a hospital in the truest sense, to which those under impending danger of mental disorder may early come without fear or shrinking.

Much encouragement has been given to the desire to enlarge the medical work of the Asylum by the considerate and generous action of the Trustees for the establishment upon a better basis of the Pathological Department and the adding to its laboratory means for the practical study of experimental psychology in connection with the clinical work in the wards. The recent appointment as Pathologist and Assistant Physician, of William Noyes, M.D., who has made a special study of these subjects in addition to his clinical experience of some years at the Bloomingdale Asylum, enables us to undertake the investigation of the new questions that are now becoming so interesting and important. The lines of inquiry are in so many branches of the "new psychology" that no pretence is made beyond the purpose of beginning upon them. The Asylum study of these problems may include, besides pathology, "what the nervous system can do" both in health and disease, whatever is open to mechanical experiment in physical and mental phenomena of nervous action, and whatever pathological psychology may present for analysis and explanation. It is hoped that some small result may be yielded by the attempt to co-ordi-

nate these several lines of investigation in a psychological laboratory in direct relation with the manifestation of morbid psychology. The plan of conducting this new department provides for an annual visit to Europe by the officer in charge of it, for a few months' study and observation of the methods of carrying on investigations of this kind in special laboratories and elsewhere.

It may be noted here that this purpose has long been held in view as one of the aims of our "hospital idea." It is fair to say that good work has been and can be done here. It is a matter of record. But some of the best work lies waiting to be done, that cannot even be undertaken here. Let these considerations justify an appeal for a new asylum. It will take time to build new buildings and perfect the work in them. The only way to begin is to begin, and life is short. The necessity is urgent and stands confessed. What it means to the sick is plain. Besides the needs that are ordinarily held in view, our mental picture of the new buildings at Belmont always includes a well-officered and well-furnished laboratory; and the special library, already becoming valuable, should not lack any work that is useful for our purpose and that can be had. It is the duty of our day and generation at least to lay the foundation which shall enable those who come after us to be fully equipped to cope with problems that are even now thrusting themselves upon us.

Our urgent need to-day is the beginning of new buildings at Belmont; and, with plans already well studied, it is recommended that one building at least shall be erected in the coming year, to be used for convalescents. This recommendation is made in the earnest hope that some way will be provided to extend the work so that a group of buildings shall soon

be completed, including the administration buildings and those required for removing all the female patients from Somerville. This will be in the interests of economy, good service, freedom from many pressing difficulties, proper classification, and the best good of the sick.

The Pathological Report by Dr. Gannett will be found in the Appendix, stating the results of his continuation of the work of his department. Clinical instruction to students from the Harvard Medical School was given, as formerly, during part of the year.

The friends of the Asylum have not failed in their accustomed interest in its work and welfare. The helpfulness of this is appreciated by the patients and all who are engaged in their care, and prompts our sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges (including Deaths).			Daily Average of Patients in the House.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
January, . .	6	4	10	5	4	9	72.13	86.32	158.45
February, .	7	5	12	1	3	4	77.69	87.93	165.62
March, . .	3	4	7	3	2	5	79.49	90.60	170.09
April, . . .	2	2	4	2	1	3	78.10	87.30	165.40
May, . . .	3	4	7	5	6	11	74.32	87.45	161.77
June, . . .	4	10	14	5	5	10	75.17	89.60	164.77
July, . . .	6	6	12	1	3	4	74.81	91.35	166.16
August, . .	3	7	10	6	9	15	78.84	89.00	167.84
September, .	4	2	6	1	5	6	77.70	85.10	162.80
October, . .	3	7	10	6	8	14	77.48	86.65	164.13
November, .	2	3	5	6	5	11	77.40	87.77	165.17
December, .	4	4	8	4	7	11	74.16	89.00	163.16
Total cases, .	47	58	105	45	58	103	76.44	88.17	164.61
Total persons,	46	56	102	44	58	102	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

Number of the Admission.	Cases admitted.			Times previously recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	38	41	79	4	17	21
Second,	5	7	12	3	5	8
Third,	2	3	5	1	2	3
Fourth,	1	3	4	3	7	10
Sixth,	1	2	3	5	5	10
Seventh, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	6	6
Thirteenth, . . . .	..	1	1	..	12	12
Total of cases, . .	47	58	105	16	54	70
Total of persons, .	46	56	102	..	..	..

These 70 recoveries represent 28 persons, 16 having recovered one, 4 two, 3 three, 2 five, 1 six, 1 nine, and 1 twelve times.

TABLE No. 4.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Ages.	At first attack of Insanity.			When admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	1	..	1	..	..	..
From 15 to 20 yrs.,	1	2	3	..	1	1
" 20 " 25 "	3	6	9	2	3	5
" 25 " 30 "	4	5	9	5	6	11
" 30 " 35 "	4	5	9	5	5	10
" 35 " 40 "	7	3	10	7	3	10
" 40 " 50 "	9	8	17	7	7	14
" 50 " 60 "	3	6	9	6	10	16
" 60 " 70 "	1	3	4	1	3	4
" 70 " 80 "	3	3	6	3	3	6
" 80 " 90 "	1	..	1	1	..	1
" 90 " 100 "	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total of persons,	38	41	79	38	41	79

TABLE No. 5.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Nativity.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	7	6	8	8	15	14
New Hampshire, .	4	3	3	2	7	5
Vermont, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts, . .	16	19	30	30	46	49
Rhode Island, . .	2	2	..	..	2	2
Connecticut, . . .	3	2	..	..	3	2
New York,	1	1	2	2	3	3
Georgia,	1	..	..	..	1	..
England,	2	2	2	2	4	4
Ireland,	6	6	2	2	8	8
Nova Scotia, . . .	1	2	4	4	5	6
Cuba, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
South America, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canada, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
P. E. Island, . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Scotland,	1	1	..	..	1	1
France,	1	1	2	1	3	2
Prussia,	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total of persons, .	46	46	56	56	102	102

TABLE No. 6.

RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County,	14	12	26
Middlesex County,	15	21	36
Essex County,	3	3	6
Norfolk County,	4	6	10
Plymouth County,	2	5	7
Bristol County,	1	1	2
Barnstable County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hampshire County, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hampden County,	1	..	1
Worcester County,	1	1	2
Maine, . . . . .	..	1	1
New Hampshire,	3	..	3
Maryland,	1	..	1
South Carolina, . . . . .	..	1	1
New York, . . . . .	..	2	2
Ohio,	1	1	2
Nova Scotia,	1	2	3
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	47	58	105
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	56	102

TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Number of the Admission.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	14	17	31	19	15	34	5	9	14
Second, . .	2	5	7	3	1	4	..	1	1
Third, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1
Fourth, . .	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sixth, . . .	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1
Seventh, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Thirteenth, .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total <i>cases</i> , .	18	26	44	24	18	42	5	14	19
Total <i>persons</i> ,	18	25	43	23	18	41	5	13	18

TABLE No. 8.
OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Housewife, . . . . .	..	24	24
Clerk,	6	1	7
Manufacturer,	1	..	1
Merchant,	7	..	7
Farmer,	5	..	5
Student,	1	..	1
Teacher,	3	4	7
Lawyer,	1	..	1
Civil Engineer,	1	..	1
Artist,	1	.	1
Mechanic,	6	..	6
Jeweller,	1	..	1
Engraver,	1	.	1
Expressman,	1	..	1
Nurse, . . . . .	..	2	2
Dressmaker, . . . . .	..	1	1
No occupation,	11	24	35
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	56	102

TABLE No. 9.
REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

Previous Duration.	First Admission to any Hospital.			All other Admissions.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital, .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under 1 mo., .	11	8	19	3	4	7	14	12	26
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	4	7	11	1	4	5	5	11	16
“ 3 “ 6 “	6	12	18	4	4	8	10	16	26
“ 6 “ 12 “	1	2	3	..	1	1	1	3	4
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	5	3	8	1	..	1	6	3	9
“ 2 “ 5 “	6	5	11	..	4	4	6	9	15
“ 5 “ 10 “	3	3	6	..	..	..	3	3	6
“ 10 “ 20 “	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total <i>cases</i> ,	38	41	79	9	17	26	47	58	105
Total <i>persons</i>,	..	..	..	8	15	23	46	56	102
Average of known persons (in years),	1.99	1.24	1.61	.29	.63	.51			

TABLE No. 10.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	14	18	32
Mania, chronic, . . . . .	..	2	2
Mania, recurrent,	1	..	1
Mania, puerperal, . . . . .	..	1	1
Folie-du-doute,	1	..	1
Melancholia, acute,	11	20	31
Melancholia, chronic . . . . .	..	2	2
Melancholia, puerperal. . . . .	..	1	1
Moral Insanity,	1	..	1
Delusional Insanity,	2	6	8
Paralytic Insanity,	2	..	2
Senile Insanity,	3	2	5
Dementia, secondary.	4	6	10
General Paralysis,	8	..	8
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	47	58	105
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	56	102

TABLE No. 11.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Grief, . . . . .	..	3	3
Worry,	7	4	11
Shock, . . . . .	..	2	2
Disappointment.	1	2	3
Spiritualism,	1	..	1
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	1	2	3
Neurasthenia,	1	5	6
Overwork,	6	4	10
Constitutional,	7	4	11
Change of life. . . . .	..	3	3
Childbirth, . . . . .	..	3	3
Uterine, . . . . .	..	2	2
General Paralysis	2	..	2
Epilepsy,	1	..	1
Surgical operation, . . . . .	..	1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage, . . . . .	..	1	1
Concussion of Brain, . . . . .	..	1	1
Intemperance,	4	..	4
Old age,	2	1	3
Unknown,	14	20	34
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	47	58	105
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	56	102

TABLE No. 12.

RELATION TO HOSPITALS OF THE PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any Hospital,	38	41	79
Former inmates of this Hospital,	4	6	10
Former inmates of other Hospitals in this State:—			
South Boston,	2	..	2
Private Asylum,	1	2	3
Danvers, . . . . .	..	1	1
Taunton, . . . . .	..	1	1
Former inmates of Hospitals in other States, . . . . .	..	3	3
Former inmates of this Hospital and of other Hospitals in this State:—			
Westborough, . . . . .	..	1	1
Former inmates of this Hospital and of Hospitals in other States,	1	3	4
Former inmates of foreign Hospitals,	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	47	58	105
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	46	56	102

TABLE No. 13.
DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	12	21	33	5	5	10	2	3	5	5	9	14	10	10	20	34	49	83
Second,	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	.	1	1	2	.	2	7	6	13
Third, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	3
Sixth,	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Eighth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Thirteenth, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	16	26	42	6	7	13	3	5	8	7	10	17	13	10	23	45	58	103
Total of persons, . .	16	26	42	5	7	12	3	5	8	7	10	17	13	10	23	44	58	102

TABLE No. 14.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	10	12	22	1	4	5	..	..	..
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	1	5	6	6	3	9	6	4	10
" 3 " 6 "	2	8	10	4	6	10	3	8	11
" 6 " 12 "	..	..	..	4	8	12	2	7	9
" 1 " 2 yrs.	2	..	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
" 2 " 5 "	1	..	1	..	4	4	2	5	7
" 10 " 15 "	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total cases,	16	26	42	16	26	42	16	26	42
Total persons,	16	26	42	16	26	42	16	26	42
Average of known cases (in months),	4.51	6.16	5.54	4.50	11.41	8.77	9.14	17.91	14.55

TABLE No. 15.

CASES RESULTING IN DEATH.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 mo.,	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3
" 3 " 6 "	3	6	9	2	1	3	1	1	2
" 6 " 12 "	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
" 1 " 2 yrs.,	2	..	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
" 2 " 5 "	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3
" 5 " 10 "	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
" 10 " 15 "	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
" 15 " 20 "	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
" 20 " 25 "	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total, . . .	13	10	23	13	10	23	13	10	23
Average of known cases (in months),	12.69	3.15	8.54	24.35	121.15	66.43	37.04	124.30	74.98

TABLE No. 16.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH.

Form of Insanity.	Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	8	15	23	2	1	3
Mania, chronic, . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mania, puerperal, . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Melancholia, acute, . .	8	11	19	1	2	3
Delusional Insanity, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Paralytic Insanity, . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senile Insanity, . . . .	..	..	..	2	1	3
Dementia, secondary, . .	..	..	..	1	3	4
General Paralysis, . . .	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total of cases,	16	26	42	13	10	23
Total of persons,	16	26	42	13	10	23

TABLE No. 17.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis,	5	..	5
Exhaustion from Mania,	2	3	5
Exhaustion from Senile Insanity,	1	1	2
Cerebral Hemorrhage,	1	..	1
Chronic Hemorrhagic Pachymeningitis, . . . . .	..	1	1
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Heart Disease,	1	..	1
Embolism, . . . . .	..	1	1
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis, . . . . .	..	2	2
Senile Gangrene, . . . . .	..	1	1
Old Age,	1	1	2
Suicide,	1	..	1
Railroad Accident after escape,	1	..	1
Totals,	13	10	23

TABLE No. 18.

RECOVERIES, CLASSIFIED BY RESULTS OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.*

Number of the Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Not Improved.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Second,	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Third, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sixth,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Thirteenth, . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total of cases, . .	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
Total of persons, .	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9

* This classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

TABLE No. 19.

DEATHS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF INSANITY AND OF TREATMENT.

Period.	Duration of Insanity.			Whole known period of Hospital Residence.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month, . .	1	1	2	3	2	5
From 1 to 3 months,	2	..	2	1	1	2
“ 3 “ 6 “	1	1	2	3	1	4
“ 6 “ 12 “	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ 1 “ 2 years,	3	1	4	2	1	3
“ 2 “ 5 “	3	1	4	3	..	3
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	1	3	..	1	1
“ 10 “ 20 “	1	1	2	1	1	2
“ 20 “ 30 “	..	2	2	..	2	2
“ 30 “ 40 “	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total,	13	10	23	13	10	23
Average of known cases (in months),	43.63	158.72	79.87	25.35	154.76	68.16

TABLE No. 20.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Ages.	At time of the first Attack.			At time of Death.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years,	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ 25 “ 30 “	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 30 “ 35 “	1	1	2	1	1	2
“ 40 “ 45 “	3	1	4	..	..	..
“ 45 “ 50 “	1	1	2	2	2	4
“ 50 “ 60 “	4	4	8	2	3	5
“ 60 “ 70 “	..	1	1	3	..	3
“ 70 “ 80 “	2	1	3	3	2	5
“ 80 “ 90 “	1	..	1	..	1	1
“ 90 “ 100 “	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total,	13	10	23	13	10	23

TABLE No. 21.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE
MCLEAN ASYLUM.

FROM ITS OPENING, OCT. 6, 1818, TO DEC. 31, 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Who'e No. under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, etc.	Recov'd.	Remain- ing at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818-25	398	344	623	29	205	110	279	..
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	..
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	..
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	..
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	..
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	..
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	..
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	..
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	..
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	..
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	..
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	..
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	47	21	172	178
1872	93	101	265	23	63	15	164	173
1873	92	95	256	13	63	19	161	165
1874	75	88	236	10	58	20	148	159
1875	85	83	233	16	51	16	150	156
1876	92	74	242	20	36	18	168	160
1877	110	103	278	20	68	15	175	175
1878	63	84	238	12	66	6	154	168
1879	76	79	230	12	48	19	151	157
1880	51	48	202	6	30	12	154	152
1881	66	65	220	14	37	14	155	150
1882	82	70	237	8	36	26	167	156
1883	109	111	276	17	57	37	165	164
1884	113	103	278	17	52	34	175	166
1885	95	100	270	17	46	37	170	171
1886	93	96	263	14	46	36	167	169
1887	75	78	242	17	35	26	164	160
1888	105	103	269	23	37	43	166	164
	7,194	7,028		1,049	2,981	2,998		

TABLE No. 23.
TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF PRINCIPAL STORES AT McLEAN ASYLUM.

Articles.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, lbs.,	71,169	\$9,350.98	.1313	72,269	\$9,377.03	.1298	76,333	\$8,762.60	.1136	79,352	\$9,714.96	.1224
Mutton and Lamb, "	26,865	2,288.99	.0852	27,142	2,614.26	.0962	28,694	2,574.84	.0897	27,980	2,761.69	.0986
Veal, "	11,747	1,218.43	.1037	14,977	1,590.73	.1062	10,799	1,162.19	.1076	14,842	1,578.40	.1064
Poultry, "	14,300	2,716.52	.189	15,453	2,674.98	.172	15,565	2,802.43	.180	16,868	2,827.85	.167
Ham, etc., doz.,	13,105	1,358.58	.103	13,292	1,460.57	.109	13,093	1,512.56	.115	12,878	1,466.73	.113
Eggs, "	11,046	2,402.08	.216	11,193	2,339.44	.209	10,888	2,258.75	.207	10,832	2,352.07	.217
Lard, lbs.,	1,724	144.26	.083	1,471	114.26	.077	2,015	169.56	.084	2,346	222.79	.094
Flour, bbls.,	528	2,901.42	5.49	512	2,728.73	5.32	530	2,728.62	5.13	551	2,832.16	5.14
Butter, lbs.,	22,738	5,014.07	.220	20,931	4,650.73	.222	21,320	4,756.39	.223	19,225	4,448.85	.231
Coffee, "	3,162	714.18	.234	3,336	691.16	.207	3,361	822.04	.244	3,333	812.52	.243
Tea, "	1,286	433.42	.337	1,188	389.00	.327	1,264	394.08	.311	1,274	383.51	.301
Sugar, "	29,404	1,891.91	.064	28,996	1,824.45	.063	28,373	1,712.08	.060	31,665	2,210.40	.069
Lights, Gas, etc., feet,	.....	2,978.91	.....	.....	2,893.02	.....	.....	2,957.27	.....	.....	3,089.74	.....
Coal, tons,	1,190 ^{5.30} _{2.000}	6,297.49	5.29	1,328 ^{5.5} _{2.000}	7,087.31	5.34	1,332 ^{6.16} _{2.000}	7,145.92	5.36	1,375 ^{1.70} _{2.000}	8,856.03	6.436
Wood, cords,	10 ¹ ₂	70.88	6.75	20	140.00	7.00	10 ¹ ₂	84.00	8.00	10 ¹ ₂	73.50	7.50
Ice, tons,	426 ^{6.00} _{2.000}	955.49	2.241	473 ^{6.00} _{2.000}	1,088.56	2.30	554 ^{1.300} _{2.000}	1,275.66	2.10	462 ^{3.00} _{2.000}	1,062.94	2.30

MCLEAN ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, having established at the McLean Asylum for the Insane a school for nurses, offer to give to men and women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. *They must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact; also, one from some responsible person as to their good character and good health.* Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Asylum and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for two months on probation, at the expiration of which time they will, if accepted, sign an agreement to complete the prescribed course of two years.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Asylum and of the Board of Trustees; and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months of trial are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the direction of the Trustees; and the same authorities can

in like manner discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Asylum, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick; the managing of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores; bandaging, applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food; the administering of enemas and use of the catheter; attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship; the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent, and suicidal patients.

They are also given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards, in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulants, and medicine; the giving of massage; and the managing of convalescents.

Instruction will also be given in the modern methods of physical training, by the use of free movements and the usual apparatus, in a gymnasium provided for the patients. The nurses are taught the medical application of physical exercise. Each nurse is required to have a gymnasium costume: the material for the dress will be furnished, at moderate cost, by the Asylum.

The instruction is given by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the Supervisors and Head Nurses. Lectures and demonstrations will be given, at stated periods, by the Asylum Medical Staff. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Asylum. Women will be paid twelve dollars (\$12) per month during the first year, and fifteen dollars (\$15) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. Men will be paid twenty-three dollars (\$23) per month during the first year, and twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month during the second year. Their education during this time is considered as compensation for their services. Women graduates will be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month; men graduates, twenty-seven dollars (\$27) and thirty dollars (\$30) per month, according to length of service.

The men and women are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the asylum uniform.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the School, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A female graduate of this School, who wishes to have additional practical experience and instruction in general nursing, has the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entering the Boston Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Such graduates will, after one year's satisfactory study, receive the diploma from that School, in addition to the diploma received from the McLean Asylum Training School.

N.B.— This paper to be filled in (in the Candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full of Candidate.
2. Are you single, widow, or widower?
3. Your present occupation or employ- }
ment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place }
of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. In what school or schools educated, }
and in what place?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have }
you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary }
complaint?
11. If a widow or widower, have you chil- }
dren? How many? Their ages? }
How are they provided for?
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic }
responsibility, so that you are not }
liable to be called away?
13. Where (if any) was your last situa- }
tion, and how long were you in it? }
14. Have you ever been in any Training }
School or employed in any hospital }
or asylum? If so, where and how }
long in each place?
15. The names in full and addresses of }
two persons, not of your own kin- }
dred, to be referred to. State how }
long each has known you. If pre- }
viously employed, one of these must }
be the last employer. }
Name,
Address,
has known me years.
Name,
Address,
has known me years.

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,
Candidate.

Present Address,
Nearest Telegraph Office,

Date, 188

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

JUNIOR YEAR.

A Manual for Hospital Nurses,	<i>Domville</i>
Physiology and Hygiene (to the Nervous System),	<i>Hutchison</i>
A Manual of Nursing, Medical and Surgical,	<i>Cullingworth</i>
Notes on Fever Nursing,	<i>Allan</i>
A Text-book of Nursing,	<i>Weeks</i>
What to do first in Emergencies,	<i>Dulles</i>
Practical instruction in massage (twelve lessons).	
Instruction in the ward by the Supervisor and Superintendent of Nurses.	
A Lecture each week, First Assistant Physician.	

SENIOR YEAR.

Physiology and Hygiene (completed),	. . . . .	<i>Hutchison</i>
A Text-book of Nursing (completed),	. . . . .	<i>Weeks</i>
A Short Manual for Monthly Nurses,	. . . . .	<i>Cullingworth</i>
Accidental Injuries,	. . . . .	<i>Cantlie</i>
Hand-book for Hospitals (selections),		<i>State Charities Aid Association, N.Y.</i>
Hand-book for the Instruction of Attendants on the Insane,		<i>Sub-com. British Med.-Psych. Association.</i>
Practical instruction in cooking (six lessons).		
Instruction in the wards by the Supervisor and Superintendent of Nurses.		
A Lecture each week, Superintendent.		

ORDER OF EXERCISES, 1888-89.

WOMEN.

Monday.

10.30 A.M.	Instruction in Physical Training,	Miss ADAMS
11.00 A.M.	Junior Class (1st Div.), Massage,	Miss WOODWARD
4.15 P.M.	Senior Class, Recitation, . .	Miss WOODWARD
7.00 P.M.	Junior Class, Recitation, . . .	Miss ALLEN
8.00 P.M.	Junior Class (2d Div.), Massage,	Miss ROWE

Tuesday.

11.00 A.M.	Junior Class (3d Div.), Massage, .	Miss ROWE
4.15 P.M.	Senior Class, Lecture,	Dr. COWLES

Wednesday.

10.30 A.M. Instruction in Physical Training, Miss ADAMS

Thursday.

- 2.00 P.M. Senior Class (1st or 2d Div.), Cook-
ing, Miss MAYNARD
- 4.15 P.M. Junior Class, Lecture, Dr. TUTTLE

Friday.

- 10.30 A.M. Instruction in Physical Training, . Miss ADAMS
- 4.15 P.M. Junior Class (1st and 2d Div. on
alternate weeks, from Feb. 1),
Care of Sick Patients in Bed,
Poulticing, etc., Miss BOURKE
- 7.30 P.M. Senior Class (4th Div.), Massage, Miss WOODWARD

Saturday.

- 11.00 A.M. Junior Class (1st Div.)
- 4.00 P.M. Junior Class (2d Div.)
On alternate weeks, from Feb. 2,
Bandaging, Dr. LOCKE

MEN.

Monday.

- 4.15 P.M. Junior Class, Recitation, Dr. BABCOCK
- 8.00 P.M. Senior Class (2d Div. from Feb. 4),
Massage, Dr. TUTTLE

Tuesday.

- 4.15 P.M. Senior Class, Lecture, Dr. COWLES

Wednesday.

- 4.15 P.M. Junior Class, Lecture, Dr. TUTTLE

Thursday.

- 11.00 A.M. Junior Class (1st Div.)
- 4.00 P.M. Junior Class (2d Div.)
On alternate weeks from Feb. 7,
Bandaging, Dr. LOCKE
- 2.00 P.M. Senior Class (1st or 2d Div.), Cooking,
Miss MAYNARD

Friday.

- 11.00 A.M. Junior Class (1st Div.)
- 4.00 P.M. Junior Class (2d Div.)
On alternate weeks, from Feb. 1,
Care of Sick Patients in Bed,
Poulticing, etc., Mr. OBER
- 4.15 P.M. Senior Class, Recitation, Dr. BABCOCK
- 8.00 P.M. Senior Class (1st Div. from Feb. 1),
Massage, Dr. BABCOCK

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

EXAMINATIONS BY W. W. GANNETT, M.D., PATHOLOGIST.

CASE I.—Myxœdema. Fifteen years duration. Acute mania in tenth year; recovery in two years, followed by increased weakness of body and mind. Chronic diffuse nephritis in twelfth year, lasting until death from gradual asphyxia. Female, aged forty-eight.

Diagnosis: General œdema; slight œdema of pia; slight atrophy of brain; slight granular ependymitis; idiopathic hypertrophy of heart; hydrothorax; partial atelectasis of lung; emphysema; chronic diffuse nephritis; fatty infiltration of liver; chronic endarteritis.

Autopsy nine hours after death. Body large, well developed, and well nourished. Thick panniculus adiposus. Hair of head and pubes thin. Œdema of subcutaneous tissue throughout body. Skin of face and eyelids smooth, œdematous, translucent, and very soft to feel. Deep portions of pericranial tissues œdematous. Calvaria and dura not remarkable. Meshes of pia contained small amount of thin, clear fluid. Pia itself thin and delicate. Brain nearly filled cavity of skull, and weighed 1,088 grms.

Vessels at base and of fissure of Sylvius were thin and delicate. Lateral ventricles contained each a few cc. of thin clear fluid; ependyma of fourth ventricle slightly granular and warty. Brain substance in general quite firm; cortex generally slightly thinned; white matter showed puncta cruenta of usual size. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing abnormal. Pia everywhere separable from brain substance. Cord in gross showed nothing abnormal. Heart enlarged about one-third; left side empty and contracted; right side distended with dark fluid blood; aortic and pulmonic valves sufficient; mitral admitted three finger-tips; tricuspid, four; valves and cavities not remarkable; muscular wall of left ventricle about half again usual thickness and of very firm consistency. Left coronary artery showed numerous patches of endarteritis, not diminishing the lumen. Left pleural cavity contained half a litre of clear fluid; right, fifty cc. Upper lobe of left lung collapsed and atelectatic;

remaining portions of lungs emphysematous. Spleen of usual size, color, and density; on section showed nothing abnormal.

Both kidneys were reduced about one-third in size; of the usual color; density increased; capsule removed with difficulty, leaving a slightly granular surface beneath. On section, the cortex and medulla were both somewhat reduced in thickness, showing here and there grayish specks (calcified glomeruli). There were also numerous gray, translucent areas, with here and there a few opaque, yellowish areas. Both ovaries showed presence of a few dilated Graffian vesicles; otherwise not remarkable. Gastro-intestinal tract normal. Liver enlarged about one-third; edges rounded; of a yellow color, with here and there small depressions; doughy consistency. On section, peripheral portion of acini, yellow; central portion, red. Pancreas apparently normal. Aorta showed in intima—particularly of abdominal portion—opaque, yellow, elevated plates. Right lobe of thyroid about usual size; left, diminished; substance of gland, pale gray; glandular substance had apparently disappeared.

Microscopic examination. Neither in the brain nor in the cord could anything abnormal be detected. No skin was removed from the face, owing to the deformity that would result thereby, but portions were removed from just behind the ear, from above the clavicle, and from the abdomen. These were hardened in Mueller's fluid and in alcohol, and microtome sections made from them. Examination of these sections failed to show any appearances varying from the normal. Microscopic examination failed to show any trace of thyroid glandular substance. There were masses of connective tissue, which may have formed part of this gland; but no trace of gland tissue could be found.

CASE II.—Melancholia. Three years duration. Complained of pressure, throbbing, and explosions in the head. Much agitation; delusions; suicidal; attacks of unconsciousness,—the third followed by coma and death. Female, aged fifty-seven.

Diagnosis: Chronic internal hemorrhagic pachymeningitis; hemorrhage into space between dura and pia; idiopathic hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart; slight degree of chronic interstitial nephritis; dilatation of aorta; multiple fibro-myomata of uterus.

Autopsy forty-eight hours after death. Body of medium size and fairly well developed, markedly emaciated. Ratio of cranium to face and head to body normal. Nothing unusual observed about calvaria; readily separated from dura. Inner side of left

dura covered by false membrane, in which extensive hemorrhage had occurred. Between dura and pia coagulated and fluid blood, sufficient in amount to separate dura from pia to an extent of a centimetre and a half. Pia everywhere delicate; its meshes contained no fluid. Brain filled cavity of skull; in general, of firm consistency, and weighed 1,400 grms.; ventricles normal; gray cortex everywhere of usual thickness; white substance firm; puncta cruenta numerous. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing abnormal. Pia readily separated from brain substance. Other pathological conditions as described in the diagnosis.

Nothing abnormal was discovered on the microscopic examination of the brain.

CASE III.—Senile insanity. Six years duration. Loss of memory; confusion; great irritability; apoplectiform seizures; death from exhaustion. Female, aged ninety.

Diagnosis: Ducubitus; senile atrophy of calvaria; chronic leptomeningitis; chronic atrophy of brain; chronic endarteritis of cerebral vessels; passive dilatation of ventricles; circumscribed softening of left nucleus caudatus; chronic valvular endocarditis; hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart; chronic adhesive pleurisy; chronic vesicular emphysema; acute diffuse purulent bronchitis; circumscribed broncho-pneumonia; senile atrophy of spleen and kidneys; chronic interstitial nephritis of moderate degree; cystic obstruction and dilatation of vermiform appendix; chronic endaortitis.

Autopsy thirteen hours after death. Body medium size, well developed, much emaciated. Bed-sore over right ilium, of small size. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Calvaria everywhere thin, markedly so over posterior parietal regions, where it was not more than 1 mm. in thickness. Dura everywhere intimately adherent to calvaria; sinuses contained dark blood. Pia showed milky opacities along sulci; its meshes contained clear fluid. Brain did not fill cavity of skull; weight, 1,248 grms. Vessels of base and fissure of Sylvius were extensively calcified, tubes being rigid. Lateral ventricles contained each about 30 cc. clear fluid, and were half again their usual size; ependyma tough, but not granular. Brain substance in general quite pale, of firm leathery consistency; gray matter thin, but very uniformly so; puncta cruenta few and small. Of left nucleus caudatus, only anterior and posterior tips remained. The intervening portion was represented by a depression having a yel-

low tint. On section, it was found that all the middle portion of left nucleus lentiformis down to inner capsule had disappeared, the base being ragged and of yellow color. Section of remaining portion of basal ganglia, together with pons and medulla, showed no abnormal appearances. Pia everywhere separable from brain substance. Cord everywhere of small diameter, the diminution being uniform. Section of cord showed nothing abnormal. Condition of other organs as described in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination. Pia normal. Slight atrophy of cortex. There was an occasional spider-cell in the first layer of the cortex. Considerable pigment in the ganglion cells of the third layer and a small amount of pigment in the adventitial sheaths of the blood-vessels. The vessels otherwise normal. Cord: a slight thickening of the vessel walls and an unusual degree of pigmentation of the ganglion cells.

CASE IV.—Melancholia. Duration about eight months. Pro-cidentia of uterus. Delusions; suicidal. Death from embolism. Female, aged fifty-eight.

Diagnosis: Cystic œdema of pia; slight degree of atrophy of brain; hypertrophy and dilatation of heart; acute ulcerative endocarditis; insufficiency of aortic valves; slight degree of stenosis of mitral orifice; fatty degeneration of muscular substance of heart; double hydrothorax; œdema and slight atelectasis of lungs; acute fibrinous perispleenitis; necrosis of spleen, with circumscribed coagulation; embolism of renal artery; thrombosis of renal vein; chronic interstitial nephritis; cloudy swelling of kidneys; multiple embolic abscesses of kidney; chronic calculous pyelitis of left kidney.

Autopsy twenty hours after death. Body of medium size, well developed, and well nourished. Lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Calvaria and dura showed nothing remarkable. Pia everywhere thin and delicate; its meshes contained a moderate amount of clear fluid, with here and there collections of small cysts in the sulci. Brain did not quite fill cavity of skull, and weighed 1,148 grms. Vessels at base and in fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled and delicate. Ventricles of normal size; ependyma everywhere smooth and shining. Brain substance in general quite firm; cortex of usual thickness, of slight pinkish tint; puncta cruenta of white substance numerous and large. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no appearance worthy of special note. Pia readily separable from brain substance. Condition of other organs described in

the diagnosis. Microscopic examination of the brain showed nothing abnormal.

CASE V.—General Paralysis. Duration, nine years. Change of character; progressive dementia; delusions of great wealth; exaggerated patella reflex; unequal pupils; ataxic gait. Death from pleurisy. Male, aged thirty-three.

Diagnosis: Œdema of pia; slight degree of chronic leptomeningitis; chronic meningo-encephalitis; atrophy of brain; chronic granular ependymitis; dilatation of ventricles; acute fibrinous pleurisy; circumscribed gangrene of lung; cloudy swelling of kidneys; slight degree of fatty infiltration of liver.

Autopsy twenty-five hours after death. Body large, well developed, and well nourished. Lividity of dependent portions. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face apparently normal. Cranium meso-cephalic. Slight depression over left coronal suture, by estimate 6 cc. from middle line, corresponding to a cicatrix on scalp. Calvaria slightly increased in thickness from increase in the diploë, and readily separable from dura. Dura translucent; sinuses contained a moderate quantity of blood; inner surface smooth and shining. Pia showed slight degree of opacity along the vessels; meshes contained a moderate amount of clear fluid. Brain did not fill cavity of skull; weighed 1,247 grms. Considerable clear fluid escaped during its removal. Vessels of base and in fissure of Sylvius everywhere thin-walled and delicate. Lateral ventricles, each about five times the usual size, contained a clear fluid; ependyma of all ventricles thickened, granular, and warty. Section of brain substance in general showed it to be firm, rather pale gray, the cortex slightly, but uniformly, thinned, puncta cruenta few and small. Basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed no abnormal appearances. Pia, when removed from convolutions anterior and posterior to fissure of Rolando, tore away with it portions of brain substance. Cord throughout was quite firm. Right lateral column throughout showed a varying degree of translucency, which was most marked in the middle dorsal region. Other pathological conditions as described in the diagnosis.

Microscopic examination of pia showed extensive round-cell infiltration; vessels normal. First layer of cortex showed a very slight increase in the fine neuroglia fibres, with an occasional spider-cell. Blood-vessels throughout cortex showed thickening of walls, in part due to hyaline change in wall, in part to round-cell infiltration of adventitia. Considerable pigment in adventitial lymph-spaces. Perivascular lymph-spaces in many places dilated. Nothing abnormal detected in the cord.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1889.

President.

CHARLES H. DALTON.

Vice-President.

GEORGE HIGGINSON.

Treasurer.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., 28 State Street.

Secretary.

THOMAS-B. HALL, 75 State Street.

Trustees.

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*, 44 Brimmer Street.

* FREDERICK L. AMES, 47 Equitable Building.

* CHARLES V. BEMIS, Medford, Mass.

E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH, Framingham, Mass.

EDMUND DWIGHT, 50 State Street.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., 32 Beacon Street.

* DAVID P. KIMBALL, 35 Congress Street.

THORNTON K. LOTHROP, 8 Congress Street.

* THOMAS E. PROCTOR, 106 High Street.

NATHANIEL THAYER, 21 Sears Building.

DAVID R. WHITNEY, 85 Devonshire Street.

ROGER WOLCOTT, 53 Tremont Street.

Board of Consultation.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M.D.

ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D.

D. H. STORER, M.D.

FRANCIS MINOT, M.D.

MORRILL WYMAN, M.D.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D.

SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D.

* Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D.	FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D.
WM. L. RICHARDSON, M.D.	REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.
EDWARD N. WHITTIER, M.D.	ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D.	JOHN HOMANS, M.D.
JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.	ARTHUR T. CABOT, M.D.
HENRY H. A. BEACH, M.D.	MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients.

WILLIAM W. GANNETT, M.D.	HERMAN F. VICKERY, M.D.
CHARLES P. STRONG, M.D.	GEORGE M. GARLAND, M.D.
JAMES J. MINOT, M.D.	HAROLD C. ERNST, M.D.

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

JOHN W. ELLIOT, M.D.	SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.
FRANK B. HARRINGTON, M.D.	OTIS K. NEWELL, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Skin.

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D.	GEORGE L. WALTON, M.D.
-----------------------	------------------------

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, M.D.	S. W. LANGMAID, M.D.
FRANKLIN H. HOOPER, M.D.	

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients.

OLIVER F. WADSWORTH, M.D.

Aural Surgeon.

J. ORNE GREEN, M.D.

Pathologist.

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.

Chemist.

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D.

Artist.

HENRY P. QUINCY, M.D.

Medical and Surgical Assistants.*Assistant Pathologist.*

WILLIAM F. WHITNEY, M.D.

Assistants for Diseases of the Nervous System.

HENRY C. BALDWIN, M.D. CYRUS F. CARTER, M.D.

Assistant to Ophthalmic Surgeon.

FREDERICK E. CHENEY, M.D.

Assistant for Diseases of the Throat.

ALGERNON COOLIDGE, JR., M.D.

Medical House Pupils, 1888-89.

EDWARD M. GREENE.

WILLIAM THAYER.

Surgical House Pupils, 1888-89.

CHARLES L. SCUDDER.

HARDY PHIPPEN.

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE.

JOHN M. T. FINNEY.

Matron.

Miss G. L. STURTEVANT.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss MARIA B. BROWN.

Apothecary.

WILLIAM A. CAMERON.

LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and February.

Miss E. GRAY.

Miss E. GOODWIN.

March and April.

Miss TERESA DODGE.

Miss IDA G. BEAL.

Mrs. N. THAYER.

May.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRAY.

Mrs. THOMAS E. PROCTOR.

June.

Mrs. JOHN C. GRAY.

Mrs. S. ELIOT.

Mrs. R. S. RUSSELL.

July, August, and September.

Mrs. R. S. RUSSELL.

Miss J. MOTLEY.

August.

Miss ANNA ROTCH.

October.

Mrs. WM. L. PUTNAM.

Miss J. MOTLEY.

November and December.

Mrs. H. W. HAYNES.

Miss A. W. MORRILL.

General.

Miss MARTHA SILSBEE.

Miss CLARA T. ENDICOTT.

Miss GERTRUDE AUSTIN.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admitting Asylum Patients.

Messrs. DWIGHT and WHITNEY.

Finance.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and KIMBALL.

Accounts and Expenditures.

Messrs. WOLCOTT, THAYER, and LOTHROP.

Buildings and Repairs.

Messrs. DWIGHT, ELIOT, and WHITNEY.

Free Beds.

Messrs. BOWDITCH and PROCTOR.

The General Library and Warren Fund.

Messrs. ELIOT and WHITNEY.

Book of Donations.

Dr. BEMIS.

Nominations.

Messrs. ELIOT, BOWDITCH, WOLCOTT, and LOTHROP.

New Asylum and Grounds.

Messrs. DWIGHT, ELIOT, ENDICOTT, BOWDITCH, and AMES.

OFFICERS OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM.

Superintendent.

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.

1st Assistant Physician.

GEORGE T. TUTTLE, M.D.

2d Assistant Physician.

JAMES W. BABCOCK, M.D.

3d Assistant Physician.

HORACE M. LOCKE, M.D.

Pathologist and Assistant Physician.

WILLIAM NOYES, M.D.

Medical House Pupils.

ADDISON S. THAYER.

JOHN H. HUDDLESTON.

JOEL E. GOLDTHWAITE.

Purveyor.

JOHN P. BRADBURY.

Superintendent of Nurses.

MISS L. E. WOODWARD.

Clerk.

MISS F. E. GILBERT.

Supervisors.

GEORGE B. OBER.

MISS ELLA M. ALLEN.

Apothecary.

F. W. WILLIS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and July.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and LOTHROP.

February and August.

Messrs. DWIGHT and BOWDITCH.

March and September.

Messrs. ELIOT and THAYER.

April and October.

Messrs. WHITNEY and AMES.

May and November.

Messrs. BEMIS and PROCTOR.

June and December.

Messrs. WOLCOTT and KIMBALL.

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND
MCLEAN ASYLUM

1889

Printed at the Expense of the Bowditch History Fund

BOSTON
GEO. H. ELLIS, PRINTER, 141 FRANKLIN STREET
1890

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the Year 1889.

The Committee of Trustees, to whom was referred the Treasurer's report with the other documents, including annual reports and tabular statements from the several departments of the institution, respectfully submit herewith the Seventy-sixth Annual Report.

The reports for the year record little that is new or novel in the history of the Hospital and Asylum. There have been progress and improvement, of course. Institutions like this cannot stand still. There must be either growth or decay. With the increase of population comes a corresponding increase in the number of those who are included in the scope of their beneficent operations. This necessitates constant enlargement and extension, and these changes bring with increasing facilities improved methods and instrumentalities for the alleviation of human suffering.

The accompanying reports show that as much progress has been made during the year as could have been expected with the means at disposal; but it also appears that contributions are needed, not only in small sums from persons of moderate means for the ordinary work of the Hospital and Asylum, but in larger gifts from the benevolent wealthy for permanent improvements in the plant.

From the accompanying reports, it will be found that during the year medical treatment has been furnished to 27,292 persons, an increase of 4,903 over the previous year. As usual, by far the larger part of these have been treated without charge,—22,939 being new out-patients treated at the Hospital. Of the remainder, 2,825 occupied free beds at the Hospital, 429 at the Convalescent Home, 9 at the Asylum, and 864 paid wholly or in part their cost to the Hospital or Asylum. Of the paying patients, 594 were inmates of the Hospital, 270 of the Asylum, and 3 of the Convalescent Home.

The entire cost of the work of the year was \$304,141.00, an increase of \$19,818.82 from the previous year. It was divided as follows: Hospital, \$146,829.27; Asylum, \$146,574.09; Convalescent Home, \$10,737.64.

Of this amount, \$163,019.43 came from paying patients, \$136,318.30 from the McLean Asylum, \$24,824.13 from the Hospital, and \$1,877 from the Convalescent Home. To these were added \$102,612.53, income from various funds applicable, and \$11,850, from free-bed subscriptions, leaving a deficit of \$26,659.04 to be drawn from the principal of the General Fund.

While it may be true that there is nothing alarming in the circumstance of a deficit, the ordinary expenditures having exceeded the income for the past seven years, the fact that the deficit for 1889 is larger than that of any previous year should not escape attention. In 1883 expenses exceeded income by \$13,296.47, in 1884 by \$26,374.15, in 1885 by \$8,833.03, in 1886 by \$14,636.85, in 1887 by \$18,772.14, in 1888 by \$16,150.76, making a total of \$124,405.81.

It will be found, upon examination, that the free-bed system, to which these deficits are due, has grown

very much out of proportion to the increase in the funds and subscriptions by which it is maintained,—the number of free beds having increased from 1,633 in 1883 to 2,825 in 1889. Attention was called to this feature in the Treasurer's statement in the Annual Report for 1887, and it was then suggested that a more rigorous scrutiny be made into the ability of patients to pay who applied to be supported without charge. An appeal was at the same time made for an increase in the yearly subscriptions, with the alternative of a reduction in the number of free patients. The whole amount received from "Free Bed Funds," including subscriptions, during the year, was \$51,901.94. The cost of maintenance was \$131,216.80. Deficit for 1889, \$79,314.86; for 1888, \$69,306.11.

In view of the fact that the yearly subscriptions for free beds were only \$11,850 for 1889, a decrease of \$250 from the previous year, the Trustees feel justified in reiterating that appeal with still greater urgency. The Trustees are satisfied that the abuses to which such benevolent enterprises are inevitably exposed are in this case confined to the narrowest limits; and they accordingly appeal with confidence for a more generous support, that the scope of this beneficent work may be enlarged rather than restricted.

Donations and legacies to the amount of \$41,526.77 have been received during the year. From the same source in 1888, the receipts were \$77,205.21, of which \$50,000 came from Miss Helen C. Bradlee as a memorial to her brother, the late J. Putnam Bradlee, and was devoted to building the Bradlee Ward and Theatre.

The donations and legacies for the year were as follows:—

Bequest of George Higginson for patients at the Asylum,	\$10,000.00
Bequest of Stanton Blake,	10,000.00
Bequest of Sidney Bartlett for free beds,	10,000.00
Donation of Lydia B. Taft and O. A. Taft to "Surgical Instrument Fund,"	100.00
Donation of P. K. to "Wooden Leg Fund,"	100.00
Residue of bequest of Ella Roehl for free beds,	885.02
Donation of Mary Dow, under the will of James B. Dow, to be called "James B. and Mary Dow Fund for Free Beds,"	5,000.00
Part of bequest of M. P. Sawyer for free beds,	4,846.75
Donation of Helen C. Bradlee for Convalescent Home,	500.00
Donation of Charles S. Bixby to "Surgical Instru- ment Fund,"	25.00
Donation of Arthur T. Cabot to "Samuel Cabot Fund," balance of salary of Pathologist for 1888,	70.00
Total,	<hr/> \$41,526.77

There have been few changes in the Medical and Surgical Staff during the year. Dr. Harold C. Ernst has been appointed one of the Physicians upon the out-patient staff, Dr. George L. Walton as Physician to out-patients with diseases of the nervous system, and Dr. Franklin H. Hooper as Physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat.

During the year, the Vice-President of the corporation, Mr. George Higginson, long a faithful friend and efficient officer of the institution and one of its most liberal contributors, has died. At a meeting of the Trustees on May 3, 1889, the following minute was adopted:—

The Trustees desire to express their respect for the memory of George Higginson and their grateful appreciation of his long services as Trustee and Vice-President of the Hospital. His generous gifts and his high personal qualifications for serving the Hospital rendered him one of our chief benefactors.

During the year, a shop for the construction of surgical appliances has been built, for the equipment

of which the sum of \$1,200 was appropriated. The old amphitheatre has been altered for the uses of a dining-room for nurses,—an improvement long needed, and which is highly appreciated. The electric lighting system operated by the Hospital plant is now complete and working successfully.

The Hospital Library is still in need of contributions, very few new books, and these mostly of a cheap class of novels, having been added to its shelves during the year.

The Trustees desire to call special attention to the fact that children, including infants, continue to be received and treated at the Hospital in all cases not excluded by standing rules.

The enlargement of the Gymnasium at the Asylum at a cost of \$2,000, has been authorized. An appropriation of \$600 has been made for the equipment of the Pathological Department at the Asylum, and one of \$200 for lessons to the nurses in the Swedish Movement System.

So long as the present buildings and grounds are occupied by the McLean Asylum, it cannot be expected that this department will do more than keep up with similar institutions throughout the country in the quality of its work. It is a circumstance full of encouragement, however, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments under which the officials continue to labor, their conscientious devotion and singleness of purpose are sufficient to overcome all ordinary obstacles, so that the satisfaction is afforded them of reporting progress and improvement in some direction each year. New appliances for the comfort and entertainment of patients are constantly being added to the equipment, every new discovery of medical science in the treatment of the insane receives careful consideration, improved methods are tested, and, if

approved, at once adopted; while the long waiting for the new buildings at Belmont has been compensated for in some measure by the careful study of plans for their construction, promising, in what we hope is a near future, the happiest results.

The difficulties by which the institution is hampered in its present environment have been dwelt upon at length in previous reports, and need not be repeated here. It is enough to say that they are increasing each year,—in fact, growing to be an almost insurmountable obstacle to the best work. The Trustees believe that the charitably disposed can hardly find a more inviting field for their benefactions or one that promises a more adequate return, than in liberal contributions to the fund for new buildings at Belmont.

The securities and other evidences of property in the hands of the Treasurer have been examined and found correct.

FREDERICK L. AMES,
THORNTON K. LOTHROP,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the Fifth Article of the By-Laws, the report of the accounts of the Massachusetts General Hospital, made up to the last day of December, 1889, is respectfully submitted to be laid before the Corporation at its annual meeting.

Dr. FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer, in account with the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. Cr.

To Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1888,	\$23,099.13	By Cash paid Insurance,	\$1,437.64
" Railroad Bonds sold,	99,870.00	" " Annuitants,	3,179.52
" One-third profits Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	" " Annual Report, 1888,	535.70
" Donations and legacies,	41,526.77	" " Taxes at Belmont,	456.00
" Income from investments,	119,392.99	" " Expenses of Hospital,	146,829.27
" Notes Receivable,	8,000.00	" " Expenses of Asylum,	146,574.09
" Board of paying patients at Asylum,	136,318.30	" " Expenses of Convalescent Home,	10,737.64
" Board of paying patients at Hospital,	24,824.13	" " Investments in real estate,	106,748.55
" Board of paying patients at Convalescent Home,	1,877.00	" " Library,	309.71
" Subscribers for Free Beds (\$5,125 received for this purpose in 1888),	6,725.00	" " Wooden legs,	355.00
" Subscribers for Free Beds for 1890 in advance,	6,500.00	" " Tramway, Hospital,	5,936.75
" Premiums on bonds sold,	6,932.00	" " Electric Lighting, Hospital,	10,224.54
		" " Ward E and Theatre, Hospital,	8,910.65
		" " Warren Prize Fund,	500.00
		" " Dr. Cowles,	4,183.47
		" " Dr. Pratt,	312.14
		" Balance Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1889,	32,834.65
	<u>\$480,065.32</u>		<u>\$480,065.32</u>

The expenses of carrying on the business of the Corporation for the year 1889 have been \$304,141:—

On account of Hospital Department, . . .	\$146,829.27	
“ “ “ McLean Asylum, . . .	146,574.09	
“ “ “ Convalescent Home, . . .	<u>10,737.64</u>	\$304,141.00

These expenses have been met from:—

Amount charged to patients, . . .	\$163,019.43	
Income from various funds applicable, . . .	102,612.53	
Subscriptions for Free Beds for 1889, . . .	11,850.00	
Deficit drawn from the General Fund, . . .	<u>26,659.04</u>	\$304,141.00

The expenses at the Hospital have exceeded the receipts \$26,342.41; the expenses at Convalescent Home have exceeded the receipts \$561.44; and the receipts at the McLean Asylum have exceeded the expenses \$244.81, making a net deficit of \$26,659.04.

TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1889:—

Expenses at the Hospital (see Table 4), . .	\$146,829.27
---	--------------

Receipts.

Income from Redman Fund (see Table 7), .	\$27,306.78	
“ “ Free Bed Funds (see Table 7), .	40,051.94	
“ “ Funds, income unrestricted (see Table 7),	2,700.00	
“ “ General Fund (see Table 7), .	13,754.01	
“ “ Free Bed Subscriptions (see Table 8),	11,850.00	
Amount charged to patients,	24,824.13	
Deficit from General Fund,	<u>26,342.41</u>	\$146,829.27

TABLE No. 2.

McLEAN ASYLUM.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1889:—

Expenses at the Asylum (see Table 5), . . .		\$146,574.09
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Income from Fund for Beneficiaries,	\$4,800.60	
“ “ “ “ Female Beneficiaries,	5,100.00	
“ “ Amusement Fund,	600.00	
Amount charged to patients,	136,318.30	
		<u>146,818.90</u>
Balance of Receipts over Expenses credited to the General Fund,		<u>\$244.81</u>

TABLE No. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1889:—

Expenses at Convalescent Home (see Table 6),		\$10,737.64
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Income from Convalescent Home Fund, . . .	\$8,299.20	
Amount charged to patients,	1,877.00	
		<u>10,176.20</u>
Balance of Expenses over Receipts charged to the General Fund,		<u>\$561.44</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Expenses of the Hospital Department:—

For Stores,	\$46,624.02
Gas and Oil,	1,040.35
Water and Ice,	3,266.96
Wages,	35,847.66
Medicine,	4,575.56
Furniture,	10,863.37
Surgical Instruments,	4,244.34
Stationery,	897.34
Wines and Liquors,	3,836.46
Salaries,	4,282.50
One-half General Expenses,	954.18
Fuel,	12,483.92
Contingencies,	2,357.18
Repairs,	15,555.43
	<u>\$146,829.27</u>

These expenditures have been for account of : —

2,825 Free Patients for 9,620 weeks,	\$131,216.80	
594 Paying Patients for 1,144 weeks,	15,612.47	
		<u>\$146,829.27</u>
The average number of patients was, in 1888,	193	
The average number of patients has been, in 1889,	207	
The average cost per week in 1888 was	\$13.47	
The average cost per week in 1889 has been . .	13.64	
The total expenses were, in 1888,	135,229.47	
The total expenses have been, in 1889,	146,829.27	
The amount paid for account of free patients,		\$131,216.80
The amount received for them has been : —		
From Income of Free Bed Funds,	\$40,051.94	
From Subscribers for this object	11,850.00	
		<u>\$51,901.94</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from the income of the various funds applicable to the purpose, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE No. 5.

EXPENSES OF THE ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

For Stores,	\$43,053.83	
Laundry,	9,527.38	
Fuel,	7,506.05	
Stationery,	415.56	
Medicines and Liquors,	2,187.90	
Contingencies,	2,458.17	
Furniture,	8,245.39	
Repairs,	14,560.30	
Diversions,	1,484.72	
Belmont Improvements,	1,375.37	
Water and Ice,	3,124.47	
Lights,	3,006.90	
Wages,	31,441.06	
Salaries,	10,503.16	
One-half General Expenses,	954.17	
Library,	600.00	
Stables,	5,128.26	
Garden,	2,512.88	
Carriages,	217.00	
		<u>\$148,302.57</u>
Less Cr. Clothing, \$249.34; Farm, \$1,479.14,		1,728.48
		<u>\$146,574.09</u>

These expenditures have been for account of:—

Patients paying cost and more,	\$27,974.52
Patients paying less than cost,	118,599.57
	<u>\$146,574.09</u>
The average number of patients in 1888,	164
The average number of patients in 1889,	168
The average cost per week in 1888,	\$15.98
The average cost per week in 1889,	16.51
The total expenses in 1888,	\$139,178.98
The total expenses in 1889,	<u>146,574.09</u>
The amount expended at the Asylum for patients who have paid less than cost has been,	\$118,599.57
The amount received has been:—	
From patients, 7,142 weeks' board at less than cost,	\$72,211.53
Income of Fund for Beneficiaries,	4,800.60
Income of Funds for Female Beneficiaries,	5,100.00
Income of Amusement Fund,	<u>600.00</u>
	82,712.13
	<u>\$35,887.44</u>

The deficiency has been more than met by patients paying more than cost, and a balance \$244.81 credited to the General Fund.

TABLE No. 6.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

For Stores,	\$5,357.41
Gas and Oil,	61.92
Furniture,	361.42
Wages,	2,991.56
Fuel,	794.19
Ice,	147.90
Repairs,	473.54
Contingencies,	471.46
Surgical Instruments,	29.46
Medicines,	47.53
Wines and Liquors,	1.25
	<u>\$10,737.64</u>
Whole number of patients admitted during the year, males,	229
Whole number of patients admitted during the year, females,	202
	<u>431</u>
Number of patients Jan. 1, 1889,	19

Whole number discharged during the year,	431
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1890, males,	16
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1890, females,	3
	<u>19</u>

TABLE No. 7.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

From Annuities Receivable,	\$6,400.00
City and Town Bonds,	680.00
Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. Stock,	4,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	39,793.46
Manufacturing Stocks,	3,774.00
Bank Stocks,	5,445.08
Real Estate, Productive,	51,442.14
Notes Receivable,	5,499.20
Interest,	387.91
Railroad Stocks,	1,940.00
Del. Mut. Ins. Co.,	31.20
	<u>\$119,392.99</u>

Which has been distributed as follows:—

To G. H. Gay Fund,	\$368.55
Redman Fund,	27,306.78
Warren Prize Fund,	214.80
Bowditch History Fund,	120.00
Wooden Leg Fund,	303.00
Redman Annuities,	696.00
Clara Barton Annuity,	194.46
Surgical Instrument Fund,	84.00
Amusement Fund,	600.00
Free Bed Funds, { for use, \$40,051.94	
{ for Joy Annuitants, 600.00	40,651.94
Beneficiaries at Asylum Funds,	4,800.60
Warren Library Fund,	60.00
One-half Lincoln Fund,—Female Beneficiaries,	5,100.00
Funds with Income Unrestricted,	2,700.00
General Fund,	13,754.01
Convalescent Home Fund,	8,299.20
Asylum Building Fund,	11,919.65
Whittemore Fund,	1,500.00
Urbino Fund,	300.00
Treadwell Library Fund,	300.00
Samuel Cabot Fund,	60.00
Hibbard Fund,	60.00
	<u>\$119,392.99</u>

The Income for 1887 was	\$108,486.35
The Income for 1888 was	115,861.58
The Income for 1889 has been	119,392.99

TABLE No. 8.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS FOR 1889.

Oliver Ames & Sons' Corpora- tion,	\$100	George Higginson,	\$100
C. W. Amory,	100	Miss E. Hooper,	100
William Amory,	100	E. W. Hooper,	100
D. H. Andrews,	100	George D. Howe,	100
Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	500	Francis W. Hunnewell,	100
Boston & Lowell R.R. Co.,	300	Samuel Johnson,	100
Boston & Maine R.R. Co.,	500	David P. Kimball,	100
Boston & Providence R.R. Co.,	100	L. C. Kimball,	100
Mrs. E. B. Bowditch,	200	Amory A. Lawrence,	100
J. L. Bremer,	100	Mrs. Amos A. Lawrence,	100
Richard Briggs,	100	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge,	100
Martin Brimmer,	100	Thornton K. Lothrop,	100
P. C. Brooks,	100	Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop,	100
Shepherd Brooks,	100	Theodore Lyman,	100
William S. Bullard,	100	Thomas Mack,	100
Mrs. Laura M. Case,	100	Miss Ida M. Mason,	100
J. Randolph Coolidge,	100	W. Powell Mason,	100
J. T. Coolidge, Jr.,	100	Mass. Humane Society,	200
T. Jefferson Coolidge,	100	Mrs. Caroline Merriam,	100
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,	100	Charles Merriam,	100
Mrs. Arthur Croft,	100	Miss M. C. Mixer,	100
Charles P. Curtis,	100	C. J. Morrill,	100
Greely S. Curtis,	100	N.Y. & N.E. R.R. Co.,	125
Mrs. J. G. Cushing,	100	Old Colony R.R. Co.,	500
F. Gordon Dexter,	100	F. W. Palfrey,	100
George Dexter,	300	F. H. Peabody,	100
Mrs. C. H. Dalton,	100	C. E. Perkins,	100
C. H. Dalton,	100	W. D. Pickman,	100
Edmund Dwight,	100	A. L. Rotch,	100
Samuel Eliot,	100	Mrs. B. S. Rotch,	100
William Endicott, Jr.,	100	Henry Saltonstall,	100
Employers' Liability Assur- ance Corporation, Lim'd,	100	F. R. Sears,	100
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Fay,	100	Mrs. G. H. Shaw,	100
Henry H. Fay,	100	Henry S. Shaw,	100
Joseph S. Fay,	100	J. P. Squire & Co.,	200
Joseph S. Fay, Jr.,	100	Bayard Thayer,	100
Fitchburg R.R. Co.,	500	Nathaniel Thayer,	200
John Foster,	100	George W. Wales,	100
George A. Gardner,	100	Mrs. Charles E. Ware,	100
John L. Gardner,	200	Otis E. Weld,	100
Joseph B. Glover,	100	Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200
Miss Eliza Goodwin,	100	R. C. Winthrop, Jr.,	100
Mrs. Mary P. Greenleaf,	100	Mrs. Thomas Lindall Win- throp,	100
W. O. Grover,	100	Henry Woods,	100
F. Haven, Jr.,	100	J. Huntington Wolcott,	100
F. L. Higginson,	100	Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott,	100
		Other donations,	25

 \$11,850

TABLE No. 9.—LIBRARY FUNDS.

TREADWELL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1888:—		
Principal,		\$5,000.00
Income,	\$42.42	
1889, Income received,	300.00	
	<u>\$342.42</u>	
Income expended,	309.71	
	<u>\$32.71</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1889:—		
Principal,		5,000.00
Income,	\$32.71	

WARREN LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1888:—		
Principal,		\$1,000.00
Income,	\$699.62	
1889, Income received,	60.00	
	<u>\$759.62</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1889:—		
Principal,		1,000.00
Income,	\$759.62	

TABLE No. 10.

WOODEN LEG FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1888:—		
Principal,		\$5,000.00
Donations,		100.00
Income,	\$250.19	
1889, Income received,	323.00	
	<u>\$573.19</u>	
Income expended,	375.00	
	<u>\$198.19</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1889:—		
Principal,		5,100.00
Income,	\$198.19	

TABLE No. 11.

THE BOWDITCH HISTORY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1888:—		
Principal,		\$2,000.00
Income,	\$696.15	
1889, Income received,	120.00	
	<u>\$816.15</u>	
Income expended,	535.70	
	<u>\$280.45</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1889:—		
Principal,		2,000.00
Income,	\$280.45	

TABLE No. 12.
GENERAL FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1888,	\$1,153,582.23	
Add one-third profits of Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	5,000.00	
Add premiums on bonds sold,	6,932.00	
		<u>\$1,165,514.23</u>
Less balance of Insurance Account,	\$1,437.64	
Less amount paid Estate of J. Wilson, Annuitant,	33.52	
Less amount paid for Tramway at Hospital,	5,936.75	
Less amount paid on account Bradlee Ward (E), Hospital,	8,910.65	
Less amount paid on account Electric Lighting, Hospital,	10,224.54	
Less balance of expenses over Income,	26,659.04	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1889,	1,112,312.09	
		<u><u>1,165,514.23</u></u>

The above payments for Bradlee Ward, Tramway, and Electric Lighting, amounting to \$25,071.94, added to the payments in 1888 for those purposes,—namely, \$27,513.82,—exceed by only \$2,585.76 Miss Bradlee's donation of \$50,000 to the General Fund for such purposes.

TABLE No. 13.
RESTRICTED FUNDS.

Income devoted to Free Beds:—

The Joy Fund, being a bequest from Miss Nabby Joy,	\$20,000.00
Belknap Fund, being a bequest from Jere- miah Belknap,	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Phillips,	5,000.00
Williams Fund, being a bequest from John D. Williams, of estate No. 17 Blackstone Street,	19,600.00
Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	20,000.00
Miss Townsend Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Miss Mary P. Townsend,	11,486.50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$86,086.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$86,086.50
Brimmer Fund, being a bequest from Miss Mary Ann Brimmer,	5,000.00
Wilder Fund, being a bequest from Charles W. Wilder,	12,000.00
Sever Fund, being a bequest from Miss Martha Sever,	500.00
Thompson Fund, being a bequest from S. B. Thompson,	500.00
Tucker Fund, being a bequest from Miss Margaret Tucker,	3,312.37
Davis Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Eleanor Davis,	900.00
Loring Fund, being a bequest from Abi- gail Loring,	5,000.00
Nichols Fund, being a bequest from B. R. Nichols,	6,000.00
Gray Fund, being a donation from John C. Gray,	1,000.00
Dowse Fund, being a bequest from Thomas Dowse,	5,000.00
Todd Fund, being a bequest from Henry Todd,	5,000.00
J. Phillips Fund, being a bequest from Jonathan Phillips,	10,000.00
Greene Fund, being a bequest from Benj. D. Greene,	5,000.00
Percival Fund, being a bequest from John Percival,	950.00
Pickens Fund, being a bequest from John Pickens,	1,676.75
Treadwell Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell,	38,703.91
Raymond Fund, being a bequest from E. A. Raymond,	2,820.00
Harris Fund, being part of a bequest from Charles Harris,	1,000.00
Mason Fund, being a bequest from Wm. P. Mason,	9,400.00
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	7,000.00
J. L. Gardner Fund, being a donation from J. L. Gardner,	20,000.00
B. T. Reed Fund, being a donation from Benj. T. Reed,	1,000.00
Wm. Reed Fund, being a bequest from Wm. Reed,	5,233.92
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$233,083.45</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$233,083.45
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00
Miss Rice Fund, being a bequest from Miss Arabella Rice,	5,000.00
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00
Mrs. J. H. Rogers Fund, being a donation from J. H. Rogers,	1,177.50
Beebe Fund, being a bequest from J. M. Beebe,	50,000.00
Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
Blanchard Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. M. B. Blanchard,	4,000.00
George Gardner Fund, being a donation from George Gardner,	1,000.00
Hemenway Fund, being a donation from the Executors of the will of Augustus Hemenway,	20,000.00
Jessup Fund, being part of a bequest from Dr. Chas. A. Jessup,	1,000.00
Tufts Fund, being a bequest from Quincy Tufts,	10,000.00
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00
Parker Fund, being a bequest from Jno. Parker, Jr.,	10,000.00
Miss Shaw Fund, being a donation and bequest from Miss M. Louisa Shaw, .	5,500.00
Eliza Perkins Fund, being a donation from Mrs. H. B. Rogers,	1,000.00
Dwight Fund, being a donation from Mrs. T. Bradford Dwight,	1,000.00
Hunnewell Fund, being a donation from H. H. Hunnewell,	10,000.00
R. M. Mason Fund, being a bequest from R. M. Mason,	5,000.00
Hannah Lowell Cabot Fund, being a dona- tion from Dr. Samuel Cabot,	1,000.00
Welles Fund, being a donation from Miss Jane Welles,	5,000.00
Black Fund, being a bequest from Miss Marianna Black,	2,000.00
Eben Wright Fund, being an assignment of legacies by the children of T. Jef- ferson Coolidge,	14,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$478,260.95</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$478,260.95	
Paraclete Holmes Fund, being a donation from W. S. Adams,	2,000.00	
Estabrooks Fund, being a bequest from J. W. Estabrooks,	1,000.00	
The Thayer Fund, being a bequest from Nathaniel Thayer,	30,000.00	
Sawyer Fund, being part of a bequest from M. P. Sawyer,	66,499.81	
Ann E. Gray Fund, being a bequest from Miss Ann E. Gray,	5,000.00	
John Bertram Fund, being a donation from Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball, .	5,000.00	
Hannah C. Leland Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Hannah C. Leland, . . .	15,000.00	
Esther E. Beebe Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Esther E. Beebe, . . .	2,000.00	
Ella F. Roehl Fund, being part of a bequest from Ella F. Roehl, . . .	8,085.02	
Two subscriptions from Friends, \$100 each,	200.00	
Henry B. Rogers Fund, being a bequest from Henry B. Rogers,	10,000.00	
John H. Eastburn Fund, being a bequest from John H. Eastburn,	10,000.00	
Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn,	1,000.00	
William B. Craft Fund, being a bequest from William B. Craft,	5,000.00	
Emily W. Appleton Fund, being a dona- tion from Mrs. Emily W. Appleton, .	1,000.00	
Charles R. Hayden Fund, being a dona- tion from Mrs. Annie Ruth Hayden,	2,000.00	
Spaulding Fund, being a donation of Mahlon D. and John P. Spaulding, .	10,000.00	
Shattuck Fund, being a donation of Mrs. George C. Shattuck,	500.00	
Joel Spalding Fund, being a donation of Miss Sarah R. Spalding,	3,000.00	
McGregor Fund, being a bequest of Mrs. James McGregor,	1,000.00	
Bartlett Fund, being a bequest of Sidney Bartlett,	10,000.00	
Jas. B. and Mary Dow Fund, being gift of Mary Dow, under the will of James B. Dow,	5,000.00	\$671,545.78
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$671,545.78

Amount brought forward, \$671,545.78

Income devoted to beneficiaries at
Asylum:—

The Bromfield Fund, being half of a bequest from John Bromfield,	\$20,000.00	
Read Fund, being half of a bequest from Jas. Read,	1,000.00	
Appleton Fund, \$10,010 being a bequest from Samuel Appleton, \$20,000 being a donation from Wm. Appleton, . . .	30,010.00	
McGregor Fund, being half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor, .	7,500.00	
Austin Fund, being part of a bequest from Mrs. Agnes Austin,	5,000.00	
Kittredge Fund, being a bequest from Rufus Kittredge,	5,500.00	
Templeton Fund, being half of a bequest from John Templeton,	5,000.00	
Proctor Fund, being a bequest from Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor,	1,000.00	
Higginson Fund, being a bequest from George Higginson,	<u>10,000.00</u>	85,010.00

Income devoted to Female Bene-
ficiaries at Asylum:—

The Lincoln Fund, being half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln,	85,000.00
---	-----------

Income unrestricted:—

The Waldo Fund, being a bequest from Daniel Waldo,	40,000.00	
The Blake Fund, being a bequest from Stan- ton Blake,	<u>10,000.00</u>	50,000.00

Income devoted to any purpose
except buildings:—

The Redman Fund, being a bequest from John Redman,	455,113.34
---	------------

Income devoted to a Triennial
Prize:—

The Warren Prize Fund, being a bequest from Dr. J. M. Warren,	<u>3,579.92</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,349,849.04

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,349,849.04
Income devoted to the Library:—	
The Treadwell Library Fund, being part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell, . . .	5,000.00
Income devoted to Books for Pa- tients:—	
The Warren Library Fund, being a donation from Dr. J. C. Warren,	1,000.00
Income and Principal devoted to the publication of a History of the Hospital:—	
The Bowditch History Fund, being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch,	2,000.00
Income devoted to Amusements at the Asylum:—	
The Amusement Fund, \$5,000 being a bequest from Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, \$5,000 being a donation from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other Ladies,	10,000.00
Income devoted to Special Surgi- cal Instruments:—	
The Surgical Instrument Fund, being a dona- tion from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, \$1,250; donation of Mr. R. M. Moore, \$100; donation of Lydia B. & O. A. Taft, \$100; donation of Chas. S. Bixby, \$25,	1,475.00
The Wooden Leg Fund:—	
Being a bequest from N. I. Bowditch, \$5,000; donation of P. K., \$100,	5,100.00
The Convalescent Home Fund, .	\$132,280.66
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$132,280.66</u> <u>\$1,374,824.04</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$132,280.66	\$1,374,824.04
Donation from Mr. George A. Gardner,	5,000.00	
Donation from Miss Mary Russell,	40.00	
Bequest of Elizabeth B. I. B. Dixwell,	1,000.00	
Donation from Miss Helen C. Bradlee,	500.00	
		138,820.66
Permanent Free Beds:—		
Miss Marian Hovey,	\$1,000.00	
Mrs. Fanny H. Morse,	1,000.00	
Henry S. Hovey,	1,000.00	
Edward Woodman,	1,000.00	
Children of Mrs. Henry Winsor,	1,000.00	
D. R. Whitney,	1,000.00	
George Gardner,	1,000.00	
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,	1,000.00	
Edward F. Daland,	1,000.00	
Mrs. Anna I. Phillips,	1,000.00	
Miss Helen W. Faulkner,	1,000.00	
		11,000.00
Redman Annuities,		11,600.00
Clara Barton Annuity,		3,241.00
Asylum Building Fund,		210,580.48
G. H. Gay Fund,		6,511.08
Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund,		33,720.00
S. R. Urbino Fund,		5,000.00
Hibbard Occupation Fund,		1,000.00
Samuel Cabot Fund for Pathological Investigation,		1,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,797,297.26

Amount brought forward, \$1,797,297.26

Add unused income at credit of

Warren Prize Fund,	\$289.91	
Warren Library Fund,	759.62	
Bowditch History Fund,	280.45	
Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,640.21	
Wooden Leg Fund,	178.19	
Clara Barton Annuity,	580.14	
Treadwell Library Fund,	32.71	
Hibbard Occupation Fund,	80.00	
	<hr/>	3,841.23
Total of Restricted Funds,		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,801,138.49

Dr.

TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Cr.

Land and Buildings for Asylum,	\$320,794.75	Redman Fund,	\$455,113.34
Land and Buildings for Hospital,	605,426.54	Warren Prize Fund,	\$289.91
Land and Improvements at Belmont,	90,656.51	Bowditch History Fund,	280.45
Annuities Receivable,	160,000.00	Wooden Leg Fund,	198.19
Insurance Stock,	50,000.00	Clara Barton Annuity,	580.14
Reversions,	10.00	Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,640.21
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip,	520.00	Amusement Fund,	10,000.00
Manufacturing Companies Stocks,	47,400.00	Free Beds Fund,	671,545.78
Bank Stocks,	84,200.00	Warren Library Fund,	1,000.00
Railroad Stocks,	25,500.00	Beneficiaries at Asylum Fund,	85,010.00
Railroad Bonds,	578,230.00	Treadwell Library Fund,	5,000.00
City and Town Bonds,	13,000.00	Lincoln Fund,	85,000.00
Notes Receivable,	94,100.00	Funds with Income Unrestricted,	50,000.00
Real Estate, Productive,	789,106.84	Permanent Free Beds Fund,	11,000.00
Edward Cowles, Superintendent,	31,037.05	Asylum Building Fund,	210,580.48
John W. Pratt, Resident Physician,	2,092.79	G. H. Gay Fund,	6,879.63
Balance Cash Dec. 31, 1889,	32,834.65	Convalescent Fund,	138,820.66
		Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund,	33,720.00
		S. R. Urbino Fund,	5,000.00
		Samuel Cabot Fund,	1,000.00
		Hibbard Occupation Fund,	1,000.00
		Redman Annuities,	11,600.00
		General Fund,	1,112,312.09
		Suspense (see "Reversions"),	10.00
		Notes Payable,	4,500.00
		Subscribers to Free Beds for 1890,	6,500.00
			<hr/>
			\$2,920,987.90
			3,921.23
			<hr/>
			\$2,924,909.13
			<hr/>
			<hr/>

\$2,924,909.13

Property on hand belonging to the Corporation
invested as follows:—

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING NO INCOME.

Asylum: Land and Buildings occupied for	
Asylum,	\$320,794.75
Superintendent's balance, . . .	31,037.05
Hospital: Land and Buildings occupied for	
Hospital,	605,426.54
Resident Physician's balance, . .	2,092.79
Convalescent Home: Land and Buildings at	
Belmont,	90,656.51
Memorandum of expectancies, . .	10.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,050,017.64</u>

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING INCOME.

Policies Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	\$160,000.00
500 shares Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	50,000.00
\$50,000 Eastern Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds,	50,000.00
\$20,000 Kansas City & Cameron Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds,	20,000.00
\$5,000 Boston & Albany Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Bonds, .	5,000.00
\$100,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	100,000.00
\$52,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds, .	52,000.00
\$10,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R.R. 4 per cent. Bonds, .	10,000.00
\$15,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R.R. 6 per cent. Bonds, .	15,000.00
\$100,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	100,000.00
\$82,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. Coll. Tr. 5 per cent.	
Bonds,	76,230.00
\$50,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R.R. 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds,	50,000.00
\$38,000 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R.R., Non-ex. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	38,000.00
\$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. Land Grant 7	
per cent. Bonds,	10,000.00
\$10,000 Kansas City, Topeka & Western R.R. 7 per cent:	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$7,000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds, .	7,000.00
\$5,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R.R. 5 per cent. Bonds,	5,000.00
\$4,000 Ft. Scott, So. Eastern & Mem. R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds,	4,000.00
\$10,000 Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R.R. 6 per cent.	
Bonds,	10,000.00
\$16,000 Old Colony Steamboat 6 per cent. Bonds,	16,000.00
\$2,000 City of Providence 5 per cent. Bonds,	2,000.00
\$6,000 City of Kansas 8 per cent. Bonds,	6,000.00
\$3,000 City of Charlestown 6 per cent. Bonds,	3,000.00
\$1,000 City of Lynn 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
\$1,000 City of Chelsea 6 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$801,230.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$801,230.00
100 Shares	Old Colony R.R. Co.,	10,000.00
155 "	Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	15,500.00
14 "	Merrimack Manufacturing Co.,	14,000.00
1 Share	Appleton " "	1,000.00
9 Shares	Amory " "	900.00
14 "	Amoskeag " "	14,000.00
25 "	Great Falls " "	2,500.00
5 "	Boston " "	5,000.00
10 "	Stark Mills " "	10,000.00
100 "	National Union Bank,	10,000.00
100 "	Suffolk National Bank,	10,000.00
70 "	Tremont " "	7,000.00
25 "	Old Boston " "	2,500.00
87 "	State " "	8,700.00
100 "	Columbian " "	10,000.00
160 "	Merchants' " "	16,000.00
50 "	New England National Bank,	5,000.00
40 "	Massachusetts " "	10,000.00
50 "	Eagle " "	5,000.00
Land and Store, 17 Blackstone Street,		19,600.00
" " " 168 Washington Street,		45,000.00
" " House, 61 Dartmouth Street,		10,000.00
Redman Estate, Washington Street,		106,000.00
Building on Floral Place,		46,794.41
Land and Stores, 496 to 500 Washington Street,		147,719.30
Land and Houses on Warrenton Street,		26,700.00
" " " " Chambers Street,		23,900.00
" " " " Cross Street,		9,191.64
" " House " Poplar Place,		2,500.00
Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets,		66,875.00
Robertson House, Hanover Street,		40,125.00
Real Estate, Fruit Street and vicinity,		94,701.49
Land and Buildings on Washington and Kneeland Streets,		150,000.00
Notes secured by Mortgage,		94,100.00
Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip,		520.00
Cash,		32,834.65
Investments producing income,		\$1,874,891.49
The land and buildings on Washington Street, corner of Kneeland Street, were bought subject to a mortgage of \$200,000, due May 26, 1890.		
Investments producing no income,		1,050,017.64
Total, foot of Trial Balance,		<u>\$2,924,909.13</u>

F. HAVEN, JR., *Treasurer.*

TABLE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS,—1862 TO 1889.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.		Cost of Free Patients.		Other Charities.		Total Expenses of		Average cost per week per patient.		Cost over Board.	
	Hospital.		Hospital.		Hospital.		Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	\$6,628.65		\$35,072.01		\$414.15		\$42,114.81	\$71,823.46	\$6.04	\$7.27	\$36,260.92	\$6,640.81
1863	6,151.27		40,575.14		695.30		47,421.71	69,300.63	6.66	6.98	41,109.46	2,170.56
1864	10,224.81		49,286.53		648.21		60,159.55	101,484.38	8.38	9.76	52,445.01	4,523.85
1865	23,119.62		34,131.83		717.35		57,968.80	120,885.84	9.86	12.49	43,121.53	9,507.86
1866	30,086.08		37,538.12		1,162.60		68,786.80	126,015.83	13.88	12.30	53,809.36	558.19
1867	26,086.67		33,758.02		1,164.53		61,009.22	133,844.14	11.28	13.84	44,291.54	.....
1868	23,663.50		42,481.71		1,419.26		67,564.47	142,535.36	12.74	16.51	52,893.02	14,642.07
1869	20,128.86		40,736.44		1,373.30		62,238.60	138,132.02	10.14	14.21	48,811.90	.....
1870	15,844.35		46,087.42		883.05		62,814.82	134,339.63	10.05	13.83	50,811.01	.....
1871	15,266.51		47,126.12		1,133.74		63,526.37	146,191.23	9.96	15.80	52,447.68	9,996.88
1872	12,664.70		56,537.74		1,497.86		70,700.30	153,327.60	10.10	16.93	59,547.91	14,917.57
1873	16,681.66		69,109.97		2,135.29		87,926.92	165,023.79	10.29	19.23	72,435.94	26,404.27
1874	14,198.41		64,266.27		2,634.60		81,099.28	161,934.11	10.13	19.59	67,548.81	2,750.66
1875	10,677.72		71,447.23		1,761.59		83,886.54	165,660.47	9.72	21.07	71,989.93	11,872.47
1876	11,344.58		82,033.60		1,312.94		94,691.12	164,973.80	9.41	19.72	82,027.86	13,019.51
1877	10,833.10		72,678.63		279.16		83,790.89	143,148.94	9.47	15.66	72,957.79	.....
1878	11,252.42		85,102.61		588.98		96,944.01	136,394.36	9.87	15.55	83,516.61	.....
1879	11,564.44		77,216.88		514.25		89,295.57	117,250.02	10.54	14.30	73,440.58	.....
1880	10,529.35		81,085.73		462.82		92,077.90	131,172.69	10.39	16.48	79,280.61	10,078.33
1881	13,462.12		88,241.17		450.51		102,153.80	134,561.14	11.87	16.92	88,268.68	20,719.30
1882	12,947.98		95,642.45		8,928.82*		117,519.25	138,518.26	12.43	17.02	95,684.95	18,172.21
1883	18,389.28		90,665.70		6,575.92*		115,630.90	139,711.39	12.63	16.16	91,213.57	5,376.89
1884	21,476.00		101,954.31		6,873.69*		130,304.00	139,201.67	14.75	16.00	107,974.18	2,612.02
1885	10,728.87		93,411.59		8,483.90*		112,624.36	140,278.86	11.99	15.72	87,464.96	.....
1886	13,423.09		99,054.20		10,831.84*		123,309.13	144,374.33	12.50	15.94	96,986.71	5,805.42
1887	15,337.90		105,543.61		9,856.94*		130,738.45	139,497.70	12.56	16.35	105,012.17	15,049.93
1888	15,594.88		119,934.59		10,785.86*		146,015.33	139,178.98	13.47	15.98	112,220.05	7,788.28
1889	15,612.47		131,216.80		10,737.64*		157,566.91	146,574.09	13.64	16.51	130,865.78	10,255.79
28 years,											\$2,054,438.52	\$212,862.87

* Including Convalescent Home.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the Year 1889.

Number of Patients in the Hospital January 1, 1890.

Paying,	14
Free,	191
Total,	205

Admitted from January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients paying board,	300	200	500
Patients paying board part of the time,	60	34	94
Patients entirely free,	1,629	1,196	2,825
	1,989	1,430	3,419

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>
Males (Boys), 135,	696	1,293
Females (Girls), 59,	614	816
Children (2), 43,		
	1,310	2,109

Of these, 1 paid \$50; 1 paid \$40; 75 paid \$35; 93 paid \$21; 107 paid \$14; 1 paid \$12; 76 paid \$10.50; 28 paid \$10; 179 paid \$7; 3 paid \$6; 25 paid \$5; 5 paid \$3.

Whole number of patients treated during the year: paying, 514; paying a part of the time, 94; free, 3,016; total, 3,624.

Discharged during the Year.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well,	707	1,327	1,282	752	2,034
Much relieved,	154	188	153	189	342
Relieved,	145	182	144	183	327
Not relieved,	51	59	55	55	110
Not treated,	101	199	134	166	300
Dead,	138	147	198	87	285
Insane and eloped,	4	11	11	4	15
	<hr/> 1,300	<hr/> 2,113	<hr/> 1,977	<hr/> 1,436	<hr/> 3,413

Number of Patients remaining December 31, 1889.

Males,	127
Females,	78
Total,	<hr/> 205
Paying,	14
Free,	191
Total,	<hr/> 205
Medical,	89
Surgical,	116
Total,	<hr/> 205

Proportion of deaths to whole number of results,
8.79 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of acci-
dents, 530.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one
time was 29; in private rooms, 8; the greatest num-
ber of free patients, 205; the greatest total, 227. The
least number of paying patients at any one time was
12; in private rooms, 1; the least free, 149; the least
total, 170.

The proportion of ward beds occupied by free pa-
tients was 85 per cent.; by paying patients, 15 per
cent.

About 18.6 of the paying patients occupied private

rooms. The average number of patients was 207: males, 117; females, 90.

The average number of paying patients was 22: Americans, 16; foreigners, 6.

The average number in private rooms was 6.

The average number of free patients was 185: Americans, 95; foreigners, 90.

The average time of paying patients was 2.28 weeks; and that of free patients, 3.40.

Residences.

Boston,	1,095
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	2,010
Maine,	53
New Hampshire and Vermont,	141
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	52
Other States,	44
British Provinces,	24
	<hr/>
	3,419

Birthplaces.

Boston,	195
Massachusetts (excepting Boston),	1,029
Maine,	164
New Hampshire,	125
Vermont,	63
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	57
New York,	71
Southern and Western States,	102
	<hr/>
Total Americans,	1,806

British Provinces,	437
Great Britain,	173
Ireland,	758
Germany,	58
Norway and Sweden,	74
France,	18
Switzerland,	3
Italy,	33
Other places,	59
	<hr/>
Total foreigners,	1,613

<i>Males.</i>	Occupations.	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Mechanics,		46	368	16
Laborers,		24	396	21
Farmers,		28	76	6
Minors,		13	148	4
Seamen,		7	73	1
Clerks,		40	120	3
Teamsters,		10	66	5
Traders,		21	99	4
Servants,		10	58	
Lawyers,		8	8	
Clergymen,		4	8	
Physicians,		8	11	
Merchants,		59	38	
Students,		13	28	
Other professions,		9	132	
		<hr/> 300	<hr/> 1,629	<hr/> 60

Total males, 1,989. Of these, 58 were in private rooms.

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Domestics,	8	345	3
Minors,	8	74	5
Wives,	131	435	17
Widows,	18	78	2
Seamstresses,		51	2
Spinsters,	12	39	2
Operatives,	1	21	
Teachers,	2	17	
Clerks,	3	29	3
Nurses,	3	23	
Other professions,	14	84	
	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 1,196	<hr/> 34

Total females, 1,430. Of these, 35 were in private rooms.

12 per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; 14 per cent. were laborers; 13 per cent. were mechanics; and 8 per cent. were minors.

	Admissions Refused.
Phthisis (Consumption),	17
Chronic Ulcers,	10
Scrofula and Abscesses,	10
Hip and Spine,	16
Debility and Senility,	10
Paralysis,	15
Epilepsy,	5
Of Skin,	10
Other diseases,	23
Total,	<hr/> 116

Males,	62
Females,	54
Americans,	57
Foreigners,	59
Residents of Boston,	46
Residents of Massachusetts,	31
Residents of other places,	39

Out-patients.

Number of new patients,	22,939
Men,	10,207
Women,	8,763
Children,	3,969
Americans,	11,575
Foreigners,	11,364
Residents of Boston,	12,150
Of other places,	10,789
Medical department for women,	4,586
Medical department for men and children,	4,859
Surgical department,	7,338
Ophthalmic department,	865
Department for diseases of skin,	2,346
Department for diseases of nervous system,	1,076
Department for diseases of the throat,	1,869

Total attendance, 56,280.

Average daily attendance, 179.

Of the surgical cases there were:—

Head and face,	557
Abscesses and Inflamed Glands,	823
Fractures of clavicle,	84
Trunk,	352
Shoulder joint and humerus,	208
Elbow,	145
Forearm and wrist,	540
Felons,	1,270
Thigh, leg, ankle, foot,	751
Knee,	341
Genito-urinary,	561
Disease of rectum,	218
Specific diseases,	110
Hernia,	176
Tumors, malignant,	176
Tumors, benignant,	172
Bones and Periosteum,	121
Ulcers,	243
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,	154
Burns and Miscellaneous,	336
Total,	7,338

Number of applicants,	18,135
Number admitted,	16,926
Number refused,	284
Number sent to physician's office,	925
Number visited,	1,216
Number visited, correct statement,	698
Number visited, incorrect statement,	518

Convalescent Home:—

Admitted to the Home in 1883,	101
Admitted to the Home in 1884,	187
Admitted to the Home in 1885,	315
Admitted to the Home in 1886,	295
Admitted to the Home in 1887,	308
Admitted to the Home in 1888,	397

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1889,	12	7	19
Admitted during 1889,	229	202	431
Total,	241	209	450
Discharged,	225	206	431
Remaining Jan. 1, 1890,	16	3	19

The Young Men's Christian Union gave us forty rides, taking out one hundred and seventy patients.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1890.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF THE PRINCIPAL STORES AT THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1881.			1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,658	\$1,792.20	.207	7,856	\$1,931.95	.245	8,793	\$1,975.38	.224
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	5,183	367.99	.07	6,522	673.76	.103	6,925½	670.88	.095
“ Round, “	19,477	1,636.06	.084	19,705	1,976.68	.103	22,327	2,120.83	.095
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,438	1,758.86	.107	16,221	2,159.07	.133	16,962	2,047.78	.120
Mutton, . . “	21,093	2,720.99	.129	16,365	2,216.01	.135	21,075	2,999.89	.142
Poultry, . . “	13,562	2,278.41	.168	12,082	2,348.41	.195	10,263	2,318.56	.225
Butter, . . . “	11,129	3,505.63	.315	16,843	3,770.97	.221	10,468	3,329.97	.317
Eggs, . . doz.	4,401	1,188.27	.26	5,234	1,470.59	.281	5,479	1,491.60	.272
Flour, . . bbls.	49	468.73	9.565	49	459.25	9.937	52	406.00	7.80
Bread, . . lbs.	4,892	1,744.60	.05	35,340	1,943.70	.055	34,971	1,923.42	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	305	887.55	2.91	352¾	737.72	2.209	380 ¹ / ₁₆	679.27	1.78
Sugar, . . lbs.	20,552	1,901.06	.09	22,192	2,021.57	.091	20,980	1,801.38	.086
Tea, . . . lbs.	555	244.22	.44	1,114	446.85	.401	1,074	432.60	.402
Milk, . . . qts.	92,350	4,617.50	.05	95,358	5,007.70	.052	106,032	5,637.78	.053
Potatoes, . bush.	981	1,101.66	1.125	1,005	1,374.72	1.368	1,062½	1,129.15	1.063

Articles.	1884.			1885.			1886.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	8,845½	\$2,183.64	.246	9,543	\$2,160.12	.226	9,764	\$2,206.32	.225
“ for Soup, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Corned, “	6,487	583.08	.09	6,345	561.45	.088	6,216	493.61	.08
“ Round, “	25,821	2,531.60	.098	25,140	2,220.83	.08	28,474	2,456.05	.088
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	16,438	2,003.44	.121	17,220	1,936.58	.112	18,346	1,972.72	.10
Mutton, . . “	15,186½	2,102.29	.138	13,189	1,585.60	.12	11,721	1,536.20	.12
Poultry, . . “	12,798	2,523.79	.197	12,149	2,256.88	.185	13,704	2,286.25	.16
Butter, . . . “	11,321	3,636.60	.32	11,447	3,368.27	.294	12,122	3,576.20	.294
Eggs, . . doz.	8,374	2,182.67	.26	9,433	2,328.48	.25	8,971	2,091.22	.25
Flour, . . bbls.	53	383.25	7.23	55	341.85	6.21	55	316.55	5.75
Bread, . . lbs.	36,245	1,992.48	.054	36,685	2,017.67	.055	35,688	1,962.83	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	407.55	773.20	1.89	433.65	966.57	2.22	487.52	1,123.21	2.30
Sugar, . . lbs.	22,474	1,563.49	.069	21,245	1,288.65	.06	23,042	1,357.59	.055
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,080	435.85	.403	853	341.70	.40	1,205	482.00	.40
Milk, . . . qts.	111,068½	5,907.25	.053	110,332	5,943.84	.053	113,669	6,054.88	.052
Potatoes, . bush.	1,195	1,005.25	.917	1,158	1,001.25	.942	1,100	1,021.77	.928

Articles.	1887.			1888.			1889.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	9,516	\$1,972.84	.20	10,224	\$2,394.77	.23	11,703	\$2,171.52	.18
“ Corned, “	6,051	423.57	.07	6,019	421.33	.07	7,886	551.42	.07
“ Round, “	29,957	2,310.12	.077	31,966	2,624.93	.08	37,530	2,684.10	.07
“ Rump, “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Roasting, “	18,928	1,652.59	.08	18,054	1,831.18	.10	18,750	1,745.45	.09
Mutton, . . “	12,900	1,357.82	.11	11,775	1,472.68	.125	13,658	1,554.94	.11½
Poultry, . . “	14,997	2,390.26	.15	14,242	2,321.90	.16	17,294	2,925.32	.16½
Butter, . . . “	12,848	3,761.27	.29	13,103	3,897.19	.29	15,721	4,268.10	.27
Eggs, . . doz.	9,654	2,460.78	.27	11,201	3,060.25	.273	12,104	3,243.48	.26½
Flour, . . bbls.	55	304.10	5.56	64	390.75	6.10	106	731.90	6.90
Bread, . . lbs.	40,353	2,219.40	.055	37,270	2,049.87	.055	35,080	1,929.42	.055
Ice, . . . tons.	512.15	1,177.25	2.30	433 98	1,060.98	2.44	486.35	1,738.18	3.55
Sugar, . . lbs.	22,604	1,385.12	.06	23,563	1,717.13	.07	26,840	2,206.11	.08
Tea, . . . lbs.	1,265	495.44	.39	1,859	733.24	.40	1,272½	512.32	.40
Milk, . . . qts.	134,232	7,150.11	.052	144,823	7,704.16	.053	153,984½	8,128.55	.055
Potatoes, . bush.	1,215	1,352.92	1.11	1,080	1,093.30	1.01	1,232½	1,087.64	.88

SEPTEMBER 3, 1821, TO DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Year.	Total admitted.		Paying board all the time.		Paying part of the time.		Whole number treated.		Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Much relieved, or not relieved.	Not treated, unfit, dismissed, etc.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Least total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of paying weeks.	Average time of free weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-patients treated.	
	Free.	Total	Paying board	Free.	Paying board.	Free.	Paying.	Paying.															Free.			
1841 to 1844	9092	3916	4649	527	...	...	...	...	4127	37	3017	968	122	665	11	...	179	87	47*	...	...	4	9	...	...	...
1844	435	250	174	11	...	...	...	...	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	...	71	40	53	...	...	3 6-7	7 1-7	...	...	328
1845	453	265	176	12	...	...	...	...	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	...	72	37	56	...	...	5 4-7	6 6-7	...	...	378
1846	459	250	182	27	...	...	...	...	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	...	72	37	55	...	...	3 1-2	4 3-4	...	...	272
1847	674	354	279	41	...	...	...	...	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	...	123	54	81	...	...	3 1-2	4 1-2	...	...	294
1848	804	460	283	61	...	...	...	...	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	...	124	94	108	...	...	3 1-7	5	...	...	237
1849	870	543	273	54	...	...	...	...	436	50	218	75	58	84	9	...	127	90	112	...	...	2 4-7	5 5-7	...	...	248
1850	746	427	242	77	...	...	...	...	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	...	136	83	108	...	...	3	6	...	...	358
1851	839	477	298	64	...	...	...	...	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	...	141	77	112	...	...	3 1-4	7	...	...	477
1852	826	472	271	83	...	...	...	...	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	...	133	104	119	...	...	3 1-6	5	...	...	887
1853	925	505	335	85	...	...	...	...	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	...	142	108	120	...	...	3 1-6	7	...	...	1574
1854	922	490	321	111	...	...	...	...	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	...	145	125	133	...	...	4	10	...	...	2223
1855	915	416	352	147	...	...	...	...	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	...	152	114	134	...	...	3 3-7	11 4-7	...	...	4676
1856	976	545	335	96	...	...	...	...	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	...	153	120	140	...	...	3	5	...	...	4800
1857	920	549	280	91	...	...	...	...	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	...	157	103	128	...	...	2 2-3	7*	...	...	4987
1858	1015	718	251	46	...	...	...	...	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	...	144	91	123	...	...	4	7*	...	...	5619
1859	1240	934	257	49	...	...	...	...	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	...	165	92	131	...	...	4	4 2-3	...	...	5356
1860	1240	997	201	42	...	...	...	...	698	56	305	73	58	121	9*	...	175	80	128	...	...	4	6	...	...	5608
1861	1416	1131	253	32	...	...	...	...	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	...	162	120	140	...	...	4	5 3-4	...	...	4553
1862	1611	1175	425	11	...	...	...	...	843	52	431	77	154	101	6*	...	166	102	134	...	...	2 1-10	4 1-10	...	...	6953
1863	1648	1348	283	17	...	...	...	...	856	52	459	96	70	162	9*	...	158	116	137	...	...	3 4-10	4	...	...	8767
1864	1199	1262	326	11	...	...	...	...	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	...	157	110	138	...	...	3 18	4 37	...	...	11878
1865	1199	564	567	68	...	...	...	...	702	59	295	68	74	104	8*	...	164	88	113	...	...	3 67	4 85	...	...	13517
1866	1120	497	578	45	...	...	...	...	677	60	82	50	74	96	8*	...	109	78	95	...	...	3 40	5 10	...	...	15612
1867	1206	626	556	24	...	...	...	...	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	...	126	72	104	...	...	3 37	4 26	...	...	16993
1868	1265	771	463	31	...	...	...	...	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	...	132	69	102	...	...	3 00	3 50	...	...	17292
1869	1390	834	532	24	...	...	...	...	771	55½	352	78	84	107	7.7	...	139	90	118	...	...	3 40	4 30	...	...	18004
1870	1302	858	414	30	...	...	...	...	780	60	303	65	68	85	6.45	...	137	98	120	...	...	3 37	4 82	...	...	18744
1871	1427	970	432	25	...	...	...	...	821	57½	322	58	73	109	7.64	...	154	91	122	...	...	3 12	3 92	...	...	18960
1872	1547	1163	368	16	...	...	...	...	821	57	313	76	84	120	7.75	...	154	91	122	...	...	3 15	3 92	...	...	20566
1873	1550	1075	411	64	...	...	...	...	880	57	321	66	86	186	12	...	187	129	156	...	...	3 28	5 64	...	...	18443
1874	1639	1125	394	120	...	...	...	...	946	57½	396	81	102	127	7.69	...	183	111	149	...	...	3 15	5 18	...	...	16304
1875	1841	1445	308	88	...	...	...	...	1032	56	380	78	120	189	10.27	...	199	132	166	...	...	2 82	5 73	...	...	7102*
1876	1906	1532	282	92	...	...	...	...	1019	53½	502	91	144	150	7.86	...	210	163	185	...	...	3 22	5 73	...	...	14824
1877	1657	1270	339	48	...	...	...	...	930	50	409	92	130	130	7.68	...	194	135	164	...	...	2 84	5 54	...	...	17016
1878	1794	1433	323	38	...	...	...	...	956	50	505	59	138	134	7.46	...	187	132	165	...	...	2 80	5 27	...	...	17925
1879	1813	1436	335	42	...	...	...	...	1040	57	422	84	125	143	7.94	...	188	131	163	...	...	2 84	4 53	...	...	18981
1880	2123	1724	354	45	...	...	...	...	1186	54	545	74	150	151	7.16	...	188	156	170	...	...	2 79	4 41	...	...	19472
1881	2106	1678	402	26	...	...	...	...	1324	62	429	70	103	189	8.96	...	195	139	166	...	...	2 79	4 41	...	...	22939
1882	2147	1736	399	12	...	...	...	...	1312	61	463	59	13	177	8.13	...	195	143	168	...	...	2 84	4 41	...	...	388824
1883	2020	1492	449	79	...	...	...	...	1286	63	378	61	108	181	8.93	...	189	143	168	...	...	2 75	4 80	...	...
1884	2096	1667	382	47	...	...	...	...	1318	62	367	68	137	191	9.11	...	186	129	165	...	...	3	4 14	...	...
1885	2327	1910	371	46	...	...	...	...	1584	68	361	73	129	192	8.25	...	184	147	167	...	...	2 38	4 08	...	...
1886	2580	2124	392	64	...	...	...	...	1689	65	411	64	175	192	7.44	...	206	133	173	...	...	2 78	3 72	...	...
1887	2814	2340	429	45	...	...	...	...	1694	60	565	89	173	245	8.70	...	217	150	185	...	...	2 90	3 57	...	...
1888	3256	2549	553	154	...	...	...	...	2021	61	640	100	210	277	8.50	...	215	156	193	...	...	2 16	3 46	...	...
1889	3419	2825	500	94	...	...	...	...	2034	59	669	110	300	285	8.33	...	227	170	207	...	...	2 28	5 40	...	...
	77169								33064		18261	4116	4449	6568												

* Out-patient Department open only five months.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is a private, not a public institution.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital on Blossom Street, Boston, on week-days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M.

Recent accidents admitted at all hours.

Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A.M., week-days only.

Applications from a distance must be made in writing, accompanied by a full description of the case by the attending physician, and, when a Free Bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary condition of the patient, and wait for a reply before sending the patient.

Contagious and chronic diseases are not admitted.

Regular charges to paying patients are as follows: in the Jackson Ward (private), \$50 per week; in small room in the Townsend and Bigelow Wards, \$25 per week; in the General Wards, \$10 per week. These rates, covering only expenses of board and lodging, may be increased or abated in individual cases by the Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

THE AMBULANCE

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Accompanied by a medical officer, will be despatched to any point within the city proper for the conveyance of cases of *accident* or *urgent sudden sickness, not contagious*, to this Hospital, or elsewhere, upon notice from a physician, the police, or other responsible source, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

In cases requiring gratuitous treatment, no charge will be made.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN W. PRATT,

*Resident Physician,
Mass. Gen. Hospital, Blossom St.*

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MCLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
TO THE
TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
For the Year 1889.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Gentlemen,— The following report, with tabular statements relating to the number and condition of the patients treated in the Asylum during the year 1889, is respectfully presented:—

TABLE No. 1.
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1889, . . .	76	90	166
Admissions within the year,	58	55	113
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year, . .	134	145	279
Discharged within the year,	51	54	105
Namely,— as Recovered,	11	22	33
Much improved,	7	8	15
Improved,	9	7	16
Unimproved,	8	12	20
Not insane,	4	1	5
Deaths,	12	4	16
Patients remaining Dec. 31, 1889, } supported as private patients, }	83	91	174
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	132	145	277
“ “ “ “ admitted, . .	57	55	112
“ “ “ “ recovered, . .	11	22	33
Daily average number of patients,	79.44	89.22	168.66

During the year, one man was twice admitted. One man present at the beginning of the year was discharged and readmitted. Thus there were two hundred and seventy-nine cases treated, representing two hundred and seventy-seven persons.

Of the one hundred and twelve persons admitted during the year, sixty-one were regarded as recent cases, and fifty-one as chronic, or incurable.

Eighty-seven persons, forty-seven men and forty women, had never been in any hospital. Of the remaining twenty-five persons, seventeen, five men and twelve women, were admitted for the second time; four persons, two men and two women, for the third time; one man for the fourth time; one woman for the sixth time; one man for the seventh time; and one man for the twenty-fourth time.

In 1889 there were eight more admissions, two more discharges, and ten more cases under treatment than during the year 1888; and the number present was eight more at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Of the one hundred and four persons discharged, including deaths, fourteen, six men and eight women, were transferred to other hospitals in this State, two men to hospitals in another State, and one woman to a foreign asylum.

Of the thirty-three persons discharged recovered, twenty-two had never before been inmates of any hospital; and, of the remaining eleven persons, eight had been in this Asylum, two in asylums in other States, and one in a foreign asylum. These eleven persons had previously made thirty-six recoveries.

The average duration of illness from the beginning of attack in all cases recovered was 9.31 months, and the average duration of their residence in the Asylum was 5.83 months.

The percentage of recoveries on all admissions, of persons accounted as insane, for the year 1889, was 30.84. The medical work of the year was more than usually active. The number admitted has been equalled only once before during the past ten years, and not previously since 1860. The general results of the last year's work are satisfactory.

The voluntary cases admitted during the year numbered forty-two. These represented forty-one persons,—twenty-three men and eighteen women. Of these, twenty-one were cases of melancholia, three of mania, one of “fixed ideas,” four of delusional insanity, one of senile insanity, three of secondary dementia, one of paralytic insanity, one of general paralysis, and six were not insane. Of these forty-one persons, three were committed after entering the Asylum as voluntary cases, and one was twice admitted as a voluntary case. The forty-two voluntary cases admitted during the year furnished eleven recoveries; and twenty-nine such cases remaining from previous years furnished five other recoveries during this year, making a total of sixteen recoveries out of seventy-one cases,—the total number of this class under treatment during the year. Thus the voluntary patients have yielded 38.1 per cent. of recoveries on the admissions of that class for 1889. Of this class, seven other cases were discharged much improved, seven improved, six not improved, five not insane, and three dead. Of these forty-two cases admitted in 1889, there were remaining, at the end of the year, fifteen persons, seven men and eight women; and fourteen persons, five men and nine women, also remained from the admissions of previous years: so that the total remaining under the voluntary relation is twenty-nine persons, twelve men and seventeen women.

The number of persons admitted as voluntary patients under the present law is as follows: namely, 1881, 1; 1882, 11; 1883, 33; 1884, 49; 1885, 34; 1886, 29; 1887, 29; 1888, 34; 1889, 41,—a total of 261 persons in nine years.

The voluntary system, as it has been in practice here in the nine years since the enactment of the law establishing it, has yielded most beneficent results. It has not only been a blessing to the many patients who have gladly availed themselves of its benefits, but it has done good to the Asylum itself in stimulating improvement in the care of all its patients. Many persons who are in the earlier stages of simple melancholia, or who have some one of the milder forms, or are in an early stage, of mental disorder, are well aware of the nature of their illness, and yield readily and often gladly to the advice of friends or physicians to place themselves under special care. Intelligent patients appreciate the privilege of avoiding a formal examination and the dreaded declaration of insanity; and therefore, with the voluntary system, they seek hospital care earlier, and under the helpful influence of the consciousness that it is their own act. The formality required is the signing of a request for "admission for care and treatment." There might appear to be an inconsistency, even an impropriety, in the admission of these patients as voluntary who are classed as insane as above stated. But these conditions often develop, or become apparent, upon observation after admission. These voluntary patients include a more or less doubtful class of cases for whose commitment attending physicians would not be willing to certify to insanity, if the patient could not be persuaded to come to the Asylum. Such physicians might, on the contrary, certify if the same patient were to be persuaded. It is for such cases

near the border-line, about whom there might be a difference of opinion, that the system is a great boon. It is probable that not a few patients, now properly committed to our hospitals for the insane, would not be so committed, were there a contest about it on the part of the patients or their friends. The question as to whether they could or could not be formally committed being doubtful in such cases, an intelligent declaration of a desire for admission to the Asylum is accepted as evidence of capacity to make an application, and every benefit of the doubt is given to the applicant expressing such a desire. It is a noteworthy anomaly of the law that, while it disqualifies every asylum physician as untrustworthy in the matter of certifying commitments of patients to any asylum, it still puts upon him the onus of deciding whether or not a person making to him a voluntary application to come under such physician's own care could be committed as insane. The practice of the Asylum in regard to this class of patients is, however, that sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy and Charity; and, the applicant being accepted, a careful report, stating the particulars of the case, is at once forwarded to the Board.

It is interesting to note that for a number of years one-third or more of all admissions here have been of voluntary cases, and not a few were of persons who had been here one or more times before; also, that the number has gradually diminished of those who, after such admission, require commitment in the regular form because of having demanded their discharge before being well enough to go. Last year there were only three such cases; and there is a corresponding decrease in the cases discharged under the well-understood provision of the law, requiring a discharge to be given within three days after a request

for it in writing is made. In other words, the presence of voluntary patients, who are reasonably content to stay under treatment, has become such a feature of our Asylum life that new-comers are impressed by it, and held to their own good purpose by example and by the feeling of mutual confidence that is fostered between patients, nurses, and physicians. In the first years of the operation of the law, it was difficult to persuade the voluntary patients to remain sufficiently long. It was a matter of much painstaking to make the conditions of residence and care acceptable, and the logic of the results now attained is self-evident.

The essential value of this system is that its success depends upon the active exercise of human sympathy and mutual confidence in the place of custodial restraint; and not only are the conditions of "moral treatment" rendered greatly more effective, but all who are concerned in these kindlier relations are lifted up by them. It is significant that in the nine years' working of the voluntary law in Massachusetts so little criticism of it has been made, and so much good has come of it, of a kind that none but those who make use of it can properly appreciate.

The ladies' gymnasium, described in the report of last year, has been as useful as it was expected to be. Its large and pleasant sitting-room has been an attractive resort at all times, and especially cheerful with its open fire during the long evenings in the cooler weather. The teaching of the classes of nurses in gymnastic exercises has been shared by patients who could take the physical training in the more active form. The instruction has been continued as last year by Miss Adams for both the senior and junior classes of nurses; and in October the senior class began a course of special training in medical gymnas-

tics, under the instruction of Baron Nils Posse, M.G., which will be continued during the school season of eight months. The nurses are thus qualified to add to their practice of massage the use of the requisite variety of movements adapted to the condition of individual patients, and carefully prescribed in all cases. It is hoped that it will prove to be a valuable qualification of these nurses that they can satisfactorily apply these remedial measures under the direction of physicians in private practice.

The success of this gymnasium for the ladies has prompted the like transformation of the gentlemen's bowling-alley and billiard-room, where some apparatus for physical training has been usefully employed for a number of years. The building having already been moved to a position more accessible from the house, its enlargement by a commodious reading-room and a smoking-room will be a source of great comfort and benefit as a place of common resort by day and evening. The use of physical exercise can be made systematic and efficient in the ample space provided, with an equipment of the requisite apparatus.

The Training School for Nurses is now well established, both as an integral part of the work of the Asylum and in the acceptance of its graduates as a worthy contribution to the public good. These considerations justify the special report of the school, which may be found in the Appendix; and attention is invited to the account there given of the establishment of the school and to the statement of its present progress and purposes.

The laboratory for pathological work and investigation in experimental psychology for clinical purposes is now nearly ready for use. A small building added to the former laboratory will contain a mortuary and autopsy room, long needed; three rooms for micro-

scopy, photography, and the experimental work; and a small room for chemical examinations. It is believed that the interest stimulated by the investigations to be carried on here, with the contributions made to them from the strictly clinical side, will yield direct benefit to the patients, through the better understanding of both the mental and physical symptoms which they present.

The appointment recently made of a medical house pupil to assist in the department just mentioned increases the undergraduate staff to three,—one in each service under the immediate charge of an assistant physician. This medical interne system is like that of the general hospitals, and has been in existence here with most satisfactory results for ten years, and twenty-one men have served under it. One appointment is made every six months for one year's service,—one-half with the men, and the other in the department for women. These officers are without pay and give only part of their time to the Asylum, their duty including one daily visit to certain wards, making chemical examinations in the laboratory, keeping the clinical records, and attending to the feeding of patients and other like duties as may be required. This leaves much time for pursuing their medical studies. The graduates of this service uniformly testify to the value of the clinical experience it gives them; it furnishes a corps of excellently prepared candidates for appointment as assistant physicians. The great value of this system to the Asylum is found in the relief of the assistants from the work of clinical clerks, in the freedom to devote more time to clinical observations and to the teaching in the Training School, and especially to the study of the literature of their special professional work. This system thus affords some of the necessary conditions

for scientific advancement, to the direct benefit of the patients; and incidentally it promotes the public good through the education of a considerable number of physicians in the treatment and prevention of insanity.

The ten years of the history of the Asylum now just completed present some considerations worthy of notice. During all that period, it has continued under difficult conditions as to its surroundings; and the development of modern methods in its work has been distinctly obstructed by defects of construction and by the obvious objection to expenditure of money here, with the building of a new asylum in view.

But, the necessity being recognized of maintaining the status of the Asylum in its special work as high as possible, it has not only been kept in thorough repair, but money has been freely expended upon alterations and improvements extraordinary in relation to the usual current expenses. Wards have been improved and brightened by new alcoves and broad windows, and many minor changes have been made for the comfort of the household and to facilitate the hospital work. Experiments in construction have been tried with reference to the planning of new buildings. The most recent of these improvements are the gymnasiums and the laboratory for physiological psychology. A special feature of the ten years' work has been the radical change in the nursing service. The reform of nursing the insane has been taken from its long-existent stage of experiment, and a school has been established which educates a new order of Asylum nurses, fully up to the standard of the great reform in general hospital nursing. This work here has cost much extra labor and some money, — all returned in the improved care of the sick.

In accomplishing all these things in the face of

obstructive conditions, the summary of the ten years' work shows that the Asylum has more than sustained itself financially, independent of aid from the general funds, besides expending nearly ten thousand dollars in improvements at Belmont for the new Asylum.

It has long been accepted that the need of removal of the Asylum to new grounds is imperative, because of the adverse conditions in the present surroundings, although tolerable comfort and good work are still attainable here. It should be kept in mind, however, that it is not altogether a matter of being driven from our present place: the invitation and duty to do better work than can possibly be done here are very urgent. It stands confessed that the care of the private classes of the insane in hospitals of the character of the McLean Asylum is, relatively to what is properly expected of them, in some important particulars behind the progress that has been made in the public hospitals. While the private proprietary houses are entirely suitable for certain cases, it is well known by those familiar with the truth of what are, and what should be, the facts in this matter that a properly constructed hospital, with its abundance of facilities for investigation and care of its cases, should present far superior curative advantages. The new era that all have long been waiting for is already at hand, and waiting itself to be entered upon.

In support of this proposition, let the facts just recounted of the recent experiences here be taken. Good work, with bad construction and unfavorable conditions, has commanded the confidence of the public and the support of the Asylum. There can be no question as to the better support of a new Asylum, with inviting conditions. The means of perfecting the nursing service are now so well in hand that, in this fundamental requisite, the personal care

of the sick here cannot be excelled by the best conditions of private hospitals; and the poorest patients have the benefit of this quality of nursing. The new provisions for advancement in medical work are already inaugurated. All these elements have been worked up to a state of readiness for the opportunity that proper construction in new buildings can alone afford. Progress is now delayed, and the consequences involved are important. We wait for new buildings to round out these labors.

In this forecasting of what may be, another consideration of broad import, that has long been held in mind, may well be mentioned. The law bears fruit here that a new principle established in the conduct of affairs will, if a true one, evolve higher truths that in turn contribute to advancement. The voluntary system already described was established on correct lines: its workings here have evolved a breadth of moral results but dimly foreseen. More than these, patients, friends, and physicians alike have seized upon its provisions as a happy relief from the commonly felt "stigma" of resort to an "asylum." Many suppose and erroneously say that there is a special and separate department here for the treatment of nervous disorders. This allays the repugnance to hospital care, and great good is gained because it is earlier and more freely sought. Let the truth this teaches be clearly seen: it is not a new Asylum that is wanted,—it is a new Hospital. The McLean Hospital—for nervous and mental diseases, if this specification be needed—will be a fitting and inviting place, not only for the insane, but for a class of allied neurotic and mental disorders that are now repelled from such an Asylum as this, where they can best be treated.

The new Hospital at Belmont may consist of a group of houses scattered about upon the beautiful

sites the grounds afford. Each house may be quite homelike, with its dwellers free from exterior annoyances, because it may be well separated from all other buildings. Such separation will be entirely consistent with proper supervision and safety, because the nurse of the new order is so trustworthy that there will practically be a "supervisor" in each building. There may be special detached houses for the milder manifestations of nervous and mental disorder, all affording strictly the conditions of a hospital, with the understanding that many come to it having mental disorders that are not insanity, yet all being legitimate cases for the Hospital that is to be, in the new order of things in these matters. A small cottage could be placed in some one of a number of pleasant isolated situations, for the sole use of a patient, who might even make it a life-residence. The building of one-half of the new Hospital, and the transfer of the Women's Department to Belmont, would sustain the progressive movement that it is now most desirable to push forward; and such a division into two establishments is a proper one. It was said of this in my report of last year, "This will be in the interests of economy, good service, freedom from many pressing difficulties, proper classification, and the best good of the sick." There would be, of course, some increase of cost due to such a division,—chiefly in a few of the administrative positions, and therefore not relatively large; yet this would not be inconsistent with proper economy, as the better conditions would undoubtedly command the requisite means of support.

It is now urged that the foregoing considerations are re-enforced by those newly stated in this report. Our needs as to new construction have been well studied. The preparatory development has been made of our medical work according to the best modern

ideas. The substantial support of the public has been kept, under adverse circumstances, through its appreciation of the service rendered to it. The opportunity is waiting, for nowhere has the modern ideal hospital yet been built. Postponement does more than retard progress. It is abortive of good work, and there is a crying need of better relief for the sick.

The plans for one building at Belmont are already well studied, also a detailed plan of the grounds and the relations of sites for a group of buildings. It would be of great and immediate advantage if we could have at once a building suitable for one of the main group, and to be called the Belknap, or by the name of some other of the benefactors of the Asylum; and, if an Appleton building of moderate size could be added, these two could be properly administered, and meet the present urgent need of a place for convalescents and for special cases. The present demand for such accommodations indicates clearly the source of support for them, and it is earnestly recommended that work upon these two buildings may be begun in the coming year.

In the Pathological and Psychological Department, Dr. Gannett has continued his former work in the absence of Dr. Noyes in Europe for a large part of the year. The report of the department will be found in the Appendix. Clinical instruction to students from Harvard Medical School was given, as formerly, during part of the year.

The kind interest of the friends of the Asylum has been continued in many ways, with the accustomed sympathy and helpfulness. These are gratefully appreciated by our patients and those who are engaged in caring for them, and all are sincerely thankful.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges (including Deaths).			Daily Average of Patients in the House.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
January, . .	4	3	7	2	4	6	77.61	84.33	161.94
February, .	6	8	14	7	1	8	75.85	86.50	162.35
March, . .	5	3	8	2	2	4	78.35	87.97	166.32
April, . . .	6	5	11	4	9	13	77.00	88.70	165.70
May, . . .	9	5	14	3	5	8	80.61	89.61	170.22
June, . . .	2	3	5	3	2	5	82.20	90.16	172.36
July, . . .	5	4	9	5	2	7	79.38	89.20	168.58
August, . .	5	2	7	8	..	8	79.16	92.97	172.13
September, .	4	6	10	1	6	7	76.06	92.84	168.90
October, . .	4	5	9	4	6	10	80.42	91.19	171.61
November, .	4	4	8	5	6	11	83.27	89.41	172.68
December, .	4	7	11	7	11	18	83.35	87.74	171.09
Total cases, .	58	55	113	51	54	105	79.44	89.22	168.66
Total persons,	57	55	112	50	54	104	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

Number of the Admission.	Cases admitted.			Times previously recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	47	40	87	5	2	7
Second,	5	12	17	2	5	7
Third,	3	2	5	2	2	4
Fourth,	1	..	1	1	..	1
Sixth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Seventh,	1	..	1	6	..	6
Twenty-fourth, . .	1	..	1	23	..	23
Total of cases, . .	58	55	113	39	9	48
Total of persons, .	57	55	112	..	..	..

These 48 recoveries represent 19 persons, 15 having recovered one, 2 two, 1 six, and 1 twenty-three times.

TABLE No. 4.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Ages.	At first attack of Insanity.			When admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	1	..	1	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 yrs.,	2	..	2	1	..	1
" 15 " 20 "	..	1	1	1	1	2
" 20 " 25 "	6	5	11	6	4	10
" 25 " 30 "	4	5	9	5	6	11
" 30 " 35 "	3	10	13	2	9	11
" 35 " 40 "	2	4	6	3	4	7
" 40 " 50 "	12	7	19	10	6	16
" 50 " 60 "	8	5	13	9	7	16
" 60 " 70 "	5	3	8	6	3	9
" 70 " 80 "	4	..	4	3	..	3
" 80 " 90 "	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	47	40	87	47	40	87

TABLE No. 5.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places of Nativity.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	8	10	4	4	12	14
New Hampshire, .	6	5	3	1	9	6
Vermont, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Massachusetts, . .	25	23	28	33	53	56
New York,	4	4	3	2	7	6
Pennsylvania, . . .	1	..	1	1	2	1
North Carolina, . .	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ohio, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
California, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Norway, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
England,	1	1	1	..	2	1
Ireland,	7	7	6	7	13	14
Nova Scotia,	2	2	..	..	2	2
New Brunswick, . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
South America, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Canada, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Newfoundland, . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Scotland,	2	3	..	..	2	3
Germany, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..
Russia,	1	..	..	..	1	..
Fayal, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Total of <i>persons</i> , .	57	57	55	55	112	112

TABLE No. 6.

RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County,	21	20	41
Middlesex County,	15	20	35
Essex County,	4	2	6
Norfolk County,	4	5	9
Plymouth County,	2	2	4
Bristol County,	1	1	2
Barnstable County,	1	1	2
Hampden County,	1	1	2
Maine,	3	..	3
New Hampshire,	1	1	2
Vermont,	1	..	1
New York, . . . . .	..	1	1
Illinois,	1	..	1
Kansas,	1	..	1
Nova Scotia,	2	..	2
New Brunswick, . . . . .	..	1	1
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	58	55	113
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	57	55	112

TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Number of the Admission.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	15	16	31	28	18	46	4	6	10
Second, . .	2	6	8	3	5	8	..	1	1
Third, . .	3	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fourth, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sixth, . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seventh, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Twenty-fourth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total <i>cases</i> , .	21	24	45	33	24	57	4	7	11
Total <i>persons</i> ,	21	24	45	32	24	56	4	7	11

TABLE No. 8.
OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Housewife, . . . . .	..	26	26
Clerk,	8	..	8
Manufacturer,	1	..	1
Merchant,	7	..	7
Farmer,	3	..	3
Gardener,	1	..	1
Student,	5	2	7
Teacher,	2	1	3
Lawyer,	3	..	3
Editor,	1	..	1
Physician,	2	..	2
Clergyman,	1	..	1
Hydrographer,	1	..	1
Proof-reader, . . . . .	..	1	1
Railroad Manager,	2	..	2
Naval Officer,	1	..	1
Actor,	1	1	2
Railroad Engineer,	1	..	1
Artist,	2	..	2
Mechanic,	3	..	3
Hotel-keeper,	1	..	1
Commercial Traveller,	2	..	2
Police Officer,	1	..	1
Servant,	1	3	4
Dressmaker, . . . . .	..	4	4
No occupation,	7	17	24
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	57	55	112

TABLE No. 9.
REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

Previous Duration.	First Admission to any Hospital.			All other Admissions.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 mo.,	9	13	22	5	4	9	14	17	31
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	12	8	20	..	2	2	12	10	22
“ 3 “ 6 “	10	3	13	2	2	4	12	5	17
“ 6 “ 12 “	4	8	12	3	1	4	7	9	16
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	8	4	12	1	5	6	9	9	18
“ 2 “ 5 “	4	4	8	..	..	..	4	4	8
“ 5 “ 10 “ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total <i>cases</i> ,	47	40	87	11	15	26	58	55	113
Total <i>persons</i>, . . . . .	..	..	..	10	15	25	57	55	112
Average of known persons (in years), . . . . .	.50	.55	.52	.37	.88	.68			

TABLE No. 10.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute,	12	16	28
Mania, puerperal, . . . . .	..	2	2
Folie-du-doute, . . . . .	..	1	1
Melancholia, acute,	19	21	40
Melancholia, puerperal, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hysterical Insanity,	1	1	2
Delusional Insanity,	4	4	8
Paralytic Insanity,	1	..	1
Senile Insanity,	6	1	7
Dementia, primary, . . . . .	..	1	1
Dementia, secondary,	3	4	7
General Paralysis,	8	1	9
Not insane,	4	2	6
Total of cases,	58	55	113
Total of persons,	57	55	112

TABLE No. 11.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Grief,	1	1	2
Anxiety,	11	2	13
Overstudy,	5	1	6
Religious Excitement, . . . . .	..	1	1
Christian Science, . . . . .	..	1	1
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	4	6	10
Neurasthenia, . . . . .	..	11	11
Overwork,	7	2	9
Constitutional,	5	5	10
Change of life, . . . . .	..	2	2
Childbirth, . . . . .	..	5	5
Sunstroke,	1	..	1
Acute Disease,	2	2	4
Surgical Operation,	1	..	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage,	1	..	1
Injury to Head,	2	1	3
Narcotics,	1	..	1
Intemperance,	2	..	2
Old age,	5	..	5
Unknown,	10	15	25
Total of cases,	58	55	113
Total of persons,	57	55	112

TABLE No. 12.

RELATION TO HOSPITALS OF THE PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any Hospital,	47	40	87
Former inmates of this Hospital,	3	7	10
Former inmates of other Hospitals in this State :—			
South Boston,	1	1	2
Private Asylum,	2	2	4
Westborough, . . . . .	..	2	2
Taunton, . . . . .	..	1	1
Former inmates of Hospitals in other States, . . . . .	..	1	1
Former inmates of this Hospital and of other Hospitals in this State :—			
Private Asylum,	1	..	1
Danvers,	2	..	2
South Boston,	1	..	1
Former inmates of this Hospital and of Hospitals in other States,	1	1	2
Former inmates of foreign Hospitals, . . . . .	..	..	..
Total of <i>cases</i> ,	58	55	113
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	57	55	112

TABLE No. 13.
DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Not Insane.			Died.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	7	15	22	6	3	9	8	7	15	6	8	14	4	1	5	9	3	12	40	37	77
Second,	3	4	7	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	1	4	7	11	18
Third, . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Fourth, . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Seventh, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty-fourth,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of cases, .	11	22	33	7	8	15	9	7	16	8	12	20	4	1	5	12	4	16	51	54	105
Total of persons,	11	22	33	7	8	15	9	7	16	8	12	20	4	1	5	12	4	16	51	54	105

TABLE No. 14.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	4	11	15	2	1	3	1	1	2
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	4	4	8	4	5	9	4	3	7
“ 3 “ 6 “	2	5	7	3	11	14	2	5	7
“ 6 “ 12 “	..	..	..	2	4	6	2	9	11
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	3	4
“ 2 “ 5 “	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
Total cases,	11	22	33	11	22	33	11	22	33
Total persons,	11	22	33	11	22	33	11	22	33
Average of known cases (in months),	4.04	2.52	3.06	3.70	6.94	5.83	8.09	9.92	9 31

TABLE No. 15.

CASES RESULTING IN DEATH.—DURATION.

Period.	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 mo.,	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
From 1 to 3 mo.,	4	2	6	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 3 “ 6 “	2	..	2	2	1	3	1	..	1
“ 6 “ 12 “	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	1
“ 1 “ 2 yrs.,	..	1	1	3	..	3	1	1	2
“ 2 “ 5 “	2	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	4
“ 5 “ 10 “	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3
“ 25 “ 30 “	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
“ 30 “ 40 “	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 50 “ 60 “	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total, . . .	12	4	16	12	4	16	12	4	16
Average of known cases (in months),	6.93	4.06	6.22	112.29	90.50	106.84	119.22	94.56	113.06

TABLE No. 16.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH.

Form of Insanity.	Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute, . . .	4	11	15	..	..	..
Mania, puerperal, . .	..	2	2	..	..	..
Melancholia, acute, .	5	8	13	2	2	4
Melancholia, puerperal,	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hysterical Insanity, .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Delusional Insanity, .	1	..	1	1	..	1
Senile Insanity, . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dementia, secondary, .	..	..	..	4	1	5
General Paralysis, . .	..	..	..	3	1	4
Total of cases, . . .	11	22	33	12	4	16
Total of persons, . .	11	22	33	12	4	16

TABLE No. 17.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis,	3	..	3
Exhaustion from Melancholia, . . . . .	..	1	1
Exhaustion from Senile Insanity,	2	1	3
Cerebral Rheumatism,	1	..	1
Chronic Hemorrhagic Pachymeningitis, . .	1	1	2
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Ulcerative Endocarditis,	1	..	1
Pneumonia,	1	1	2
Bronchitis,	1	..	1
Enteritis,	1	..	1
Peritonitis,	1	..	1
Totals,	12	4	16

TABLE No. 18.

RECOVERIES, CLASSIFIED BY RESULTS OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS.*

Number of the Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Not Improved.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Second,	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Third, . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Fourth, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty-fourth . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of <i>cases</i> , . .	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Total of <i>persons</i> , .	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11

* This classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

TABLE No. 19.

DEATHS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF INSANITY AND OF TREATMENT.

Period.	Duration of Insanity.			Whole known period of Hospital Residence.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month, . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
From 1 to 3 months,	2	..	2	2	..	2
“ 3 “ 6 “	1	..	1	1	1	2
“ 1 “ 2 years,	1	2	3	3	1	4
“ 2 “ 5 “	4	1	5	2	1	3
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	..	2	1	..	1
“ 20 “ 30 “	..	1	1	..	1	1
“ 30 “ 40 “	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 50 “ 60 “	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total,	12	4	16	12	4	16
Average of known cases (in months),	119.75	95.31	113.64	112.81	91.25	107.42

TABLE No. 20.
AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Ages.	At time of the first Attack.			At time of Death.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 30 “ 35 “	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 40 “ 45 “	1	1	2	..	..	..
“ 45 “ 50 “	2	1	3	1	1	2
“ 50 “ 60 “	1	..	1	2	..	2
“ 60 “ 70 “	4	1	5	4	1	5
“ 70 “ 80 “	2	1	3	5	2	7
Total,	12	4	16	12	4	16

TABLE No. 21.

ABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE
McLEAN ASYLUM.

FROM ITS OPENING, OCT. 6, 1818, TO DEC. 31, 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, etc.	Recov'd.	Remain- ing at end of year	Average No. of Patients.
1818-25	398	344	623	29	205	110	279	..
1826	47	46	101	5	21	21	55	..
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	..
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	..
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	..
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	..
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	..
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	..
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	..
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	..
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	..
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	..
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	47	21	172	178
1872	93	101	265	23	63	15	164	173
1873	92	95	256	13	63	19	161	165
1874	75	88	236	10	58	20	148	159
1875	85	83	233	16	51	16	150	156
1876	92	74	242	20	36	18	168	160
1877	110	103	278	20	68	15	175	175
1878	63	84	238	12	66	6	154	168
1879	76	79	230	12	48	19	151	157
1880	51	48	202	6	30	12	154	152
1881	66	65	220	14	37	14	155	150
1882	82	70	237	8	36	26	167	156
1883	109	111	276	17	57	37	165	164
1884	113	103	278	17	52	34	175	166
1885	95	100	270	17	46	37	170	171
1886	93	96	263	14	46	36	167	169
1887	75	78	242	17	35	26	164	160
1888	105	103	269	23	37	43	166	164
1889	113	105	279	16	56	33	174	168
	7,307	7,133		1,065	3,037	3,031		

TABLE No. 22.

TABLE OF APPLICATIONS, ADMISSIONS, ETC., FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,—1864-1889.

Years.	Applications.		Admissions.		American.		Foreign.		Not Admitted.		Discharged, cured, rel'ed, or improved.		Percentage of same on Ad-missions.		Died.		Whole number under care in the year.		Number of free patients.		Paying all the time.		Paying part of the time.		Greatest total number at any time.		Least total at any time.		Average.		Greatest no. at any one time of Free or Pay-ing at Hosp'al.		Average time in weeks Paying and Free at Hospital.		Out-patients.
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	
1864	1932	1599	101	654	99	945	2	333	1306	80	8.168	79.1	130	27	242	1749	302	1388	350	11	157	208	110	192	138	200	139	33	3.2	4.4	5619	Hospital.	Free.	4.4	5619
1865	1430	1199	82	571	80	628	2	231	997	68	8.315	82.9	104	17	140	1347	277	687	592	68	164	195	88	181	113	186	137	72	3.7	4.8	5356	Hospital.	Free.	4.8	5356
1866	1328	1120	103	542	100	587	3	208	909	69	81.17	66.9	96	29	132	1224	295	556	623	45	109	203	78	192	95	197	62	58	3.4	5.1	5608	Hospital.	Free.	5.1	5608
1867	1419	1206	89	558	88	648	1	213	958	81	79.43	91	94	27	113	1301	286	676	601	24	126	200	72	172	104	186	77	62	3.4	4.3	4553	Hospital.	Free.	4.3	4553
1868	1474	1265	92	604	92	661	0	209	1015	71	80.03	77.1	85	23	98	1373	218	840	502	31	132	181	69	160	102	166	97	56	3.0	3.5	5264	Hospital.	Free.	3.5	5264
1869	1633	1390	108	681	108	709	0	243	1123	82	80.03	75.9	107	18	93	1217	284	930	563	24	139	196	90	177	118	187	98	55	3.4	4.3	6953	Hospital.	Free.	4.3	6953
1870	1706	1302	79	584	76	718	3	404	1083	73	83.20	92.4	85	12	140	1427	342	958	439	30	137	195	98	181	120	187	106	45	3.4	4.8	8767	Hospital.	Free.	4.8	8767
1871	1781	1427	75	649	75	778	0	354	1143	52	80.09	69.3	109	13	178	1537	253	1056	456	25	154	187	91	167	122	178	126	43	3.1	3.9	9792	Hospital.	Free.	3.9	9792
1872	1815	1547	93	665	88	882	5	268	1271	52	82.15	55.9	120	23	259	1701	265	1289	396	16	160	179	97	163	135	173	133	42	3.1	4.3	11878	Hospital.	Free.	4.3	11878
1873	1958	1550	92	640	85	910	7	408	1201	64	77.48	69.5	186	13	291	1700	256	1195	441	64	187	171	129	158	156	165	156	44	3.3	6.0	13517	Hospital.	Free.	6.0	13517
1874	2153	1639	75	713	68	926	7	514	1342	54	81.88	72	127	10	234	1800	236	1251	394	120	183	167	111	144	149	159	146	41	2.7	5.6	15612	Hospital.	Free.	5.6	15612
1875	2357	1841	85	799	72	1022	13	516	1412	57	76.70	67	189	16	285	1989	233	1565	336	88	199	165	132	145	166	156	176	31	2.8	5.2	16993	Hospital.	Free.	5.2	16993
1876	2560	1906	92	900	82	1006	10	654	1621	45	85.04	48.9	150	20	245	2096	242	1696	308	92	210	173	163	148	185	160	182	36	3.2	5.7	17292	Hospital.	Free.	5.7	17292
1877	2131	1657	110	863	103	794	7	474	1339	57	80.80	51.8	130	20	147	1847	278	1270	339	48	194	184	135	168	164	175	178	33	2.8	5.5	18004	Hospital.	Free.	5.5	18004
1878	2275	1794	63	946	58	848	5	481	1461	45	81.43	71.4	134	12	200	1950	238	1578	334	38	187	182	132	154	165	168	170	34	2.8	5.2	18744	Hospital.	Free.	5.2	18744
1879	2310	1813	76	979	63	834	13	497	1462	46	80.63	60.5	143	12	222	1971	230	1577	352	42	188	164	131	150	163	157	165	30	2.8	5.1	18960	Hospital.	Free.	5.1	18960
1880	2701	2123	51	1117	46	1006	5	578	1731	32	81.53	62.7	151	6	351	2284	202	1864	371	45	188	159	156	146	170	152	165	35	2.5	4.5	20566	Hospital.	Free.	4.5	20566
1881	2786	2106	66	1074	57	1032	9	680	1853	37	82.19	56	189	14	391	2270	220	1835	419	26	195	161	139	147	166	150	168	39	2.79	4.41	18443	Hospital.	Free.	4.41	18443
1882	2587	2147	82	1127	73	1020	9	440	1775	47	87.83	57.3	177	8	348	2302	237	1876	399	12	195	166	143	149	168	156	167	35	2.84	4.41	16304	Hospital.	Free.	4.41	16304
1883	2460	2020	109	1035	93	985	16	440	1664	63	82.33	53.8	181	17	432	2185	276	1633	473	79	189	171	143	151	168	164	168	40	2.75	4.80	*7102	Hospital.	Free.	4.80	*7102
1884	2494	2096	113	1043	95	1053	18	398	1685	57	80.39	50.4	191	17	397	2310	278	1815	448	47	186	175	129	154	165	166	159	40	3	4.14	14824	Hospital.	Free.	4.14	14824
1885	2636	2327	95	1178	84	1149	11	299	1945	62	85.38	65.3	192	17	443	2472	270	2044	382	46	184	185	147	159	167	171	166	26	2.38	4.08	17016	Hospital.	Free.	4.08	17016
1886	2686	2580	93	1313	85	1267	8	106	2100	68	81.39	73.1	192	14	471	2756	263	2283	409	64	206	191	133	167	173	169	178	30	2.78	3.72	17925	Hospital.	Free.	3.72	17925
1887	2876	2814	75	1376	66	1438	9	62	2259	46	80.24	61.3	245	17	490	3015	242	2523	429	45	217	176	150	157	185	160	196	40	2.90	3.57	18981	Hospital.	Free.	3.57	18981
1888	3339	3256	105	1650	86	1606	19	83	2661	63	81.72	60.	277	23	496	3455	269	2731	553	154	215	171	156	157	193	164	194	42	2.16	3.46	19472	Hospital.	Free.	3.46	19472
1889	3535	3419	113	1806	101	1613	12	83	2703	64	79.05	56.1	300	16	530	3624	279	3016	500	94	227	175	170	159	207	168	227	42	2.28	3.40	22939	Hospital.	Free.	3.40	22939

* Out-patient Department open only five months.

TABLE No. 23.
TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF PRINCIPAL STORES AT McLEAN ASYLUM.

Articles.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, lbs.,	72,269	\$9,377.03	.1298	76,333	\$8,762.60	.1136	79,352	\$9,714.96	.1224	87,083	\$9,466.79	.1080
Mutton and Lamb, “	27,142	2,614.26	.0962	28,694	2,574.84	.0897	27,980	2,761.69	.0986	29,610	2,726.74	.0920
Veal, “	14,977	1,590.73	.1062	10,799	1,162.19	.1076	14,842	1,578.40	.1064	14,588	1,495.02	.1024
Poultry, “	15,453	2,674.98	.172	15,565	2,802.43	.180	16,868	2,827.85	.167	18,357	3,154.15	.171
Ham, etc., doz.,	13,292	1,460.57	.109	13,093	1,512.56	.115	12,878	1,466.73	.113	12,496	1,345.02	.107
Eggs, “	11,193	2,339.44	.209	10,888	2,258.75	.207	10,832	2,352.07	.217	11,267	2,436.84	.216
Lard, lbs.,	1,471	114.26	.077	2,015	169.56	.084	2,346	222.79	.094	2,740	240.62	.087
Flour, bbls.,	512	2,728.73	5.32	530	2,728.62	5.13	551	2,832.16	5.14	500	2,961.23	5.92
Butter, lbs.,	20,931	4,650.73	.222	21,320	4,756.39	.223	19,225	4,448.85	.231	19,958	4,358.62	.218
Coffee, “	3,336	691.16	.207	3,361	822.04	.244	3,333	812.52	.243	3,410	856.73	.251
Tea, “	1,188	389.00	.327	1,264	394.08	.311	1,274	383.51	.301	1,282	360.38	.280
Sugar, “	28,996	1,824.45	.063	28,373	1,712.08	.060	31,665	2,210.40	.069	32,293	2,500.20	.077
Lights, Gas, etc., feet,	.....	2,693.02	.....	.....	2,957.27	.....	.....	3,089.74	.....	.....	3,006.90	.....
Coal, tons,	1,328 ¹⁵⁵ ₂₀₀₀	7,087.31	5.34	1,332 ¹⁶¹⁶ ₂₀₀₀	7,145.92	5.36	1,375 ¹⁸⁷⁹ ₂₀₀₀	8,856.03	6.436	1,249 ¹⁶³⁹ ₂₀₀₀	7,335.82	5.873
Wood, cords,	20	140.00	7.00	10 ¹ ₂	84.00	8.00	10 ¹ ₂	73.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....
Ice, tons,	473 ⁶⁰⁰ ₂₀₀₀	1,088.56	2.30	554 ³⁹⁹ ₂₀₀₀	1,275.66	2.30	462 ³⁹⁹ ₂₀₀₀	1,062.94	2.30	473 ³⁹⁹ ₂₀₀₀	1,673.47	3.532

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MCLEAN ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
For the Year 1889.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Gentlemen,— This first formal report of the Asylum Training School is to mark its establishment as an integral part of the work of the Asylum. It has long passed the experimental stage. Since its inauguration in 1882, four classes of women and two of men have been graduated; and the benefits of the new order of things in the nursing service have been developed beyond the sanguine expectations that were held in forecasting its work. A brief history of the School and a description of its methods are here presented.

It was determined in 1879 to establish a school for the training of the attendants in this Asylum. It was planned that the School should be not simply for the instruction of attendants upon the insane, but also to fit young men and women, as in general hospitals, to undertake general nursing. It was hoped that by this plan the inherent defect would be overcome that had caused the failure of all previous attempts to establish the systematic training of nurses for the insane. It is instructive to consider the reasons for this.

Many attempts had been made to gain the desired result, — notably that of Dr. Browne at the Crichton Institution in England. This was in 1854, the very year that Florence Nightingale inaugurated in the Crimea the noble reform that has been so great a blessing to the world. Dr. Browne's effort was the "first attempt to educate the attendants upon the insane," and his method of instruction was by a course of lectures. This continued but a short time; but he and, before him, Dr. Jacobi in Germany and Samuel Tuke in

England, and others interested in the care of the insane, were all in advance of their time in their ideas of true nursing-reform. But to Miss Nightingale the opportunity came ; and we see the great results in all the civilized world, in hospital and private nursing. After this the example of the general hospitals was strongly felt, both in Europe and America ; but the later attempts in the asylums failed of success, and in 1879 there did not exist in any asylum in the world an organized school for the training of attendants.

Previous to 1882, as preparatory measures, some general hospital methods were introduced here, including certain class instruction, and teaching in ward and bedside duties ; and in that year the School was formally organized by the appointment of a Superintendent of Nurses, who was a trained general hospital nurse with previous asylum experience. In 1883-84, the school methods were gradually developed, and special difficulties were overcome that seemed to stand in the way of accomplishing the purpose of giving instruction in general nursing. It was believed to be wisest to proceed slowly and surely, and to make no experiments with lectures until the more important features of the organization of the system were perfected. But these were important and active years in the initial stage of developing the methods of instruction.

In 1884, the present Superintendent of Nurses, Miss L. E. Woodward, was appointed to that office by promotion from the place of Supervisor, which she had held for fourteen years, in addition to a service of six years as an attendant. Her long experience here was supplemented by the special privilege then granted by the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital in permitting her to take a six months' course of practical study in its wards ; and she learned also the technique of school work. The same liberal spirit has been shown on other occasions at that hospital in giving similar aid to the development of nursing-reform in this new and most important field. In following such an example, great good will be done by general hospitals.

The preparatory work here having reached its consummation in 1884, the system of training was already well advanced in its establishment. At the close of the year 1885,

the first graduates were nearly ready for their final examinations; and in a little more than three years from the time of the formal organization of the School six nurses were given their certificates early in 1886, being accounted as of the class of that year, as will appear in the list of graduates. The first class of women numbered fifteen graduates: the first class of five men was graduated in 1888, the systematic training of the men not having been undertaken until the work was well established among the women. It should be noted, however, that the formal training of men was begun in 1886, which marks the beginning of one of the earliest successful attempts to train men systematically for the profession of nursing. The first seven years of the existence of the School show as results:—

	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Graduates,	54	10	64
Graduates remaining in service, . . .	14	5	19
Pupils under training,	30	24	54

From the beginning, the steady improvement in the nursing service of the Asylum, and the uniform success of its graduates in bodily as well as mental nursing,—both within the Asylum and in private cases outside of it,—are in proof of the soundness of the principles upon which the work of the School was established. While these results, as definite products of the School, show its character and demonstrate the validity of its work, they are far from revealing the value of some of the most important lessons taught by experience in the efforts made to accomplish such results.

The first lesson that had to be learned was the reason for the failure of the many previous attempts at the systematic training of nurses for the insane, when there had so long been a genuine interest in it. There was fault of method in dealing with requirements and difficulties, and failure to recognize some vital principles. The attempts were too tentative and not sufficiently well organized. It was easy to give a few lectures to the attendants; but there was difficulty in keeping them in the service, and the zeal of all concerned soon waned with the novelty of the “attempt.” The scope of every plan of teaching was too limited: it appears not to have gone beyond the idea of improving the attendance upon the patients immediately concerned. The pro-

fessional element in the work of nursing as a prospective means of livelihood was not made sufficiently important as the proper and necessary stimulus to undertake and adhere to a methodical course of study to fit the nurse for the profession. No one offered such a comprehensive course of study. All doubted if there would be any place in the public service for such asylum-trained nurses when they were educated. Then it was said, if they do find such employment after being taught, they will all leave the asylums, which will thus gain nothing from the extra labor of teaching. It was also said that the asylums could furnish only the means of teaching the care of the insane, so that bodily nursing could not be adequately taught; and that the repugnance to mental nursing would forbid the finding of the right material for training as in the general hospitals. The acceptance of these, as correct views of the situation, is still enough to arrest all effort, or to limit it when essayed.

The next lesson to be learned was how to break through these apparent difficulties: this necessitated a study of the principles involved. What was wanted in the nurse was intelligence, sympathy, and trustworthiness. It was seen that the secret of Florence Nightingale's success was in overcoming repugnance to the work of nursing by giving the nurse better knowledge of the nature of disease and how to relieve suffering. The natural motherliness of the nurse was at once enlisted by teaching her what to do. This aroused and awakened the sympathy of intelligent minds, and thus came character and trustworthiness. For the insane, it was only necessary to apply the same principle of giving knowledge to the nurse, and to re-enforce all by making use of the same motive of wholesome self-interest that stimulates the general hospital nurse to fit herself for the practice of a respectable, self-supporting profession.

It was believed, therefore, that an asylum school should teach all the principles of general nursing, and as much of the practice of it as possible, not only for the sake of the asylums, but for the public good, and that there need be no hesitation through fear that such nurses will not find useful places in the world. It was believed, also, that the requisite instruction could be given to fit the nurse fairly well for competition with the nurse trained in the general hospitals.

Then such nurses finding remunerative employment, that fact, it was believed, would certainly attract interest and applicants to the School. It was accepted as probable that all the first graduates would early leave the School to seek their fortunes; but there was no doubt that, as in the general hospitals, some would remain — one or more from each class — till in due time there would be a sufficient number of trained and experienced nurses in the service. It was held that, if one-third of the whole number were thus well trained, it would be quite enough, the rest being pupils. At the outset, to stimulate the expectation of profitable employment in private nursing, nearly fifty attendants were sent out upon application for them, for private cases, during the years 1880–85; and ever since everything has been done to help on our graduates outside of the Asylum.

True to experience in these matters, there was an abatement of apparent success after the graduation of the second class. The experienced nurses who remained were few, and applications came slowly: the School was not yet well enough known. But this was not unexpected, and it did not continue long. The zeal of the pupils and teachers was maintained, and the fact of success became established. The graduates all found ready and profitable employment; and the few men have done well, although the demand for their services is limited because the scarcity of those who have had proper training has the effect of making the prices so high as to be prohibitory of their common employment. There should be more of such nurses to be had at reasonable rates; there would then be more business for them. Physicians have found that these nurses do well in bodily nursing, and, moreover, that they possess certain qualities which make them especially patient, tactful, and successful in cases that are difficult through nervous and mental irritability,—a kind of cases that the general hospital nurse confessedly does not like.

An arrangement was made in 1886 with the Boston Training School at the Massachusetts General Hospital, by which any female graduate of this School, who wishes to have additional practical experience and instruction in general nursing, has the privilege, under the usual conditions, of entering that School and receiving its diploma after completing satis-

factorily the studies of its senior year. The graduates of that School are received here upon like terms. Seven of the graduates of this School, accepting this privilege, have entered the hospital course, and five have graduated from it, with great satisfaction in the fact that they have had both kinds of training. Two have not yet completed the course. This extra course in either case is especially useful as a preparation for teaching, all general nursing involving more or less of the mental element. The training in mental nursing broadens the nurse's understanding of many aspects of disease, and educates skill and tactfulness of a high order. It is for her a mental and moral education in the best sense, as a qualification for the ordinary relations of life.

During the whole history of the School, and particularly during the somewhat critical period of its first two or three years, there was undoubted evidence that the perpetuity of the work depended largely upon one of the first provisions made for it; namely, the employment of a special officer to carry on the substantial part of the teaching, and to attend to maintaining the organized system of school operations. Especial mention should be made of the excellence and efficiency of Miss Woodward's labors in this regard and of the important part in the work that was borne by the assistant physicians. The lectures and the like given by the medical staff were useful and essential, but the continuity of the work in its necessary details was sustained by services other than those of the already much-occupied physicians.

It will now be seen how the results set forth in the beginning of this report were dependent upon the plan of organization. The outcome is even better than was expected in so short a time, in respect to the number of graduates that remain in the service. Not only this, but it now remains to bear some testimony to the character and quality of the service rendered by these nurses. It is difficult to present this adequately. It is given to the experienced superintendent alone to appreciate such a thing as this. He knows what it is, under such responsibilities, to *feel* what his household is doing and the spirit with which it is being done. The paramount consideration, however, is the relation of the nurse to the patient. From this side there are constantly coming, in a multitude of ways, from patients and their

friends, spontaneous expressions of the most significant kind, testifying to a gratifying appreciation of the uniform kindness and helpfulness of the nurses to the sick. In the very nature of the case, there must sometimes be control and restriction of patients and inevitably misconception and complaint on their part. But, when such patients grow fond of their nurses,—and the testimony of convalescents is uniformly to their credit,—the evidence is unquestionable. The proof is satisfactory to me that it is the knowledge given to the nurse by careful instruction which brings satisfaction to her from the exercise of the ability to intelligently direct her sympathies. With such stimulation, she knows what is needed, and when and why to give her sympathy: she knows the wrong of not giving it. There are two maxims that apply to the well-instructed nurse: “The more you trust, the more you may,” and “People generally do what you expect of them.” It is held, therefore, that this demonstration of what the nurse may be for the insane settles one of the problems of hospital construction. Buildings may be placed, as to distance from each other, without reference to the rule for closeness of surveillance by a medical officer, in order to secure kind and trustworthy care. It is equivalent to having a trusted supervisor in every building.

A word should be said of the established success of the female nurses in the men’s wards. There are three of them, and two ward-maids, who are like “second girls” in domestic service. These five women are resident in five of the ten wards devoted to men,—and two other wards could be included,—with precisely the same freedom and propriety as they would be in the wards of a general hospital. No more than in such a hospital is there ever a thought of care about the presence of these women in our wards for men. It has become a commonplace matter in that regard, but the usefulness of it and its refining influence are invaluable. To this are due largely the manifest success and satisfaction that have come to attend the care of old people, to whom a woman’s gentle thoughtfulness means so much.

The stability and *morale* of the service furnish excellent evidence of the value of the new system. The effect of the regular changes, caused by the departure, after due notice, of graduates and others in good standing, there still remain-

ing some from the old system, has been stated. Four or five probationers are discharged each year. Aside from these there were comparatively few cases of discipline and dismissal. During the past three years, the special causes of leaving the service were as follows : —

	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Illness,	1	2	1	4		2
Without notice,				2		
Inefficiency,	2		1			
Neglect of duty,			3	2	1	1
Unkindness,	2					
Intoxication,	1					
Sleeping on watch,	10		5		5	

On the side of the physician, the advantage of the new order of things might be stated strongly. To have nurses in every ward who can make an intelligent analysis of mental symptoms, and detect many of the important particulars in which disorder exists, is not only to have instruments in one's hands for the precise application of remedial influences of "moral treatment" of a kind before unavailable, but it enlarges the physician's own knowledge of morbid conditions. The asylum thus becomes a hospital in truth, and both the humane and the scientific spirit are invited to dwell and flourish in it.

The course of instruction, as stated in the following summary, includes both class instruction in the text-books and that given in the lectures by the physicians. Each class, senior and junior, receives about thirty lectures in each year. Thus each pupil hears, and writes out in lecture-books, about sixty lectures in the course. Those of the junior year are devoted to general nursing, with practical application to nervous and mental diseases. In the senior year, besides housekeeping, ventilation, etc., particular attention is given to elementary psychology, the recognition of symptoms of mental disorder, and the care of the various conditions of the insane.

All the nurses are carefully instructed and practised in giving massage, which proves of undoubted benefit in properly selected cases. The practice in other forms of physical exercise and movement treatment, in which the nurses have

been trained in the past two years, promises to be of benefit to the patients and advantage to the nurse.

In the following pages are given the circular of information to applicants, the course of instruction, and a list of graduates of the School from its beginning.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES,

Medical Superintendent.

MCLEAN ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, having established at the McLean Asylum for the Insane a school for nurses, offer to give to men and women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. *They must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact; also, one from some responsible person as to their good character and good health.* Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Asylum and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for two months on probation, at the expiration of which time they will, if accepted, sign an agreement to complete the prescribed course of two years.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Asylum and of the Board of Trustees; and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months of trial are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the direction of the Trustees; and the same authorities can in like manner

discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Asylum, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick; the managing of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores; bandaging, applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food; the administering of enemas and use of the catheter; attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship; the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent, and suicidal patients.

They are also given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards, in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulants, and medicine; the giving of massage; and the managing of convalescents.

Instruction will also be given in the modern methods of physical training, by the use of free movements and the usual apparatus, in a gymnasium provided for the patients. The nurses are taught the medical application of physical exercise. Each nurse is required to have a gymnasium costume: the material for the dress will be furnished, at moderate cost, by the Asylum.

The instruction is given by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the Supervisors and Head Nurses. Lectures and demonstrations will be given, at stated periods, by the Asylum Medical Staff. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Asylum. Women will be paid twelve dollars (\$12)

per month during the first year, and fifteen dollars (\$15) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. Men will be paid twenty-three dollars (\$23) per month during the first year, and twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month during the second year. Their education during this time is considered as compensation for their services. Women graduates will be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month; men graduates twenty-seven dollars (\$27) and thirty dollars (\$30) per month, according to length of service.

The men and women are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the asylum uniform.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the School, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A female graduate of this School, who wishes to have additional practical experience and instruction in general nursing, has the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entering the Boston Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Such graduates will, after one year's satisfactory study, receive the diploma from that School, in addition to the diploma received from the McLean Asylum Training School.

N.B.— This paper to be filled in (in the Candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full of Candidate.
2. Are you single, widow, or widower?
3. Your present occupation or employ- }
ment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place }
of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. In what school or schools educated, }
and in what place?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have }
you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary }
complaint?
11. If a widow or widower, have you chil- }
dren? How many? Their ages? }
How are they provided for?
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic }
responsibility, so that you are not }
liable to be called away?
13. Where (if any) was your last situa- }
tion, and how long were you in it? }
14. Have you ever been in any Training }
School or employed in any hospital }
or asylum? If so, where and how }
long in each place?
15. The names in full and addresses of }
two persons, not of your own kin- }
dred, to be referred to. State how }
long each has known you. If pre- }
viously employed, one of these must }
be the last employer. }
Name,
Address,
has known me years.
Name,
Address,
has known me years.

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,
Candidate.

Present Address,
Nearest Telegraph Office,

Date, 189

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

JUNIOR YEAR.

A Manual for Hospital Nurses,	<i>Domville</i>
Physiology and Hygiene (to the Nervous System), .	<i>Hutchison</i>
Notes on Fever Nursing,	<i>Allan</i>
A Text-book of Nursing,	<i>Weeks</i>
What to do first in Emergencies,	<i>Dulles</i>
Accidental Injuries,	<i>Cantlie</i>
Practical instruction in massage (twelve lessons).	
Physical training (thirty lessons).	
Instruction in the wards by the Supervisor and Superintendent of Nurses.	
A Lecture each week, First Assistant Physician.	

SENIOR YEAR.

Physiology and Hygiene (completed),	<i>Hutchison</i>
A Text-book of Nursing (completed),	<i>Weeks</i>
A Short Manual for Monthly Nurses,	<i>Cullinworth</i>
Notes on Surgery for Nurses,	<i>Bell</i>
Hand-book for Hospitals (selections),	<i>State Charities Aid Association, N. Y.</i>
How to care for the Insane,	<i>Granger</i>
Hand-book for the Instruction of Attendants on the Insane,	<i>Sub-Com. British Med.-Psych. Association.</i>
Practical instruction in cooking (six lessons).	
Physical training (thirty lessons).	
Medical gymnastics (thirty lessons).	
Instruction in the wards by the Supervisor and Superintendent of Nurses.	
A Lecture each week, Superintendent.	

ORDER OF EXERCISES, 1889-90.

WOMEN.

Monday.

11.00 A.M.	Senior Class (1st Div.), Massage,	Miss WOODWARD
4.15 P.M.	Senior Class, Recitation, . . .	Miss WOODWARD
7.00 P.M.	Junior Class, Recitation,	Miss ROWE
8.00 P.M.	Junior Class (1st. Div.), Massage, .	Mrs. PIERCE

Tuesday.

11.00 A.M.	Senior Class, Instruction in Physical Training,	Miss ADAMS
------------	---	------------

Tuesday.

2.00 P.M.	Junior Class (2d Div.), Massage, .	Mrs. PIERCE
4.15 P.M.	Senior Class, Lecture,	Dr. COWLES

Thursday.

2.00 P.M.	Senior Class (1st or 2d Div.), Cook- ing,	Miss MAYNARD
4.15 P.M.	Junior Class, Lecture,	Dr. TUTTLE
7.30 P.M.	Junior Class, Instruction in Physical Training,	Miss ADAMS

Friday.

11.00 A.M.	Junior Class (3d Div.), Massage, .	Miss WOODWARD
4.15 P.M.	Junior Class (1st and 2d Div., on alternate weeks from Feb. 1), Care of Sick Patients in Bed, Poulticing, etc.,	Miss BOURKE
4.15 P.M.	Graduates, Review, etc.,	Miss WOODWARD

Saturday.

11.00 A.M.	Junior Class (1st Div.),	
7.00 P.M.	Junior Class (2d Div.), On alternate weeks, from Feb. 2, Bandaging,	Miss BOURKE
4.00 P.M.	Senior Class, Medical Gymnastics, .	Dr. POSSE

MEN.

Monday.

4.15 P.M.	Junior Class, Recitation,	Dr. BABCOCK
7.00 P.M.	Senior Class (2d Div., from Feb. 4), Massage,	Dr. TUTTLE

Tuesday.

4.15 P.M.	Senior Class, Lecture,	Dr. COWLES
-----------	----------------------------------	------------

Wednesday.

4.15 P.M.	Junior Class, Lecture,	Dr. TUTTLE
-----------	----------------------------------	------------

Thursday.

11.00 A.M.	Junior Class (1st Div.),	
4.00 P.M.	Junior Class (2d Div.), On alternate weeks, from Feb. 7, Bandaging,	Dr. BABCOCK
2.00 P.M.	Senior Class (1st or 2d Div.), Cook- ing,	Miss MAYNARD

Friday.

11.00 A.M. Junior Class (1st Div.),

4.00 P.M. Junior Class (2d Div.),

On alternate weeks, from Feb. 1,

Care of Sick Patients in Bed,

Poulticing, etc., Mr. OBER

4.15 P.M. Senior Class, Recitation, Dr. BABCOCK

7.00 P.M. Senior Class (1st Div., from Feb. 1),
 Massage, Dr. BABCOCK

LIST OF GRADUATES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Graduated.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Miss Margaret A. Elliot,	1886,	Somerville, Mass.
Abbie M. Ferguson,	"	Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy J. Moses,	"	California.
Miss Emily L. Norris,	"	Somerville, Mass.
Jane Robertson,	"	Boston, Mass.
Agnes A. Stevens,	"	Pennsylvania.
Ida M. Spear,	"	Haverhill, Mass.
Ella M. Allen,	"	Oberlin, Ohio.
Flora M. Knowlton,	"	Boston, Mass.
Lucella B. Libby,	"	Salem, Oregon.
Rachel C. Tuttle,	"	Boston, Mass.
Lucinda L. Lovell,	"	Somerville, Mass.
Rachel Bourke,	"	Fitchburg, Mass.
Marion A. McDonald,	"	Saxton's River, Vt.
Mina R. Steadman,	"	
	{	
	Now Mrs. Pierce,	
	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	
	Private Nurse,	
	Private Nurse,	
	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	
	Private Nurse,	
	Now Mrs. Bastian,	
	Now Mrs. Hastings,	
	Oberlin College, Ohio,	
	Private Nurse,	
	Now Mrs. Angevine,	
	Private Nurse,	
	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	
	Private Nurse,	
	Now Mrs. Clarke,	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Graduated.</i>		<i>Residence.</i>
Miss Clara J. Dickerman,	1887,	Matron, Buffalo Asylum,	Buffalo, N.Y.
Kate Mackintosh,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
May E. Steadman,	"	Now Mrs. Ellis,	California.
Annie L. Pearson,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Annie W. Hurlbutt,	"	Nurse, Mass. General Hospital,	Boston, Mass.
Maud H. Cummings,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Flora B. Rowe,	"	Supervisor, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Carrie C. Willey,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Julia M. Belden,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Nettie U. Houghton,	1888,	Nurse, Lying-in Hospital,	Boston, Mass.
Kate Scribner,	"	Now Mrs. Ryder,	Corinth, Vt.
Mary J. Webster,	"	{ Now Mrs. Buck,	Boston, Mass.
Alice A. Eddy,	"	{ Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Carrie D. Taggart,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Annie M. Delano,	"	Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Mary F. Knight,	"	Now Mrs. Marsh,	Dexter, Me.
Minnie Foster,	"	At home,	Cambridge, Mass.
Isabella J. McDonald,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Clara M. Parsons,	"	Deceased.	
Louisa Patten,	"	At home,	Nova Scotia.
Ella E. Johnston,	"	Private Nurse,	Philadelphia.
Annie M. Reilly,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Alice P. Goodhue,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Annie M. Redman,	"	At home,	Vermont.
	"	Private Nurse,	Newton, Mass.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Graduated.</i>		<i>Residence.</i>
Miss Annie Tuttle,	1888,	Private Nurse,	Brookline, Mass.
Mr. Byron Atwood,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Henry B. Northrop,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
George B. Ober,	"	Supervisor, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Frank S. Livingston,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Miss Rose E. Rockwood,	1889,	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Mary A. Eaton,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Susan J. Peppard,	"	At home,	Nova Scotia.
Minnie J. Goodwin,	"	At home,	Nova Scotia.
Theresa G. Leach,	"	Nurse, Mass. General Hospital,	Boston, Mass.
Mertie M. Jones,	"	Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Helena M. Haynes,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Rebecka H. Cleland,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Ada M. Ryan,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Attie V. Marriner,	"	Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Charlotte Strum,	"	Private Nurse,	Beverly, Mass.
Annie L. Reece,	"	Night Supervisor, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Grace B. Beattie,	"	Head Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
Emma E. Condon,	"	At home,	Belfast, Me.
Mr. Robert E. Creelman,	"	Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
John W. Dewis,	"	Dartmouth Medical School,	Hanover, N.H.
Oscar M. Chandler,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
William H. Montgomery,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.
Charles E. Ludwig,	"	Nurse, McLean Asylum,	Somerville, Mass.
William C. Hawes,	"	Private Nurse,	Boston, Mass.

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

EXAMINATIONS BY W. W. GANNETT, M.D.

CASE I.—Melancholia. Four months duration. Greatly depressed and apprehensive. No delusions until much exhausted; insomnia; gradual failure and death from exhaustion. Male, aged sixty-four.

Diagnosis: Chronic internal pachymeningitis; chronic leptomeningitis of slight degree; atrophy of the brain; injection of the gray matter of the brain; hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart; acute fibrinous pleurisy; chronic adhesive pleurisy; chronic vesicular emphysema; chronic interstitial pneumonia, with bronchial dilatation of right apex; acute purulent bronchitis; acute bronchopneumonia from inhalation; œdema of lung; injection of spleen, kidney and liver; thrombosis of prostatic plexus.

Autopsy thirty-five hours after death. Body medium-sized, well developed, considerably emaciated. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Calavaria showed nothing abnormal. Dura everywhere translucent. Inner surface of convexities covered with a very thin, delicate, false membrane, which was for the most part colorless; in parts of a slightly reddish tint. Pia showed a slight degree of milky opacity, which was most marked along the vessels in sulci. Meshes of pia of convexities contain a small amount of clear fluid for the most part in the form of cysts. Brain did not fill cavity of skull; weighed 1,500 grms. Vessels of base and in fissure of Sylvius were thin-walled and delicate. Lateral ventricles were of usual size; ependyma thin, smooth and shining. Veins in the floor injected to an unusual extent. Brain substance in general quite soft, probably due to putrefactive changes. Cortex of an unusual thickness, of a purplish tint, showing, on close inspection, very numerous red points and streaks. White matter showed a slight increase of puncta cruenta, but the injection was not nearly as marked, proportionately, as in the cortex. Section of basal ganglia, pons, and medulla showed everywhere the same purplish tint of gray matter, but beyond this there was nothing abnormal. Pia everywhere separable from the brain

substance. Heart slightly enlarged in transverse diameter. Cavity of right ventricle slightly enlarged and wall somewhat thickened, otherwise normal. Pleural surfaces on left side were adherent laterally by recent fibrinous false membrane, and on right side were adherent throughout by dense fibrous tissue. Both lungs were voluminous. The upper anterior portions of left lung were pale and emphysematous, posterior and inferior portions were dark and solidified; on section, this was found to be due to the presence of numerous red-gray, granular nodules, in size from a pea to a filbert meat; intervening portions were non-aërated, and contained a thin, grayish, puriform material; odor was putrid. Bronchial mucous membrane was deeply reddened, injected, and covered with a layer of muco-purulent material. Upper lobe of right lung was very dense and firm; on section, was found to be made up wholly of a dense, slaty connective tissue, in which were very numerous dilated bronchi; bronchi of lower lobe of this lung contained considerable muco-purulent material, and the mucous membrane was deeply injected. Spleen slightly enlarged from increase of blood. Kidneys were of a purplish tint throughout, due to the injection of vessels. Gastro-intestinal tract showed no unusual appearance. Prostate and bladder were normal. Prostatic plexus contained numerous thrombi. Liver was not remarkable, beyond an increased amount of blood in the vessels. Thoracic portion of the aorta was normal; abdominal portion showed numerous opaque yellow plates and softened areas of the intima.

Microscopic examination. No abnormalities were found either in the pia or in the brain substance.

CASE II.—Dementia secondary to melancholia. Four and a half years duration. Excited and noisy at times; suicidal; resistive; apprehensive; delusions of persecution; gradual mental and physical failure; confused and untidy; carbuncle on head three months before death; greatly demented; death from pneumonia. Female, aged sixty-eight.

Diagnosis: Chronic internal pachymeningitis; atrophy and œdema of the brain; slight basal hæmorrhage; mucous metamorphosis of subpericardial fat tissue; brown atrophy of heart; acute purulent bronchitis; acute broncho-pneumonia with atelectasis; chronic vesicular emphysema; senile atrophy of spleen and kidneys; slight degree of chronic interstitial nephritis; brown atrophy of liver; chronic endoartitis.

Autopsy four and a half hours after death. Body small, fairly developed, much emaciated, skin unusually pale. Rigor mortis very slight. Bed sore over left trochanter. Ratio of head to body

and cranium to face normal. Dura of convexities opaque, not permitting a view of the convolutions and vessels beneath. Inner surface of dura of convexities and frontal fossæ was covered by two distinct layers of newly formed membrane, the one lying next the dura being composed of dense fibrous tissue readily separable from the dura itself, and another layer made up of fibrin which was quite delicate. On the basal portions there was no false membrane. Sinuses contained a very small amount of fluid blood. Pia was everywhere delicate and translucent; its meshes contained considerable clear fluid. Brain was considerably smaller than the cavity of the skull, and there was an escape of a large amount of clear, thin fluid on its removal; weighed 1,455 grms. Vessels at the base and in the fissure of Sylvius were everywhere thin-walled and delicate. Lateral and fourth ventricles were slightly enlarged, but the ependyma was everywhere smooth and shining. Brain substance in general was remarkably flaccid; on section, the cortex in general was found to be thin and of a yellowish cast. White matter between the convolutions was depressed below the gray, and the white matter in general was unusually moist. On the floor of the left ventricle, just about the middle of the left nucleus caudatus, was a recent superficial hæmorrhage about 5 mm. in diameter. Section of basal ganglia showed throughout an unusual degree of translucency. White matter of the cerebellum was much thinned, and the gray matter presented a gelatinous appearance. Pia was everywhere separable from brain substance. Subpericardial tissue presented a gelatinous appearance. Heart considerably reduced in size, but was symmetrical; valves and cavities natural, and the muscular substance firm and of a dark brown color; the pleural surface free from adhesions. Upper anterior portions of both lungs were pale, inelastic, and downy; the posterior portions were firm, dark red, and non-crepitant; on section, these dark portions showed presence of numerous grayish-red, granular nodules, varying in size from a pea to an English walnut. Bronchi contained considerable pus. Spleen small, capsule wrinkled; on section, the trabeculæ were very distinct, pulp atrophied. Kidneys reduced about one-third in size; density increased; the capsule detached less easily than normal; surface here and there slightly granular, cortex slightly thinner and slightly more translucent than normal. Gastro-intestinal tract and pelvic organs normal. Liver reduced about one-third in size, of a brownish color; on section, the acini were considerably smaller than normal, central parts pigmented, and showed in addition a few cysts the size of walnuts, with clear fluid contents. Aorta showed in the intima a few opaque yellow, thickened patches.

Microscopic examination. Pia normal. Cortex: the periganglionic and perivascular lymph-spaces were unusually enlarged, more so than would be accounted for by retraction from the hardening agents, but beyond this nothing abnormal was found in the cortex. The white matter adjacent to the cortex showed marked atrophy of the white substance of Schwann (myelin sheath), with disappearance of many of the nuclei. It was probably to this condition that the gelatinous appearance noticed in the gross appearance was due.

CASE III.—Dementia secondary to acute mania. Duration four and a half years. First attack of acute mania twenty-one years before admission, with complete recovery. Excited, extravagant, suspicious, noisy; delusions and hallucinations; later, quiet and demented; death from ulcerative endocarditis and septic emboli. Male, aged sixty-eight.

Diagnosis: Slight degree of chronic leptomeningitis; chronic basilar endarteritis; chronic circumscribed adhesive pericarditis; hypertrophy and dilatation of the cavities of the heart; chronic aortic endocarditis; acute vegetative and ulcerative endocarditis; necrosis of heart wall of septum behind aortic wall; relative insufficiency of mitral and tricuspid valves; chronic adhesive pleurisy; chronic tuberculosis of apices of the lungs; engorgement and hæmorrhage of the lungs; embolic infarction of the spleen; multiple, septic, embolic abscesses of the kidneys.

Autopsy twenty-one hours after death. Body of medium size, well developed and well nourished. Marked lividity of dependent parts. Rigor mortis present. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Skull brachycephalic. Calavaria firmly adherent to the dura; calavaria showed several large veins. Inner surface of the dura was normal. Pia on the anterior portion of the convexity showed slight degree of milky opacity in the fissures along the course of the blood-vessels. Vessels contained the usual amount of blood. On the base, the vessels showed here and there opaque yellow plates in the intima. Ventricles of normal size; ependyma smooth and shining; choroid plexuses converted into cysts containing clear fluid. Brain substance in general quite firm; cortex of unusual thickness and color; white matter firm, and the puncta cruenta of the usual size and number. Section of basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing abnormal. Careful examination of the right and left third frontal convolutions failed to show anything abnormal. Pia was everywhere readily separable from the brain substance. Brain weighed 1,560 grms., and filled the cavity of the skull. The two pericardial surfaces were adherent over the aorta, and in two or three

places over the right auricle and the left ventricle by firm fibrous tissue. The heart was enlarged in both transverse and vertical diameters, and all the cavities contained dark fluid blood. The aortic valves were insufficient to water test; pulmonic sufficient; mitral orifice admitted four finger-tips, tricuspid seven. Two of the segments of the aortic valves and a part of the third were occupied by a cauliflower-like mass of vegetation, the size of a hickory nut. The posterior portion of the segment toward the right ventricle was lacerated at its base, so as to leave a slit large enough to admit the point of the little finger. Behind the valve in the sinus of Valsalva the aortic wall was lacerated, leading into a cavity large enough to admit the tip of the thumb. The wall of this cavity was formed by lacerated hæmorrhagic muscle substance. This had extended nearly, but not quite through the septum of the ventricles, the hæmorrhage being very evident beneath the endocardium of the right ventricle over a space larger than the thumb-nail. The remaining valves of the heart showed no abnormal appearances. Pleural surfaces on the right side were adherent throughout by fibrous tissue; the left side was free from adhesions. Both lungs were engorged with blood, and showed the presence of numerous small hæmorrhages. In the apices of both lungs were several cheesy nodules, about the size of a pea, surrounded by fibrous tissue. In the border of the spleen was a gray, opaque, firm nodule, the size of a common walnut, showing on section a homogeneous, opaque, gray surface. The pulp of the spleen was somewhat increased in amount. In both kidneys were a few small gray bodies, the size of split dried peas, with softened centres from which a drop of fluid resembling pus could be removed by the point of a knife. Liver and gastro-intestinal tract showed nothing abnormal. Ascending portion of aortic arch enlarged so as to admit two thumbs.

Microscopic examination. There was an unusually large collection of granular hæmatoidin in the adventitial lymph-spaces of the arteries of the cortex, but beyond this nothing abnormal was found in pia, cortex, or white matter.

CASE IV.—General paresis. Duration six years, in Asylum four years. Two years before admission, trouble with eyes, becoming nearly blind. One year later, partial paralysis of legs, with cerebral symptoms in six months. Delusions of grandeur; hallucinations; excited; progressive dementia; gradual failure and death from exhaustion. Male, aged fifty.

Diagnosis: Slight degree of chronic leptomeningitis; œdema of the pia; atrophy of brain; atrophy of gray and white matter; dila-

tation of the ventricles ; chronic granular ependymitis ; chronic meningo-encephalitis ; chronic emphysema ; hæmorrhages into lungs ; venous engorgement of spleen, kidneys, and liver ; cyst of liver.

Autopsy twenty-four hours after death. Body large, well developed, somewhat emaciated. Bed sore over right trochanter. Ratio of head to body and cranium to face normal. Skull mesocephalic. Calavaria normal. Dura normal. Pia of convexities and base showed a slight degree of milky opacity. Meshes of the pia contained considerable clear fluid. Convolutions were small, and sulci wide. Brain did not fill the cavity of the skull ; weighed 1,275 grms. Vessels at the base and in the fissure of Sylvius were thin-walled and delicate. Lateral ventricles were each nearly three times the usual size, the enlargement and rounding of the cornua being especially conspicuous. Ependyma of the lateral ventricles slightly warty and granular ; that of the fourth ventricle markedly so. Brain substance in general was quite firm. Section of the cortex showed it to be thinned ; the white matter in the convolutions retracted on section, and the canals of the vessels were unusually large. Section of the basal ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum showed nothing abnormal. Pia of the convexities was slightly more adherent than normal. Heart was of normal size ; valves, cavities, and muscular substance presented no unusual appearance.

Microscopic examination. Pia : there was a slight increase in the amount of fibrous tissue, and considerable increase in the number of round cells. Cortex : the outer portion of the first layer showed a well-marked, finely fibrous meshwork, with numerous spider-cells. The nerve-fibres of outer portion of cortex considerably atrophied. There was marked round-cell infiltration of the adventitial lymph-sheaths of the arteries throughout the cortex. These are the evidences of the meningo-encephalitis commonly found in general paresis.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1890.

President.

CHARLES H. DALTON.

Vice-President.

JOHN LOWELL.

Treasurer.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., 28 State Street.

Secretary.

THOMAS B. HALL, 75 State Street.

Trustees.

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman*, 44 Brimmer Street.

* FREDERICK L. AMES, 47 Equitable Building.

* CHARLES V. BEMIS, Medford, Mass.

E. FRANCIS BOWDITCH, Framingham, Mass.

EDMUND DWIGHT, 50 State Street.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., 32 Beacon Street.

* DAVID P. KIMBALL, 35 Congress Street.

THORNTON K. LOTHROP, 8 Congress Street.

* THOMAS E. PROCTOR, 127 South Street.

NATHANIEL THAYER, 50 State Street.

DAVID R. WHITNEY, 85 Devonshire Street.

ROGER WOLCOTT, 53 Tremont Street.

Board of Consultation.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M.D.

ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D.

D. H. STORER, M.D.

FRANCIS MINOT, M.D.

MORRILL WYMAN, M.D.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D.

SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D.

* Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Resident Physician.

JOHN W. PRATT, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D.	FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D.
WM. L. RICHARDSON, M.D.	REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.
EDWARD N. WHITTIER, M.D.	ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D.	JOHN HOMANS, M.D.
JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.	ARTHUR T. CABOT, M.D.
HENRY H. A. BEACH, M.D.	MAURICE H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients.

WILLIAM W. GANNETT, M.D.	GEORGE M. GARLAND, M.D.
CHARLES P. STRONG, M.D.	JAMES J. MINOT, M.D.
HERMAN F. VICKERY, M.D.	HAROLD C. ERNST, M.D.

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

JOHN W. ELLIOT, M.D.	SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.
FRANK B. HARRINGTON, M.D.	OTIS K. NEWELL, M.D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Skin.

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D.

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D.	GEORGE L. WALTON, M.D.
-----------------------	------------------------

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat,

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, M.D.	S. W. LANGMAID, M.D.
FRANKLIN H. HOOPER, M.D.	

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients.

OLIVER F. WADSWORTH, M.D.

Aural Surgeon.

J. ORNE GREEN, M.D.

Pathologist.

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D.

Chemist.

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D.

Artist.

HENRY P. QUINCY, M.D.

Medical and Surgical Assistants.*Assistant Pathologist.*

WILLIAM F. WHITNEY, M.D.

Assistants for Diseases of the Nervous System.

HENRY C. BALDWIN, M.D. CYRUS F. CARTER, M.D.

Assistant to Ophthalmic Surgeon.

FREDERICK E. CHENEY, M.D.

*Assistants for Diseases of the Throat.*ALGERNON COOLIDGE, JR., M.D. FREDERICK C. COBB, M.D.
J. PAYSON CLARK, M.D.*Assistant for Diseases of the Skin.*

JOHN T. BOWEN, M.D.

Medical House Pupils, 1889-90.

ARTHUR P. CHADBOURNE. EDWARD F. CUSHING.

*Surgical House Pupils, 1889-90.*MALCOLM STORER. GEORGE ELIOT.
JAMES G. MUMFORD. ARTHUR L. FISK.*Matron.*

MISS G. L. STURTEVANT.

Superintendent of Nurses.

MISS MARIA B. BROWN.

Apothecary.

WILLIAM A. CAMERON.

OFFICERS OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM.

EDWARD COWLES, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

GEORGE T. TUTTLE, M.D.

1st Assistant Physician.

JAMES W. BABCOCK, M.D.

2d Assistant Physician.

WILLIAM NOYES, M.D.

*Pathologist and Asst. Phys.**Medical House Pupils.*

DANIEL H. FULLER.

ARTHUR C. JELLY.

FRANK B. MALLORY.

Purveyor.

JOHN P. BRADBURY.

Superintendent of Nurses.

Miss LUCIA E. WOODWARD.

Clerk.

Miss F. E. GILBERT.

Supervisors.

GEORGE B. OBER.

Miss FLORA B. ROWE.

Apothecary.

C. M. THOMPSON.

TRUSTEES' VISITING COMMITTEES.

January and July.

Messrs. DWIGHT and BOWDITCH.

February and August.

Messrs. ELIOT and THAYER.

March and September.

Messrs. WHITNEY and AMES.

April and October.

Messrs. BEMIS and PROCTOR.

May and November.

Messrs. WOLCOTT and KIMBALL.

June and December.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and LOTHROP.

OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admitting Asylum Patients.

Messrs. DWIGHT and WHITNEY.

Finance.

Messrs. ENDICOTT and KIMBALL.

Accounts and Expenditures.

Messrs. WOLCOTT, THAYER, and LOTHROP.

Buildings and Repairs.

Messrs. DWIGHT, ELIOT, and WHITNEY.

Free Beds.

Messrs. BOWDITCH and PROCTOR.

The General Library and Warren Fund.

Messrs. ELIOT and WHITNEY.

Book of Donations.

Dr. BEMIS.

Nominations.

Messrs. ELIOT, BOWDITCH, WOLCOTT, and LOTHROP.

New Asylum and Grounds.

Messrs. DWIGHT, ELIOT, ENDICOTT, BOWDITCH, and AMES.

LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and February.

Miss E. GRAY.

Miss E. GOODWIN.

March and April.

Miss TERESA DODGE.

Miss IDA G. BEAL.

Mrs. N. THAYER.

May.

Mrs. J. C. GRAY.

Mrs. S. ELIOT.

June.

Mrs. GRAY.

Miss JEANIE L. MOTLEY.

July.

Miss MOTLEY.

August.

Mrs. T. E. PROCTOR.

October.

Mrs. WM. L. PUTNAM.

November and December.

Mrs. H. W. HAYNES.

Miss A. W. MORRILL.

General.

Miss MARTHA SILSBEE.

Miss CLARA T. ENDICOTT.

Miss TAPPAN.

RA982 Mass. general hospital

B7 Annual report.

vols. 72-76 1885-86

